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The Nation's Business

Ontario's Bill to End Privacy Passes Unnoticed
Railway Wage Rise Gives Men More Than They Asked
Politics Explains It
What Will Happen to Price of Gold?
Washington May Change Policy

Who Worries Today About Personal Liberty?

WE WERE unable to find, in several of our favorite daily newspapers, any reference to the fate of Bill 110 that came before the Ontario Legislature in the dying days of the late and turbulent session.

This fact is a commentary upon the decay of liberal idealism and upon the changing concept of private liberty in the modern state.

Bill 110 happened to be an outrageous attack upon the personal liberties of the subject.

Yet its well marshalled passage through the Legislature went practically unnoticed in the confusion of unparliamentary cat-and-dog fighting that marked the discussion of several other pieces of contentious legislation. There was perfunctory opposition on the floor of the Legislature but little of it was well directed. Of newspaper discussion there was almost none. And as we have pointed out many newspapers did not even bother to mention the passage of the bill.

* * *

BILL 110 had an innocuous enough label. It was an act to amend the Ontario Securities Act. But this mantle of gentility covered an ogre. The act gives the Cabinet power to investigate any transaction ever engaged in by any person under any circumstances and for any purpose. In a few tyrannical sentences, it sweeps away the personal privileges of the citizen, his rights to privacy in his personal affairs, to a fair trial by due process of law, to assurance against persecution on hearsay evidence, to protection against the third degree.

Such a bill should have shaken the legislative buildings to their foundations. The statues of great reformers should have turned in alarm. The voices of now-enshrined Liberals should have shouted out above the tumult of the chamber. The press of Ontario should have been vivid with outraged righteousness.

None of these things happened. The bill went through like an act to permit the diversion of Smith's Creek.

So little does personal liberty mean in these days of the omniscient state, of regimented business, of disciplined thinking, of the persecution of individualism and rewarding of indolence!

* * *

Politics Fix Railway Wages

DESPITE the general trend to higher wages the conclusion seems inescapable that politics had more than anything else to do with the complete restoration of the pay-cuts of railway workers. The Dominion of Canada is in the railway business. What finally determined that $18 millions of additional wages should be saddled on to the Canadian National Railways and the Canadian Pacific Railway were the political exigencies of the matter.

Cost of living, financial position of the railways, and other economic factors had little to do with it. These factors had been thoroughly weighed by the Board of Conciliation, which recommended a 3% wage increase. But the chieftains of the organized railway workers began to swing big political sticks and Ottawa quickly grovelled in the dust. The Financial Post said two weeks ago that when the inside story of the wage dispute came to be written it would be found that the railway had been bluffed out of at least $4 millions in wages. The Post underestimated the situation. The bluff has worked to the tune of several times that. The labor organizers must have been astonished by what they achieved. They expected only half as much.

The point is simply this: that had the Federal Government remained aloof from the situation and permitted the workers to deal with the Canadian National and the Canadian Pacific as with two business institutions, the award of the Board of Conciliation would likely have held. The strike threat was never more than a bluff. But the Federal Government did not remain aloof. Dominion Cabinets never do keep their fingers out of any matter in which the votes of 50,000 Canadian National Railways employees are concerned.

* * *

THERE is a general tendency to rising wages in business, and it is justified on several grounds. But wages in other industries and incomes of farmers, fishermen and foresters would have to increase to much higher levels before they would begin to approach the flights attained by wages paid to railway labor. All the factors justifying an increase in wages for railway workers were analyzed by the Board of Conciliation which feels that its proposal of a 3% increase met the situation. But it did not meet the

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Oil Companies To Show Gain In '36 Profits

B. A. Oil Net Over $1.40 a Share — Imperial Holds Ground

SOME SET-BACKS

Forthcoming annual reports of major Canadian oil companies are expected to make good reading for shareholders.

British American Oil Co. is expected to show 1936 earnings in excess of $1.40 a share including over $1 million of dividends received from the U.S. producing subsidiary.

Imperial Oil Ltd. received about the same income from subsidiaries in 1936 as in 1935 and is believed likely to show at least as good earnings from Canadian refining and marketing as in 1935.

International Petroleum Co. report is not due until late in the year but can be expected to show improved revenues because of higher prices for crude oil.

Canadian Oil Companies Ltd. is believed to have felt the rising cost of crude and may not show as high earnings as in 1935, but net results depend partly upon the amount of depreciation charges.

McColl-Frontenac Results

Interest in the results of oil companies for 1936 has been stimulated by the sharp decline of profits reported by McColl-Frontenac Oil Co. Part of the reduction is believed to be due to competitive price cutting in the Montreal area. Oil companies have been handicapped by absorption of last year's increase from 6½ to 8% in sales tax.

Comparative earnings figures:

Results Per Share

	Earnings 1936 $	Earnings 1935 $	Dividends 1936 $	Dividends 1935 $
Imperial Oil	*.94	.936	1.25	1.25
B. A. Oil	*1.40	1.10	1.00	.80
Int. Petroleum	1.65	1.49	2.50	2.50
Can. Oil pfd.	...	12.07	8.00	8.00
Do., com.	...	.57	.50	.50
McColl-Fron., pf.	9.65	15.65	6.00	6.00
Do., com.	.45	1.16	.80	.80
N. Star Oil, pfd.	.52	.52	.43¾	.35
Do., com.	.17	.17	..	..

*Estimated.

British American Oil Co. will show revenues from its U.S. subsidiary for the first time in the report which is to appear in a few days. It is understood that Canadian earnings were nearly $1 a share, compared with $1.10 a share in 1935. But the 1936 income will also include an amount estimated at over 40 cents a share from B. A. Oil Producing Co., the U.S. subsidiary.

Imperial Oil Position

Imperial Oil Ltd. has apparently made economies in operation which should allow earnings in Canada equal to, or slightly better than, those of 1936. However, only about 10 cents a share earnings came from Canadian operations in 1935, and about 80 cents a share was from subsidiaries. This major income should not change greatly because the chief source, International Petroleum Co., has maintained stable dividends. Earnings from transportation, only about four cents a share in 1935, should tend to rise. Total earnings are at least not expected to be lower than the 93.6 cents a share shown in 1935.

Distributing and refining firms like McColl-Frontenac and Canadian Oil have apparently not been in a position to increase earnings despite increased volume, although the sharp drop of McColl profits was unexpected. North Star Oil recently reported profits slightly above those for 1935. Prairie Cities Oil Co., Supertest Petroleum Co. and similar distributors are not considered likely to show substantially improved results.

Bell Telephone Reduces Rates

Estimate Subscribers Will Save Over $600,000 a Year

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Bell Telephone Co. of Canada announces reductions in charges which will reduce subscribers' bills in the course of a year by more than $600,000.

Effective April 1, service connection charges were reduced materially. The new rates apply to the installation of station, re-establishment of services or change in location of instrument.

Cradle type telephone charges are reduced by 15 cents a month, effective with the May bills.

Short-haul long distance calls—20-cent rate—was reduced to 15 cents on April 1, while the extra cost for reversing charges on calls to nearby places was cancelled.

Reductions in rates to rural subscribers, while not of immediate benefit to city subscribers, will mean savings to farmers of some $100,000 annually.

Newsprint Firms Back New Price

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Following is a list of the Canadian and American companies which will follow the price of $50 a ton for export newsprint set by International Paper Co. for the first half of 1938: Consolidated Paper, Price Bros., Mersey Paper, Donnacona Paper, Abitibi, James MacLaren, St. Lawrence Paper, Brompton, Lake St. John, Blandin Paper, E. B. Eddy Co., Manistique Pulp, St. Raymond Paper, Anglo-Canadian Pulp, Powell River, Pacific Mills, Great Lakes.

Crown Zellerbach Corp. refrains from announcing its 1938 price at present. But in an official statement this firm comments that under existing conditions the $50 price "is fully justified."

Variable Gold Price Mooted in U. S. A.

Change in Viewpoint Within Past Two Months Reported from Washington

By P. H. WHALEY
Special to The Financial Post

WASHINGTON.—As recently as two months ago, the suggestion that there might be a change in the gold content of the dollar, or a change in the price of gold, was ridiculed in Washington.

It is still officially insisted that neither change is seriously under consideration now, and that is probably true, but it is also true that there could readily be developments which would alter this situation.

The President, under the statute, can increase the gold content only up to 60% of the old par and it is now 59.06% of the old par. The opportunity for any very significant change upward in that area, therefore, is rather small. There is, however, a very great difference between the official gold content of the dollar and the price.

The Secretary of the Treasury may pay for gold any price. He is specifically authorized in the Gold Reserve Act of 1934, Sections 8 and 9, to

> "purchase gold in any amounts, at home or abroad . . . at such rates and upon such terms and conditions as he may deem most advantageous to the public interest."

He is also authorized to sell gold under the same conditions.

There is nothing whatever to prevent Secretary Morgenthau from buying gold, if he can get it, at $30 an ounce in London, or to sell it, wherever he pleases, at $30 the ounce.

Dangers in Gold Buying

It is conservative to say that there is a growing body of opinion in Washington antagonistic to further acquisition of gold in any great quantity. It is urged that the United States is actually exchanging its real wealth for metal. Not long ago, Secretary Henry Wallace publicly pointed out the great danger of our accepting gold, which is sterilized, in exchange for agricultural and manufactured products, not to mention the transfer to foreigners of ownership in American industry and business. It is significant, too, that the gold now coming in, when sterilized, is an actual charge on the Treasury in that the money to pay for this gold is borrowed. The sterilizing process is costly.

It is estimated in Washington that there are still $2 billions of gold hoarded in foreign countries, and there is at least the possibility that this vast sum may suddenly decide to dehoard itself and pour into the United States in exchange for American goods and securities. Also, gold production is increasing throughout the world and a very large part of this new production tends to come to the United States, which almost alone is supporting the world gold market price.

United States Gold Policy

Some responsible thought is along the line that the American gold policy is not much different fundamentally from the silver purchase programme, and it will be remembered that the American Treasury finally abandoned that practice, so far as purchases of silver in the London market were concerned.

Should dehoarded and new gold continue to enter the United States in great volume, it is inevitable that there should be a loud public protest and that something would have to be done. So far, the politics of the situation has prevented a decrease in the price of gold, or an increase in the gold content of the dollar, but political

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Air Service Set-up Is Compromise Plan

Lobbying, C. P. R. Coolness, Forced Provisional Arrangement

MAY BE CHANGED

From Our Own Correspondent

OTTAWA. — The Canadian National Railways has been given majority ownership of the new Trans-Canada aviation service, and the resulting corporation will be under the control of the Government of the day at Ottawa, six of the nine directors being chosen either by the Governor-in-Council or by the directorate of the Canadian National Railways. Fifty-one per cent of the stock will be retained by the Canadian National. The provisional directorate consists of civil servants in the Department of Transport.

The decision to make the company a quasi-government corporation is, frankly, a compromise designed to permit the early launching of the Trans-Canada Airways service. Half a dozen alternative set-

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Independents Want Mail Contracts and Feeder Lines

UNITED AIR READY

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—The Trans-Canada Air Service will be a Government enterprise, under the aegis of the Canadian National Railways, as far as the other transportation and aviation interests here are concerned. The set-up of the new service is regarded as purely national in conception and there is, so far, little inducement for other interests to acquire a stake in the enterprise.

The Act provides that private groups may take up stock in the Trans-Canada Air Service by making payment either in equipment or cash. Stockholders in all cases are subject to approval by the Dominion Government.

The Canadian Pacific Railway was invited to participate in the new service, but the terms were such as to make the proposition uninteresting. It is understood that the company was asked to put up about one-half of the proposed capital in cash in return for a much smaller percentage of the voting power.

Aviation interests here express a negative attitude toward the venture, mainly because they do not see what advantage there would be in subscribing either capital or equipment when their proprietary rights would be less than that in a straight commercial venture.

Independents' Situation

Interest of central Canada "independent" air transportation companies in the proposed Trans-Canada airline appears to centre in the activities of United Air Services, Ltd. Formed by Wings, Ltd., General Airways and Mackenzie Air Service, this company has acted as a

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Profit Possibilities

In recent weeks The Financial Post has been helping you pick your way among the bonds and stocks which offer the greatest profit possibilities for 1937. In next week's issue the discussion will be around preferred stocks. After that it will be common stock leaders — then common stock laggards.

Those who followed a similar series of investment suggestions in The Post a year ago are feeling very pleased with the results, but the job of selection is a much more difficult one this year which makes it all the more important that you do not miss any of these important articles.

Another important feature will be a special article on immigration. Regular readers will remember an important contribution on this subject by John E. Langdon a few weeks ago. It was widely quoted in all parts of the country.

Now comes another side of the picture by an acknowledged expert, who argues that Canada will probably be able to supply her own population requirements for many years to come — with little or no new immigrant blood.

This is a big, vital subject which is already on the Imperial Conference agenda for full-dress debate at London in May. To be informed no one should miss this article.

And finally, are the Canadian public asked to take part in mine financing at a premature stage? This all-important question, which bids fair to become a lively issue, will be discussed as a Post mining feature next week.

Ottawa Valley Pays Interest

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—As a direct result of the settlement of the difficulties with Ontario Hydro, Ottawa Valley Power Co. announces that it will pay coupons 12 and 13, together with interest on interest at 5½% per annum, on May next. Last Fall it was decided to defer payment of coupon falling due on October 1 until the new contract was settled. Similar power was granted to the company in respect to the April 1, 1937, payment. With the payment on May 4, interest payments will have been met in full.

Major Crisis Surmounted By Aberhart

Social Credit Government Survives Threat of Rebels

BREATHING SPELL

From Our Own Correspondent

EDMONTON. — Legislative approval of interim supply of $6,145,075, which represents one-quarter of the 1937-38 budget plus $500,000 for seed grain, has enabled the Aberhart Government to survive its first major crisis.

Menace to the world's first Social Credit Government arose when strong opposition developed, among the back-benchers of the Government party, to the budget of Hon. Solon Low, provincial treasurer. Angered by the absence of any provision for the establishment of Social Credit and by the orthodox nature of the budget, which provided for further increases in taxation, the insurgent group refused to pass the budget unless the Government took immediate steps to implement its Social Credit pledges.

The Government, on the other hand, was faced with the necessity of securing passage of the budget

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Commercial Tribute To Quintuplets Fund Close to $1 Million

Net Wealth of Babies Already Exceeds $500,000

Canada's butchers and bakers and candlestick makers have poured a stream of gold into the laps of five baby girls who have yet to celebrate their third birthday. From producers of lolly pops and tooth paste, movies and soap flakes, oatmeal and dishes, and a wide variety of other articles, the Dionne Quintuplets have received through their guardians tribute for the use of their names and likenesses that will near the $1 million level within a few years.

The net wealth of the Quintuplets at the start of this year was $535,423 and the total of their actual and potential assets, including guaranteed future payments under unexpired contracts, was $822,806. Both amounts include the capitalized cost ($57,654) of the quints' modern hospital-home at Callander, Ont., as well as net residual revenues from sale of motion picture, photo, advertising and manufacturing-selling rights.

Gross revenue from such contracts, but not including the value of gifts of clothing, toys, equipment and supplies, has amounted to $573,764, according to a return tabled in the Ontario Legislature on receipts and expenditures under the Crown guardianship established by statute in 1935. Included in the figures given by Hon. David A. Croll, welfare minister, are receipts of $30,590 taken in by the former guardians prior to April 30, 1935, and $9,061 received since then under contracts made by the former guardians but not renewed.

The babies are assured of minimum additional revenue during the next three to five years of $287,383, in amounts unpaid under stated-sum contracts or under percentage and royalty contracts with a minimum guarantee provision. Thus the gross actual and potential revenue has reached a total of $861,147, with every assurance that the gross revenue actually received by the time the quints are eight years old (five years from now) will have reached a sum substantially in excess of this figure.

Total expenditures in behalf of the quintuplets since they were brought under protection of the Guardianship Act in May, 1935, amounted to $95,996. Of this, $57,654 was the cost of hospital and other building construction, equipment and building supplies, and this amount was capitalized and the hospital listed as an asset. This adjustment left the net amount of general expenses at $38,341 for a period of 21 months.

Quints Cost of Living

The general expenditures included items for the pay of nurses, police officers and other members of the staff at the hospital; supplies, equipment and general maintenance of the hospital; legal expenses in connection with contracts and guardianship; telephone and telegram costs; fuel, bank charges, freight charges and customs duty on donated shipments of soy bean milk and clothing ($720); fire insurance and surety bond premiums.

During the period covered by the report, payments included one of

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Wage Increases Costly to C. P. R.

It is estimated that gradual restoration of 10% wage reductions this year will mean additional costs of about $2.5 millions to the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

In 1938, when the full restoration is in effect, the addition to the C. P. R.'s costs will probably be over $7 millions.

Importance of this additional cost to the railway is evident from earnings of the past two years. In 1935, net profits were $2.8 millions, or 2.06% of the 4% preferred stock. In 1936, the net was $6 millions, or 4.39% on the preferred shares.

The wage increase in 1937 would be equivalent to approximately 19 cents a share on the ordinary stock. The estimated 1938 cost would amount to some 53 cents a share on the ordinary. The 1936 earnings, after allowing for the preferred, were equivalent to four cents a share on the ordinary stock.

Weston Controls McCormick's Ltd.

Control of McCormick's Ltd., London, has been acquired by George Weston, Ltd., Toronto, according to an announcement by Garfield Weston, president of George Weston, Ltd., and Nathan Cummings, president of McCormick's Ltd. Details of the arrangement will be available in a few days.

The two businesses will continue to operate separately for the present, with Garfield Weston as president of Geo. Weston, Ltd. Nathan Cummings will continue as president of McCormick's Ltd.

The merger makes the Weston organization the largest biscuit manufacturers in Canada, with a substantial interest in the American market. Further expansion in American market is under consideration following an 80% increase in manufacturing facilities in 1936.

Chrysler Has Month's Cars

Dealers in Canada Have Cars for April — Strike in U. S.

Closing of the Canadian plant of the Chrysler Motor Car Company at Windsor this week due to the strike in the parent organization across the river at Detroit leaves Chrysler dealers throughout the Dominion with only about a 30 days supply of cars on hand, The Financial Post learns officially. This supply, however, it is estimated will take the company through the biggest single selling month of the year. Cutting off of essential imported parts from Detroit finally forced a complete Canadian shutdown.

Despite their permanence modern motor cars are now largely considered a rather perishable product due to the fact that a large proportion of the output is finished to the local dealers' special order. It is possible, of course, to build up stocks of more or less standard models far in advance of demand but the policy of turning out a variety of colors and encouraging buyers to choose from a whole array of different color combinations, means that the average man in finish at least is getting practically a custom-built vehicle. The usual practice is to have the buyer choose whatever design he prefers and then to wire these specifications to the manufacturing plant. In normal times the car would be finished as desired within a day or two of the order.

As far as Chrysler is concerned, however, if the particular color combination is not in stock there may be delays as long as the present tie-up lasts. No actual shortage is feared unless the shutdown is prolonged.

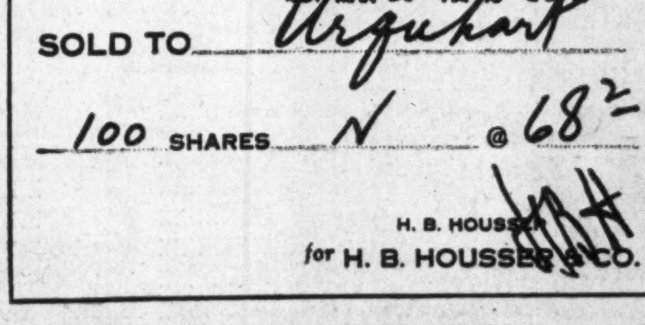
Rumors from Detroit indicate that the Ford Motor Co. will be the next point of attack by the new automobile workers unions. Harry Bennett, chief of Ford personnel work, however, is confident that no strike will result stating that for every man in the company's big Rouge River plant who might want to take part in a sit-down strike there are five who would be opposed.

In any case, it is believed, that Ford like the other big motor car concerns has built up an ample supply of standard models to take care of any normal demand for a considerable period.

I.P.&P. Earnings Revised Upward

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — International Paper & Power Co.'s net profit for 1936 was just over $5 millions, instead of under $4.8 millions after Federal income tax and surtax on undistributed profit as estimated earlier by the company, according to a statement made before the SEC by H. R. Weaver, vice-president and treasurer. The revised net profit is equivalent to $5.52 a share on the 7% preferred.



1937 MAR 30 AM 10 00

SOLD TO Urquhart

100 SHARES N @ 68²

H. B. HOUSSER
for H. B. HOUSSER & CO.

RECORD OF INITIAL TRANSACTION

This is a reproduction of the floor slip recording the first transaction in the new Toronto Stock Exchange building where business commenced this week. Issued by the seller, H. B. Housser, president of the Toronto Stock Exchange, the slip records sale of 100 shares of International Nickel (N) at 68¼ (68 2/8) to N. C. Urquhart, vice-president. Mr. Urquhart's initial confirming the transaction appears at the top left corner. Similar floor slips are exchanged for all transactions on the market.

The price was the lowest recorded for International Nickel on the opening day.

Railway Wage Peace Price $22 Millions

Threat of Strike Successful But Costly — Full 10% Restored

OTTAWA REACTION

From Our Own Correspondent

OTTAWA.—Refusal of the railwaymen to accept the majority award of the conciliation board, and their successful insistence on full restoration of basic pay rates, will cost the Canadian railways about $2.4 millions extra in 1937 and a considerably larger sum in 1938.

This is the price paid for peace in the railway world, in view of the threat of a strike if the men's demands were not met. If the strike vote was a "bluff," as was contended in some quarters, it was a reasonably successful and quite expensive gesture. Some of its cost will come out of the pockets of the Canadian taxpayer in Canadian National deficits.

The majority award of the conciliation board, broadly speaking, took the view that the increases they recommended were all that was justified in view of the slow pick-up of railway business, the relatively high wage scales of railwaymen, the slow increase in the cost of living index. Real wages of railwaymen, it was argued, had been well maintained through the depression.

Political Pressure

The agreement reached between the railway companies and the men ignores these considerations. The willingness of the railway companies, in view of their unsatisfactory revenue statements, to concede to the men's demands has given rise to the view in some circles that political pressure had been applied.

It is difficult to provide the actual evidence to substantiate this view. It is, however, quite correct to say the Minister of Labor bent every effort to avoid a tie-up in the transportation business. And the Canadian Government, as employer of more than half of the railwaymen affected, naturally had a big interest in negotiations.

The Government had, of course, weakened its position by discontinuing the 5% cut in civil servants' wages, beginning April 1.

Price of Settlement

Elimination in full of the railway workers' 10% pay cut for the whole of 1937 would have cost the railway companies $18 millions. Restoration of 1% Feb. 1, 1% Aug. 1, and 1% Nov. 1, together with some further adjustment if the gross earnings exceeded a certain set figure—the majority award of the conciliation board—would have cost the companies only $3 millions extra this year.

The agreement actually reached this week, whereby 1% increases are to be given on the following dates: Feb. 1, April 1, June 1, Aug. 1, Oct. 1 and Dec. 1, will require an additional $5.4 millions this year. The difference—of $2.4 millions—represents the advantage secured by the railwaymen by use of a strike vote and by rejection of the conciliation award.

Analysis of expected costs shows, however, that while the railway companies conceded considerable, they did not go anything like as far as the minority report of Fred Bancroft would have compelled. The minority report, which called for restoration of 4% Feb. 1, and additional 2% increases on May 1, Aug. 1, and Nov. 1, would have cost $11.1 millions this year.

Awards Compared

The cost to the railway companies of the increased wages agreed to, as compared with the majority and minority reports of the conciliation board, is as follows:

Cost of Increases

	1937 millions	1938 millions
New agreement	$5.4	$16.8
Majority award	3	(Conditional)
Minority report	11.1	18

This table indicates that in the course of the next 21 months about $22 millions will be paid in railwaymen's wages in excess of the rates operative until the recent agreement. Unless the railway companies are on the eve of a much more prosperous period than they have just emerged from, this indicates a burden which will largely if not wholly offset improvements in gross revenue. Investors who have been taking as much as 100% loss in income from the railways are not likely to be enthusiastic over the prospect of rising wage scales which absorb increased revenues as rapidly as they are earned, it is felt in some quarters here.

Compromise Reached

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Over 117,000 railwaymen will be receiving their full pre-depression wages by April 1 next year, as a result of the agreement reached between representatives of the 18 unions involved and the managements of the two railways.

For the last two weeks negotiations have been going on between the union leaders and Sir Edward Beatty and S. J. Hungerford for the railways, with Hon. Norman McL. Rogers, Minister of Labor, acting as intermediary.

As a result of the compromise the men will have their pay raised by stages of 1% every two months in 1937 until by the end of the year they will be drawing 96% of their pre-depression wage scale. There will be another raise of 2% on Feb. 1, 1938, and a final raise of 2% on April 1, 1938.

Those benefitting from the increases include not only the 117,000 members of the international unions, but the 15,000 members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees, all of them employees of the C.N.R. The railways will be obligated also to grant similar wage increases to other workers, office employees, etc., who do not belong to union organization.

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and JOSEPH MAY and SONS
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35.00 to 45.00

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Men's Clothing Department
Second Floor—James Street.
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THE T. EATON Co LIMITED

The Nation's Business

(Continued from page 1)

politics of the situation and so the full 10% cut is to be restored.

Once again it has been demonstrated that in the Government ownership of railways in Canada there exists a political influence that is apparently the most powerful single political influence in Canada. Sir Henry Thornton was stronger than the previous Liberal Government of Prime Minister King. Organized Canadian National Railways votes are apparently stronger than the present Government of Mr. King.

• • •

Gold Price Stirs Canadian Interest

A MINING writer in Toronto compares two views of the future price of gold. One view appeared in The Financial Post a few weeks ago and indicated there was little reason for hoping that the United States treasury would raise the price that it is willing to pay all comers for offered gold. The other view appeared in a north country publication and said that a higher price for gold was inevitable. The mining writer says he prefers to take the view of the man from the north country who has lived, dreamed and worked at mining all his life.

The incident is presented as showing the rather wishful premises upon which the hopes of some people for higher gold prices are being built. A man may live, dream and work at mining all his life and be very little of an authority on the monetary movements and manipulations which make the price of gold.

• • •

MARRINER S. ECCLES, chairman of the United States Federal Reserve Board, now admits candidly that it would have been better if the United States had not fixed a definite price for gold. The implication of his statement is that Washington is beginning to wonder if it has not been a bit overquixotic in pushing up the price of gold. Production the world over has been tremendously stimulated and much gold has come out of hoarding. Most of it is finding its way to the United States. Other countries seem to be all too willing to sell their gold to the United States in exchange for undervalued commodities, services, and securities.

If there were no political considerations involved, the United States would probably be reducing its bid price for gold right now. That would not be a good thing for Canada. Our gold boom is supported in no small measure by the American fixed gold price. The psychological shock to confidence of a lowering of the price would be very great. We would still have our gold mines and our gold prospects, but money to open them up would be harder to get.

The monetary theorists, the midwest farmers and the gold mining states across the border will probably succeed in preventing an early lowering of the gold price. But the man who is charged with managing the United States monetary system and to whom the President looks for the major effort in controlling the supposedly "unhealthy boom" that is getting under way has left few doubts that, if he had his way, he would use a lower gold price as one of his tools of management.

• • •

THE situation is one fraught with great interest for Canada.

In the meantime, those who discuss the subject should be careful to get their perspective right. There are three logical expectations in regard to the price of gold, depending upon the distance one is looking ahead. The immediate future—the months ahead—seems secure from change. The intermediate future—over the term of the next few years—may conceivably see gold selling down. The long-term future—embracing the period of the next major depression—will probably find nations indulging again in the old trick of paying their debts by inflation. One of the instruments of inflation will be, no doubt, another writing up of the price of gold.

Variation in Gold Price Regarded As Possible

(Continued from page 1)

pressure could readily turn in the other direction in circumstances such as noted above.

It is generally admitted in Washington that it was a mistake to order a fixed price on gold. The action was taken at a time when there were many uncertainties in the entire economy and it was thought that this move would have a very great stabilizing influence. That is what did happen. So, too, the tripartite stabilization agreement, in which Britain, France and the United States participate, depends for its success on entire harmony among the managers, and complete good faith. There is nothing in that agreement to prevent the United States from changing the price it will pay for gold, but it is thought that such a change might be regarded as not exactly cricket and that it might again throw world monetary affairs into some confusion.

Discretionary Power

In his recent article in Fortune, Chairman Eccles, of the Reserve Board, says that there are times when:

> "raising the price of gold in terms of dollars or other action on the foreign exchange value of the dollar would relieve the situation. Contrariwise, lowering the price of gold, or a relative fall in other currencies, might offer a possible means of checking excessive expansion at home. In any case, it appears desirable that we should retain a large measure of executive discretion in the exercise of powers through which we can affect the value of the dollar relative to other currencies."

Incidentally, Chairman Eccles publicly recognizes — which no other high official has heretofore done—that a large part of foreign holdings in the domestic market may be due to the deliberate policy of foreign governments in order that they may have cash available in the United States wherewith to make war purchases (since loans are prohibited). This may seriously interfere with American neutrality policy.

Foreign Advantages

Foreign investors have a tremendous advantage in the American market, not only because of the premium price paid for gold, but also because they are not bound by certain rules and regulations that are burdensome to the domestic trader. Even some of those who were most emphatic in demanding devaluation are now extremely bitter over what they call the progressive purchase of American property, at bargain rates, by foreigners.

Were it not feared that political reaction among farmers and others to a decrease in the price of gold would be exceedingly dangerous, there is little doubt but that Washington would already have used that method, instead of sterilization, to control gold imports. Under the theory of managed money, as exemplified by the public statement of Chairman Eccles and others, a fixed price for gold is incongruous and not sustainable in logic.

Unless, therefore, there are developments which minimize the flow of gold to the United States, the chances are that, sooner or later, Washington will abandon a fixed price for gold and vary that price according to progressive changes in the general economy.

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BANK OF MONTREAL
Established 1817

Alberta Government Wins Breathing Spell After Major Crisis

(Continued from page 1)

or interim supply, since it lacked authority for expenditures after March 31. The granting of interim supply has averted embarrassment of ordinary business.

There can be no doubt as to the strength and intentions of the insurgent group. It has practically issued an ultimatum to the Government that active steps must be taken to establish Social Credit or the budget will not be passed. Its strength is indicated by the fact that it defeated Premier Aberhart on a closure motion on the budget debate when he attempted to secure passage of the Government's estimates.

Voting of interim supply represents a three-months reprieve to Premier Aberhart and his associates. During this period the cabinet will have to determine what steps should be taken to establish Social Credit. If it fails to satisfy the radical section of the party it will probably be defeated when the budget is brought up for reconsideration.

In order to enable the Government to give consideration to plans for the establishment of Social Credit the legislature will be adjourned as soon as the order paper has been cleared of all business except the budget. Six or ten weeks hence the legislature will be reconvened to consider Social Credit proposals.

To Hire Experts

In the meantime a Social Credit programme for Alberta is to be investigated by a committee of five members of the legislature. Premier Aberhart has also introduced legislation providing for the hiring of three to five experts to install Social Credit. Among the experts who will probably be sought is Major C. H. Douglas, founder of Social Credit, who some time ago repudiated Premier Aberhart.

One of the main points of difference between the cabinet and the back-benchers centres around a securities tax which the radical group estimates would yield $20 millions annually. It is by this tax that the radical group hopes to secure revenue to finance Social Credit. Premier Aberhart, however, has announced that he will resign rather than accept the proposal.

Social Credit Plans

Administration of Social Credit in Alberta by a commission of three or five members is envisioned by insurgent Social Crediters. The principles of their proposed measures are a return to the economic theory of Major C. H. Douglas, founder of Social Credit, and a repudiation of the politico-religious doctrines of Mr. Aberhart.

Two measures drafted tentatively by the insurgents, aided chiefly by J. Harold Crawford, Regina insurance man, combine Social Credit theory with a novel scheme for solving debt adjustment problems and a proposal designed to thaw out frozen credit resources.

A notable feature of the insurgent movement is rebellion against the secrecy of the Aberhart Government and its policy of handling Social Credit by order-in-council. On March 11, Hon. Dr. W. W. Cross, who succeeded Aberhart's right hand man, Hon. E. C. Manning, as minister of trade and industry, brought a new Social Credit bill before the Government caucus. It provided merely authorization for the Government to establish Social Credit and proceed by order-in-council. The caucus rejected this because it contained no definite plan.

Crawford Bills

At this stage, the Crawford bills came into the limelight. Cross was dropped as Social Credit pilot, and a committee, mostly of insurgents, became the official committee of the caucus to handle Social Credit plans. Without seeing their measures, Premier Aberhart reportedly told insurgents he could not accept their plans, as they involved confiscation of wealth. This is hotly denied by leading insurgents.

Crawford is a student of Social Credit, of some years' standing, and has been in correspondence with leading Social Crediters in many parts of Canada and the U.S.A. His first measure would combine debt adjustment along new lines with a levy on debt payments to yield funds to liquidate defaulted bonds and savings certificates. It will not be confiscation, he said, but a method by which creditors may join in working out the debt and credit problems of Alberta and its citizens.

Debt Adjustment Tax

The proposal involves a board to arrange mutual agreements between debtor and creditor, if possible. Both adjusted and unadjusted debt claims would be covered by a tax or levy, say 10% or less, on the payment involved in cleaning up the debt. It would be payable by the holder of the claim, be it mortgage, government or lien.

In return for the tax receipt given when the levy is paid, the holder would have the option of taking out a "baby bond," for the amount of the tax, i.e., $5 or $10 per $100. This would be negotiable, and the argument is this would stimulate purchasing power by drawing on sources at present frozen up in Alberta.

Proceeds of the tax would be used to meet defaulted bonds and debt maturities of the government, and according to Crawford, this would at once renew confidence, repair credit, and make for a general improvement beneficial to debtors and creditors alike. In the case of bondholders, for instance, one benefit that is claimed is that a $100 bond now listed at $65 would be restored to possibly $80 value or more, offsetting the tax of $5 or $10 paid by the holder.

One of the main points of issue between Mr. Aberhart and his rebellious followers was whether or not this proposal was confiscatory.

Consumer Credits

The other Crawford measure provides for the issue of consumer credits, according to a mathematical formula, to bring consumption into balance with production. Whether this is feasible, is, of course, a moot point raised by the Douglas theory that consumption and production are out of line.

The new measure sets forth the principles of Social Credit and the proposals for operating it by discounts on retail prices and issuance of dividends to consumers. Administration would be in the hands of a commission, three or five members, and a central credit house would be opened. This commission would be divorced entirely from politics.

After the credit house was opened, sponsors of the plan hope to locate branches in banks, insurance companies, and other financial institutions, by mutual consent. All that is needed to secure full co-operation of everyone is a general understanding of the purposes and benefits of the plan, the insurgents think.

Double Taxing Is Seen in Bill

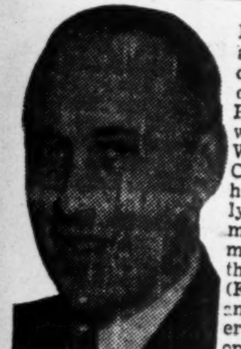
Ontario Amendment May Mean Some Companies Will Pay Twice

It is possible that some companies may have to pay Ontario corporation taxes twice this year. An amendment to the act covering this matter went through the Ontario Legislature this session, before its full implications were understood. While too late to change the bill, it is hoped that treasury officials will be allowed to exercise certain extraordinary powers they possess and not collect taxes again in 1937 from those firms that have already paid.

The Ontario Corporation Tax was amended under Section 8(a) to provide that "any company whose fiscal year ended between Jan. 1, 1936 and Sept. 30, 1936 shall by Mar. 31, 1937, deliver returns and pay taxes in respect of such fiscal year."

The Toronto Board of Trade points out that as a result of this change most companies whose fiscal year ends during the first half of the calendar year may be called upon to pay two years taxes within the next 12 months.

New Manager for Prince Edward Hotel



Harry A. Peters has been appointed resident manager of the new Prince Edward Hotel, Windsor, Ont. Canadian born, he was formerly an executive member of the management of the Doherty (Florida) Hotel and Club Properties which operate the Miami, Biltmore Hotel at Coral Gables, the Roney Plaza at Miami, the Key Largo Anglers Club, Key Largo, Florida and the British Colonial at Nassau. Mr. Peters assumes his new duties April 1, first of which will be a renovation and modernization programme under the supervision of Vernon G. Cardy, president of the new Prince Edward Hotel and managing director of the Mount Royal, Montreal.

Urges Companies To Test Agents

A charge that officials of fire and casualty insurance companies are lax in recommending agents for a license is made by H. D. McNairn, Ontario insurance superintendent in his recently published 1936 report.

Commenting on the administration of the agents' qualification law, the Ontario superintendent states: "After a careful review of the situation, I am convinced that other than life insurance companies could exercise a great deal more care in the selection of agents. In signing the notice of appointment of agent on the application forms the signatory official of the company makes the following statement: 'The qualifications and record of the applicant have been investigated, and on behalf of this company I hereby recommend him as a trustworthy and competent person of sufficient insurance experience to entitle him to receive a license to act as an insurance agent for any classes of insurance other than life insurance.'

"I would submit that the record clearly indicates that some of the signing officers of the companies have not made the investigation to which they have attested in the application."

Company Reports

Dom. Engineering

Dominion Engineering Works reports gross revenue for 1936 of $171,535 as against a loss of $95,456 in 1935. After providing for all charges, there was a deficit of 21 cents a share, as against $2.27 the year before. It is pointed out in the report that the great bulk of new orders were only received during the latter part of the year, they have not been completed and, therefore, not reflected in last year's earnings.

The company experienced a broad increase in demand in all its products last year. Pulp and paper machinery orders were about 50% larger than in 1935. Hydraulic machinery contracts were larger, as also were orders for mining machinery.

The balance sheet reflects the increase in business and earnings, net working capital showing an improvement. The gain in current assets and liabilities is indicative of the larger number of orders on the books.

Income and Surplus Account
Years Ended Dec. 31

	1936 $	1935 $
Gross revenue	171,535	*95,456
Less: Exec. salaries	31,440	24,740
Directors' fees	10,220	10,100
Legal expense	1,353	1,946
Devel. expense	32,296	......
Depreciation	122,485	121,666
Deficit	26,259	283,554
Previous surplus	985,926	1,029,480
Trans. from res.	......	240,000
Surplus forward	959,667	985,926

*Loss.

Working Capital

Current assets	2,302,671	1,975,988
Current liabilities	690,053	419,377
Working capital	1,612,618	1,556,611

Electrolux Corp.

Electrolux Corp. reports net earnings for 1936 after all charges, including surtax on undistributed profits, of $2.44 a share, compared with $2.27 a share the year before. Dividends paid during the year totalled $2.20 a share, as against $1.20 paid out in 1935.

Net sales were 16% greater than in the previous year, totalling approximately $17.9 millions compared with $15.4 millions in 1935.

Current assets are up from $6.4 millions more than $7 millions and current liabilities from $2 millions to $2.6 millions, the net result being an improvement in working capital from over $4.3 millions to $4.4 millions.

Profit and Loss
Years Ended December 31

	1936 $	1935 $
Net prof. from oper.	3,687,044	3,297,907
Miscellaneous inc.	73,545	87,834
	3,760,589	3,385,741
Less: Depreciation	57,251	45,303
Amort. of patents	29,412	29,412
Interest	16,550	10,899
Loss on fixed assets	5,187	623
Prov. for conting.	......	......
Prov. for inc tax	598,000	491,700
Prov. for surtax	28,500	......
Net profit	3,025,689	2,807,804
Less: dividends	2,722,500	1,485,000
Surplus for year	303,189	1,322,804
Add: Prev. surplus	2,822,491	1,559,687
Less: Prior year tax	......	60,000
Surplus forward	3,125,680	2,822,491

Nat. Biscuit & Confection

National Biscuit & Confection Co., Vancouver, reports larger profits for 1936 than for 1935. Earnings on the 589 fully paid preference shares were $15.12 a share in 1936 and $6.52 in 1935. After payment on Feb. 4, 1937, of 7% on the preference stock for 1936, there was a balance of $12.12 available for the common.

The company has $160,000 6½% first mortgage bonds due 1950, outstanding.

Profit and Loss Account
Years Ended Dec. 31

	1936 $	1935 $
Operating profit	32,948	25,938
Less: Bond interest	10,400	10,400
Sink fund deprec.	5,000	5,000
Other deprec.	4,917	4,770
Prov. for inc. taxes	3,728	1,926
Net profit	8,903	3,842

Working Capital

	1936 $	1935 $
Current assets	85,392	84,587
Current liabilities	47,247	51,950
Working capital	38,145	32,637

Con. Diver. Securities

Consolidated Diversified Standard Securities statement for 1936 shows a further expansion in income from dividends and interest and a marked increase in net profit on sale of investments. The former amounted to $64,720 and the latter to $352,991, compared with $59,175 and $140,513, respectively, the year before.

The balance sheet shows the book value of investments at $1,219,581 and the market value $1,840,086. At the end of 1935 the book value of holdings was $891,995 and the market value $1,322,641.

Income and Surplus Account
Years Ended Dec. 31

	1936 $	1935 $
Gross income	64,720	59,175
Profit on sales	352,991	140,513
Total revenue	417,711	199,688
Less: Exec. salaries	17,225	......
Office salaries	4,037	......
Directors' fees	3,400	......
Legal fees	308	......
Taxes	1,270	......
Interest paid	1,397	......
General expense	5,046	25,683
Income tax	4,750	5,895
Net profit	380,275	168,110
Less: Pfd. dividends	22,334	19,352
Trans. to reserve	352,990	140,513
Surplus	4,951	8,653
Previous surplus	32,115	23,462
Surplus forward	37,066	32,115

Hamilton United

Hamilton United Theatres Ltd. had net profits in 1936 equivalent to $6.79 a share on the 7% preferred stock and paid 4¼% in dividends. This compares with earnings equivalent to $6.05 a share and dividends of 4% in the preceding period. The comparison may be affected favorably by the extra week covered in the report for 1936, whereas the preceding report was for 52 weeks.

There was an increase of nearly $34,000 in working capital in 1936. However, preferred dividends were in arrears $14 a share or approximately $110,000 as at Nov. 5, 1936.

Income and Surplus Account

	53 wks. to Jan. 2 1937 $	52 wks. to Dec. 28 1935 $
Net earnings	77,393	70,138
Add: Interest rec.	2,634	1,735
Less: Depreciation	17,032	16,740
Income tax	9,498	7,443
Net profit	53,497	47,690
Less: Pref. dividends	33,486	31,516
Surplus for year	20,011	16,174
Add: Prev. surplus	47,879	28,627
Rev. prior year	......	8,370
Profit bond redemp.	394	......
Less: Tax adjts., net	919	781
Exps., prior year	......	2,211
Sals., prior year	......	500
Surplus forward	67,365	47,879

Working Capital

Current assets	131,428	104,098
Current liabilities	10,179	16,739
Working capital	121,249	87,359

Tribute of Commerce To Dionne Quintuplets

(Continued from page 1)

$4,060 as the professional salary of Dr. A. R. Dafoe, the quints' physician plus $537 for his office expenses and supplies and $1,223 for Dr. Dafoe's secretary from April, 1936, to Jan. 31, 1937. To the quintuplets' parents, Oliva and Elzire Dionne, was paid a total of $3,250, including $2,100 as their allowance from the babies' revenues, $1,000 as a birthday present from the quints last May, and a special allowance of $150 to Papa Dionne to cover the loss of some cows.

An item of $1,800 covers salary and travelling expenses of an auditor. A contribution of $200 as a church offering was made.

No Income Tax

Curiosity as to whether the quintuplets are assessed for income tax appears to be answered in the return, which shows no outlay for income tax (either provincial or federal) during the 19-months period. It is possible, however, that there may be income tax deductions from the revenue accruing from interest yields on the bonds in which was invested most of the residual revenue of the children.

Of the gross revenue received from contracts for advertising, manufacturing and picture exploitation, the major portion came and is coming from still picture and motion picture rights. More than half of the total gross revenue has come from the Twentieth Century-Fox Films, which firm has paid in $300,000 for the right to star the quints in four feature length movies (two yet to be produced). An additional $50,000 and possible royalties if earnings of the photoplays exceed a certain amount, are still receivable from this company.

Pathe News Features, Inc., has already paid in approximately $48,500 for news reel and short feature movie rights, and is still contributing under a percentage agreement. The total received and still to be paid under the still picture contract is nearly $65,000.

Below is a tabulation of the sources of the quintuplets' contract revenue up to Jan. 31, 1937, covering money received for use of the quints' names and pictures in manufacturing and selling various products, for advertising use of other products by the babies, and for picture rights. The amounts shown as received include sums paid to former guardians prior to April 30, 1935, under renewed contracts. Separately listed is the amount received before and after that date under nonrenewed contracts.

Sources of Revenue

Purchaser of rights	Contract basis	Runs to	Relates to	Amt. rec'd.
Alexander Doll Co.	5% on sales	Dec., 1937	Dolls, clothing	$25,828
Aluminum Goods Mfg. Inc.	5% on sales	Apr., 1938	Aluminum dishes	5,057
Harry S. Bond	Royalties, guarantee $47,500	Jan., 1942	Shoes, boots, rubbers	1,000
Brown & Bigelow	7½% on sales	Dec., 1939	Calendars, cards	58,097
Colgate-Palmolive-Peet	$27,500	July, 1939	Tooth paste use	8,750
Corn Products Ref'g. Co.	$45,000	Nov., 1939	Use of Karo (corn syrup)	6,666
Herz & Kory	5% on sales	Sept., 1938	Children's purses	2,500
Lehn & Fink	$7,975	Aug., 1939	Hind's Cream	7,975
Lever Bros.	$25,000	Jan., 1940	Use of Lux	2,500
Libby, McNeil & Libby	$8,500	Jan., 1937	Baby foods	8,500
Monocraft Products	5% on sales guarantee $10,000	Sept., 1938	Jewellery	2,500
McCormick's, Ltd.	Royalties, guarantee $47,500	Apr., 1940	Biscuits	10,000
NEA Service	$63,888	Dec., 1937	Still pictures	18,162
Pathe News	25-40% gross rev.	Jan., 1938	News and short motion pictures	48,460
Palmolive Co.	$27,500	July, 1939	Use of soap	8,750
Quaker Oats Co.	$17,500	June, 1937	Use of cereals	15,500
Samuel Rosen	5% on sales	Jan., 1938	Lolly Pop (candy)	5,000
Stern & Herff	5% on sales	Dec., 1937	Children's coats and hats	2,994
20th Century-Fox Films	$50,000	....	Photoplay, release by March, 1938	50,000
20th Century-Fox Films	$300,000 plus possible royalties	....	Three photoplays, releases before Aug., 1939	230,000
Tiny Town Togs	5% on sales	Oct., 1937	Children's dresses	10,416
United Drug Co.	$2,125	July, 1937	Cod liver oil, absorbent cotton	2,125
Vincent & Hughes	7½% on sales	July, 1936	Framed pictures	3,238
John C. Wellwood	5% on sales	Apr., 1938	Ribbons	5,000
Total				$339,042
Receipts from unrenewed contracts by former guardians				14,722
Grand total				$353,764
Amounts receivable, as at Jan. 1, 1937*				207,383
Total revenue, received and assured				$561,147

*This covers only amounts unpaid under flat amount contracts or not yet received under minimum guarantee-percentage agreements. Also receivable are large but undetermined amounts under percentage and royalty contracts, several of which do not expire for three to five years.

Lobbying Responsible For Airways Plan; C. P. R. Shows Coolness

(Continued from page 1)

ups were junked before the present one was decided upon as an experimental organization. Provision has been made in the Act of incorporation for a change in the ownership if present plans do not produce a satisfactory company.

The onus of launching the enterprise is upon the Canadian National Railways and the department of transport. A most difficult decision will face these two as soon as the act comes into effect. It is provided that 49% of the stock shall be divided among applicant companies.

The Financial Post was informed that it was impossible to say at this stage what the final composition of the company would be. It is hoped that prominent aviation and transportation interests in Canada will desire to secure blocks of stock though there will, of course, be no obligation upon any company to buy shares.

Basis of Division

The division of 49% of the stock among applicant companies will be made on the basis of the relative services and other inducements the applicant companies or individuals have to offer. The sale will not necessarily be for cash, but may be made for an equivalent. The provisional board will consider the potential contribution of the applicant company or individual to the successful operation of the Trans-Canada Airways, in services, or in other ways.

For months the Minister of Transport and everybody even remotely connected with aviation at Ottawa had been bombarded by lobbyists. For some reason it appeared highly desirable to obtain shares, or some other tie-up with the new corporation, secure mail contracts, flying licenses to operate between various centres in Canada, etc. It was recognized that to favor one or two private aviation companies and exclude others would be keenly resented.

In an effort to get away from the lobbying, and to save the Minister of Transport from a trying decision, a subcommittee of the Cabinet was set up, and it dealt with the problem for a while.

To eliminate the necessity of deciding which private aviation company or companies to take into the initial set up, it was then proposed to divide the stock between the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian National on a 50-50 basis.

The terms proposed were not acceptable to the private railway company, it is reported, and the present plan was evolved.

Many Changes

The tentative set-up has changed so many times in the past year that it is reasonable to suppose that if there was no immediate need of bringing in a bill it might undergo further change before it was introduced into the Commons. The end of the session, however, is drawing near, and it is still hoped to get the western section of the airway into operation this summer.

There is some question as to the desire of Canadian Airways and the Canadian Pacific to get into the picture now, but the Government is not worrying at the moment about applications for capital. It would facilitate matters greatly if Canadian Airways came forward and offered to assist in the immediate launching of the western section, however. The Government has the fields, the radio beacons, the weather service and some airdromes. What it needs now is machines, pilots, and office facilities.

When the company has been incorporated, the Government hopes to obtain the services of three prominent businessmen to serve as directors. It is anticipated that the appointees of the Canadian National will be practical officials of the company. The independent aviation companies, and the Canadian Pacific (if it comes in) will appoint the other three directors.

Auto Financing At High Level

Higher car loadings and other business barometers reflect a current seasonal expansion in Canadian trade and industry. Electric power output in February showed a decline, but substantial gains in automobile financing, newsprint export and life insurance sales represent a broadening of business activity in widely diversified fields.

Largest gains in current index figures over those of a year ago appear in automobile financing which in the case of new cars has risen 74% over last year and 71% in the case of used vehicles. Weekly indices show car loadings 2% higher and 11% over last year, with seasonal declines in cattle and hog sales.

	February	—Change— From prev. period %	From prev. year %
Monthly:			
Motor financing:			
New vehicles	$ 1,926,096	+ 4	+ 74
Used vehicles	$ 1,642,816	+15	+ 71
Newsprint exp., tons	222,945	+16	+ 20
Elec. power output, M.kw.	*2,009,592	—13	+ 9
Life insurance	30,604,000	+ 6	+0.4
Weekly:			
Car loadings, No.	48,709	+ 2	+ 11
Cattle sales, No.	10,889	—26	— 30
Hog sales, No.	16,729	—17	— 4

*000's omitted.

Air Service Set Up Is Compromise Plan; Mail Contracts Sought

(Continued from page 1)

co-operative agency for the purchasing of supplies and insurance and to route traffic over east-west routes. The three operating companies still act independently in handling all north-south traffic and confine their activities to the particular fields in which they have pioneered.

United Air Services, however, is ready to assist in the work of a Trans-Canada airline. Through the three operating companies—General Airways operating in northeastern Ontario and northwestern Quebec, Wings, Ltd., in Manitoba and northwestern Ontario, and Mackenzie Air Service from Edmonton north— it is hoped to obtain a fair share of any air mail contracts that may be let and to operate feeder lines. These three companies regard the fields in which they have established operations as theirs by right of having provided successful service.

In case it is decided to permit existing aircraft operating companies to participate in providing the capital for the new Trans-Canada airline the three firms would be willing to take a share of any stock that may be offered.

Maritime Electric Wins Important Legal Battle

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Maritime Electric Co. has won its appeal to the Privy Council against a judgment of the Supreme Court of Canada, which ruled that General Dairies, Ltd., was not liable for $1,931 named as the balance of contract price of electricity used by the defendant.

Maritime Electric Co. had a contract to supply energy to General Dairies. To arrive at the correct amount of electric energy supplied, it was necessary to multiply the figure on the meter dial by 10. Through error, this was not done during the period from Dec., 1929, to March, 1932, and as a result, General Dairies was charged with only one-tenth of the electric energy supplied to it.

The Privy Council, in its decision, which is an important one for the public utility companies, ruled that statutory obligations imposed a duty on the electric company to charge, and on the dairy company to pay, schedule rates for all the electric current supplied by the one and used by the other during the period in question.

B. C. Veneer Works Reports Higher Sales

British Columbia Veneer Works, plywood manufacturers at Nelson, B.C., experienced a 10% increase in sales in 1936. A larger increase is expected in 1937.

A dividend of 2½% has been paid on the company's capital stock as compared with 7½% paid for 1935. The company has outstanding $21,745 of 5% debentures guaranteed by the city of Nelson. The original amount of the debenture issue was $50,000, the balance having been retired through sinking fund.

Profit and Loss Account
Years Ended Dec. 31

	1936 $	1935 $
Sales	47,197	42,819
Add: Inc. in invent.	10,397	8,190
Less: Oper. exps.	44,349	38,068
Oper profit	13,245	12,941
Add: Interest	1,239	1,045
Total income	14,484	13,986
Less: Int., disc., exch.	3,208	3,173
Depreciation	5,059	5,059
Net profit	6,217	5,754

Working Capital

	1936 $	1935 $
Current assets	51,397	38,434
Current liabilities	8,249	3,725
Working capital	43,148	34,709

Public Utility Earnings

Winnipeg Electric Co.
February

	1937 $	1936 $
Gross earnings	588,804	602,900
Oper. exps. and taxes	330,947	341,076
Net earnings	257,857	261,824
Bond int. and deprec.	201,011	198,067
Net income*	56,846	63,757
Two Months		
Gross earnings	1,224,807	1,204,014
Oper. exps. & taxes	673,191	662,972
Net earnings	551,616	541,042
Bond int. and deprec.	401,784	395,195
Net income*	149,832	145,847

*Before providing for interest on B bonds or redemption on contingency certificates.

Jamaica Public Service

February:	1937 $	1936 $
Gross earnings	71,930	72,200
Net earnings	30,492	29,553
Surplus after charges	22,604	20,773
12 Mths. End. Feb. 28:		
Gross earnings	876,340	866,010
Net earnings	347,344	355,275
Surplus after charges	245,599	250,867

The above figures translated from £ sterling at the rate of $4.86 2/3 to the £.

Profit Possibilities for Investors 3.

Secondary Bonds Have Scope For Further Economic Gains

Increasing Capital Involves Risks Even in Bonds

By C. W. STOLLERY

Ten Corporation Bonds All Priced Below Par

The ten corporation bonds surveyed briefly in the accompanying article all sell at a discount from face value. While the two most active newsprint bonds, Abitibi and Consolidated Paper, sell closest to 100, they have speculative attractions at least equal to those of interest-paying issues.

Yields on seven of the bonds in this group range from 4.4% to 8.7%. Comparative figures follow:

Figures on Ten Lower Grade Bonds

Company	%	Issue Due	Price	Yield	Accrued arrears	Times int. earned before deprec'n
Abitibi Power & Paper	5	1953	97	..	25	.50
Beauharnois Power Corp....	5	1973	55	..	..	..
Burns & Company	Inc. 5	1958	80	6.8	..	3.11
Canada Steamship	Old 6	1941	70	*	*	1.14
Consolidated Paper	5½	1961	97	†	†	.93
Dominion Square Corp.	6	1948	78	5.7	18	.50
Lake St. John P. & P.	Inc. 5	1961	84	6.3	..	3.59
Maple Leaf Milling	5½	1949	85	‡4.4	‡	1.30
Western Grain	6	1949	80	8.7	..	1.67
Winnipeg Electric	"A" 4-5	1965	79	6.3	..	2.25

*Yielding about 7% on basis of exchange. †No accrual of interest until 1939. ‡Excluding part payment in stock.

The investor who buys bonds usually does so with the intention of placing his funds safely at interest. The idea of making a capital profit often may not enter into consideration at all. Yet the possibility of loss, either in money or in the purchasing power of money, is present in most bonds.

The investor may buy a $1,000 bond for precisely $1,000. If all goes well, the money will be paid back at maturity and meanwhile the investor will have received interest at the stipulated rate. If, however, the cost of living and the value of goods rises over the term of the bond, the $1,000 is of less value than at the time the bond was bought. In such case there would be a concealed loss. If all does not go well with the enterprise, the $1,000 bond may be paid off at a discount or may have to be exchanged for inferior securities.

Despite their disadvantages, bonds are essential in most investment portfolios; first, because good short-term bonds are nearly always marketable and so provide a source of ready cash in case of need; second, because they lend stability to income.

More Speculative Bonds

In the more speculative types of bonds, the investor may find not only possibilities of eventual higher market rating and stability of income, but also possibilities of capital profits. The idea of making capital profits is not harmonious with a policy of buying the best quality bonds. There is little possibility of improvement in either income or value in the best bonds under present circumstances — whatever may be their other advantages — and the seeker for profits in bonds is therefore obliged to look into lower-grade issues.

Obviously there is a risk in buying bonds which are rated below the general market. But the risk must be weighed against the possibility of loss of purchasing power in securities which simply preserve the invested money, and against the possibility that prime bonds may decline gradually in price with a rising trend of interest rates.

In order to hold any possibility of profit, as an offset to the investment risk, a bond should be available at a discount, at least below the call price; or it should have some prospect either of improvement in safety, or of participation in rising income. That is, the bond must have some of the attributes of an equity security.

In the past four years, there has been a great rise of bond prices, which has carried the average price of good corporation bonds from about 60% of face value above 100. This has naturally reduced the remaining scope for profit in many issues. But there is still variety in bonds either selling below face value or carrying opportunities of participation in future profits.

Depreciated Government Issues

Foremost among discount bonds are those of the three Prairie Provinces, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

The heavy discounts on Saskatchewan and Manitoba bonds offer profit possibilities on the hope that the financial problems of the governments will eventually be remedied. The history of finance in British countries where such discounts have developed in bonds of federal or state governments is that eventually the ills responsible for the depreciated bond values are remedied.

Leading Alberta bond issues are available at 70 cents or less on the dollar. Who, it might be asked, would buy Alberta bonds in the face of arbitrary interest reductions and possibilities of further repudiations? Certainly the bonds cannot be regarded as stable investments, especially as market prices are largely nominal and the bonds therefore hard to sell. Nobody seems to want them and holders who have large book losses are merely hanging on and hoping for the best.

Some day, however, there will be alteration of the Alberta situation. The Government will change, and it hardly seems likely that it can be any worse for the investor. It may rather be better. The chief disadvantage in Alberta issues is the lack of marketability, but again, history indicates that debility of the Alberta type in government finance is not permanent in British countries. If the tide turns toward rehabilitation, quick profits are possible. Calgary and Edmonton bonds are situated somewhat similarly.

Discount bonds of defaulting municipalities have also fallen into disfavor and inactivity. There are possibilities of improvement in bonds of such Ontario municipalities as Windsor and York township, two of the largest defaulters. If the deadlock over settlement of the Windsor refinancing is broken with reasonable consideration for bondholders, it would tend to improve the market position of other defaulted Ontario municipal issues.

Corporation Issues

It is among corporation bonds that the more intriguing possibilities of profits lie for the investor. At least there is not the same risk from political policies and unwillingness to pay that there is in government and municipal bonds. Corporation bonds represent private debts and therefore have the advantage of being subject to private settlements and ordinary business considerations.

Many minor real estate bond issues sell well below face value because of the problems of paying interest on the reduced rentals that developed in the depression years. As yet, there is only a vestige of faith in real estate bonds for investment. If rental rates rise, however, and this does not seem improbable, in some cases, real estate bonds would show profits to the buyer.

Dominion Square Corp. 6% first mortgage bonds, selling below 80, represent one of the largest defaulted realty issues. The building is one of the largest and best in Montreal, and is favorably located. Revenues can be increased by leasing space now vacant, even though increased rentals are regarded as unlikely at present. Approximately half the interest since 1932 has been paid. Calculating on income of only 3% from the bonds, they yield over 5%. The possibilities of profit lie in the interest arrears which total 18% on April 1, 1937, and on the discount of 20% in market value of the bonds. A capital reorganization should not be unfavorable to bondholders whose interests appear to be in good hands with the protective committee.

Newsprint Group

The severe depression and recent recovery in activity in the newsprint paper industry created unusual profits for investors who have held their bonds, for those who doubled up at low prices, and particularly for those who got into newsprint in the depression. Even though prices of paper securities have risen sharply, there are still possibilities of profits in some bonds.

Consolidated Paper Corp. 5½% bonds, carrying 15 shares of common stock for each $1,000 bond, still have attractions. The shares were issued to bondholders in settlement of interest up to July 1, 1939. While no interest or dividends will be paid for three years, the buyer of the bonds with the stock has a possibility of further improvement in values in a period of newsprint prosperity. Sooner or later the shares could be sold, giving a net cost of 70 or less for the bonds.

Abitibi Power & Paper 5% bonds are subject to the uncertainties of capital reorganization necessary to take the company out of receivership. Opinion is growing even among conservative investment men that the bonds should receive new securities representing full value for each $100 of bonds, plus arrears of interest. Unpaid interest coupons now amount to 25%, and by June will total 27½%, plus interest on the unpaid amounts. Herein lies one possibility of profit. Another lies in the possible methods of settlement of arrears. If Abitibi bonds get a share in equity securities as settlement, it would give scope for participation in any further improvement in the newsprint industry.

Lake St. John 5% income debentures are receiving payment of full interest because the charges are being earned. Until 1941, payment of interest is to be made only if earned, but the newsprint situation now promises to allow continued payments on this issue. After 1941, the 5% interest becomes a fixed charge. Although of rather long term, the debentures may sell at higher levels on the basis of improved income.

Six Discount Bonds

It might be said that dozens of other corporation bonds selling below par have possibilities of profits for the buyer. Among the major discount issues, six of the most interesting are as follows:

Burns & Co. 5% income bonds pay interest only if earned for 1937 and 1938, after which they become precisely the same as the company's 5% fixed interest bonds. In view of improved conditions in the meat packing business and probabilities of continued export activity, the prospects seem to indicate continuation of earnings sufficient to pay the income bond interest. When the bonds become a fixed interest issue, their investment rating should be improved materially.

Winnipeg Electric Co. 4%-5% series A general mortgage bonds are junior only to a comparatively small first mortgage issue. Selling around 80, they yield over 6% on the basis of 4% interest up to 1942 and 5% thereafter. This is a high return for a public utility security on which interest is being covered comfortably after depreciation.

Western Grain Co. 6% first mortgage bonds sell at a large discount because small crops of wheat in western Canada and reduced volume of grain for storage promise to pinch the company's earnings this year. But from 1931 to 1936 the company was able to earn bond interest and part of depreciation each year, and to increase working capital. The yield of over 8% on the bonds reflects a straight investment risk, which may be lessened depending on this year's crop.

Maple Leaf Milling Co. 5½% first mortgage bonds pay 2¾% cash interest each Dec. 1 up to 1938 and pay the June 1 interest by issue of two class A shares for each $1,000 bond. After 1938, interest is payable in full in cash. It appears that with continuation of the current improvement in the flour milling industry the company should be able to resume full cash payments by 1939. On a 2¾% basis, the bonds yield over 4% and on 5½% payments starting in 1939, the cash yield would be about 7%. As to the class A shares, they call for annual dividends of 70 cents a share after 1938 and also stand to participate in any dividends on the common stock. The chief snag is that heavy bank loans leave the company cramped for working capital.

Canada Steamship Lines 6% bonds are to be exchanged shortly for new securities. For each $1,000 bond, now selling around 70, the holder will receive $600 of new 5% bonds, 13 1/10 shares ($655 par value) of new preferred stock, and 1¼ common shares. Greater activity in iron and steel shipping may reduce competition for grain cargoes which would help the company. Interest on the proposed new bonds was not earned after depreciation last year, but was covered before depreciation. While no earnings appear to be in sight for the preferred and common shares, they give the bondholder a chance to share in any recovery of former prosperity.

Beauharnois Power 5% bonds have been selling around 55 reflecting loss of the operating company's contract with the Ontario Hydro. Interest on the 5% bonds becomes due in one year, and unless some new disposal is made of the company's unsold power there will be no revenues to pay it. The 5% bonds are therefore a gamble on the possibility of some new power deal. While this issue carries substantial profit possibilities, it carries greater risks than the bonds mentioned in the foregoing since no earnings will be available for bondholders until large blocks of power are marketed.

Bonds of the more speculative types mentioned in this article are not suitable for investment of a major portion of an investment fund. Where such bonds already form a substantial part of the portfolio, it might be unwise to increase the holding. They may be suitable, however, depending upon individual circumstances, for inclusion in a balanced investment list among more stable bonds as lending some scope for increase of capital.

This is the third in a series of articles on profit possibilities for investors which started in The Financial Post of March 20. The fourth article, discussing investment opportunities in preferred stocks, will appear next week.

Lake Sulphite Gets Charter

Lake Sulphite Pulp Co. Ltd. has been incorporated in Ontario with capital of 300,000 no par value shares. Aggregate consideration for issue of the shares is not to exceed $900,000, or an average of $3 a share. However, the shares are likely to be offered at a considerably higher price and the extra funds may be taken into account as capital surplus.

Head office of the company will be in Toronto.

Formation of the company is one of the initial steps in financing construction of a sulphite pulp mill at Nipigon, Ont., to cost $6 millions. Part of the amount will probably be raised by sale of bonds, and part by issue of shares.

Initial capacity of the mill, which is expected to be under construction shortly, will be 200 tons daily.

McColl Costs Cut Earnings

Rise of Crude and Taxes Blamed For Poorer Showing

John Irwin, president of McColl-Frontenac Oil Co., comments in the annual report that the decrease in the company's earnings in the year ended Jan. 31, 1937, is attributable first, to the increased cost of crude oil without a corresponding increase in the price received for sales of gasoline, and secondly, to the burden of increased taxation.

Mr. Irwin states that although sales increased, both in volume and value, profits were lower because "crude oil supplies cost considerably more money and the price received for the finished products averaged less throughout the Dominion of Canada during 1936, as compared with 1935. "Increased taxation," he adds, "also affected the company adversely."

The oil and gasoline industry in Canada, says Mr. Irwin, does not pass on to the public the Dominion sales tax introduced several years ago. And as the sales tax was increased in 1936 from 6% to 8% the absorption of this additional tax quite definitely affected the profits this year to the extent of 27 cents per share on the common stock outstanding.

The combination of higher cost of crude oil and increased tax burdens accounts for an amount exceeding $1 a share on the outstanding common stock.

Dosco Furnace

From Our Own Correspondent

SYDNEY.—Construction of a new, ten-ton electric furnace, cost of which will involve an expenditure of $70,000, will be under way in July at the steel plant of the Dominion Steel & Coal Corp.

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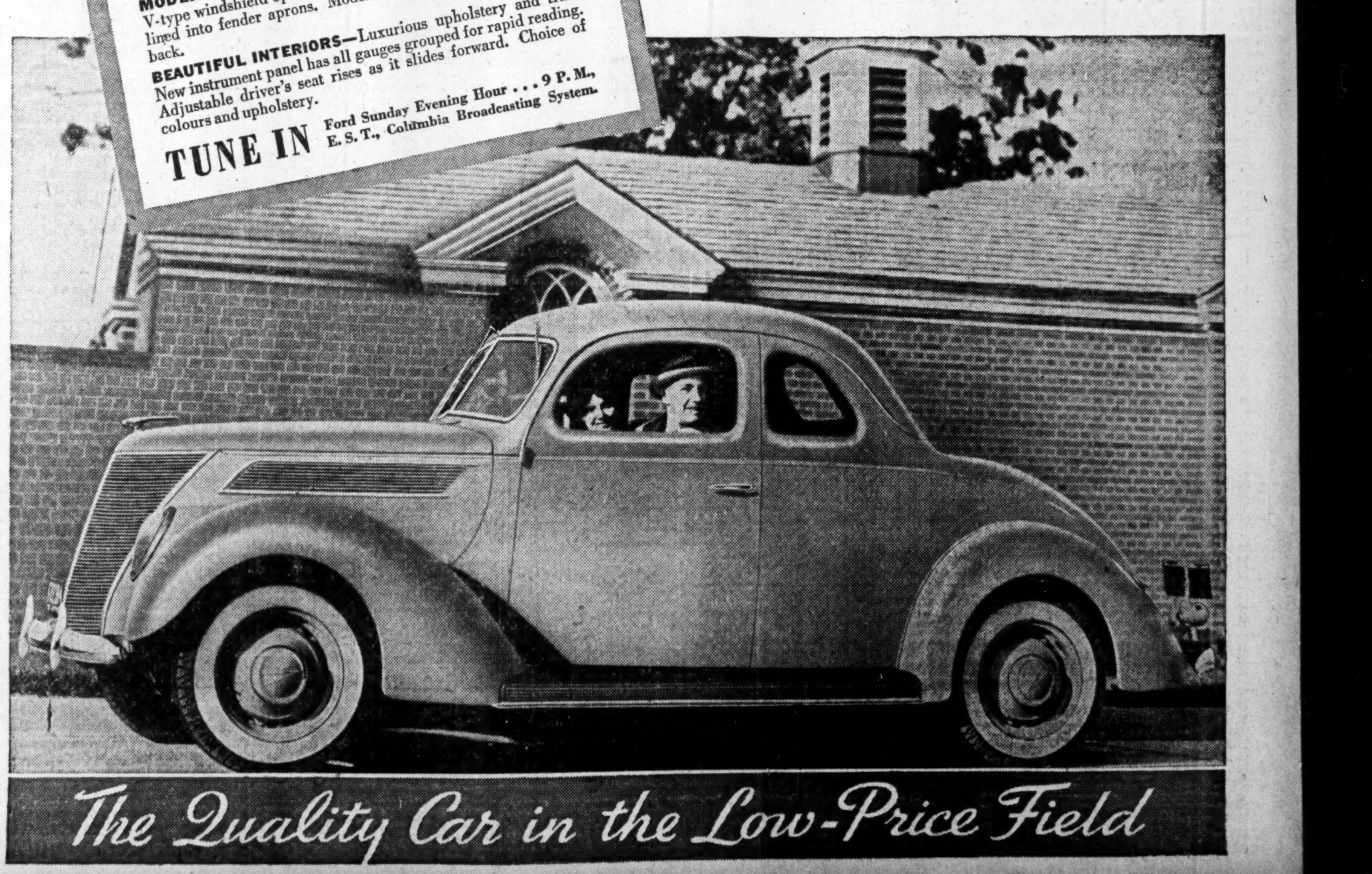
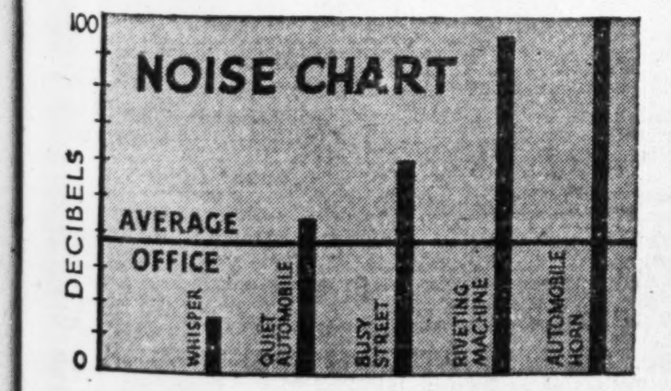


The Quality Car in the Low-Price Field

DECIBELS ARE RINGING!



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Investment Trends

Stock Market Stands In Doubtful Position

Recovery from Recent Low Points Normal Movement — Inflationary Trend of Prices Has Diverse Effects on Industry

After reaching new high levels early in March, stock market averages dropped precipitately to March 22. Subsequently, there has been a normal tendency to recover part of the loss.

There has been considerable spring housecleaning in stock brokers' accounts, because of official audits. The result should be a decrease in Canadian brokers' loans when March figures are released. The recent decline of stocks will also contribute to reduction in stock market borrowings.

New York continues to report a balance of net purchases of newsprint securities by Canadian investors in the Wall Street market.

Easter retail business in clothing lines has been unsatisfactory because of cold weather, but in other lines spring volume has increased satisfactorily.

British investment trusts have been increasing their holdings of American securities and London financial opinion seems opposed to the idea of American restriction of movement of outside capital into Wall Street. Despite the difficulties of controlling capital movements, however, Washington seems disposed to consider the subject seriously, and may impose special taxation on income to foreign investors.

Stiffening of rents in American cities leads to predictions of a boom in building and real estate. There have so far only been whisperings of such expectations in Canada, but rising rents would stimulate building here.

Market Position

STOCK market averages reached the highest levels in six years early in March. The Montreal Stock Exchange index touched 120.1, and the Toronto Stock Exchange average reached 187.7. The Dow-Jones average for industrial shares in New York rose to a peak of 194.4. Since then the averages have declined substantially.

The quietness of trading since the recession is regarded as favorable to resumption of a rising trend sooner or later. But under the Dow theory of appraising stock movements, much greater emphasis is placed on movements with regard to the recent high and low points. The most favorable indication that there will be further advances over the next month or two would be an irregular upward movement, finally breaking through the former highs. If, however, the averages again turn downward and break through the recent low points, it would be interpreted as heralding a substantial interruption of the rising trend that has been in progress for two years.

It seems likely that some time this year there will be a substantial setback for stocks because of the prolonged rising trend. But such an event would not necessarily mean a change in the major recovery trend toward higher prices over a period of, say, two or three years.

• • •

Best Groups

IF A major interruption to the rising price trend occurs, what stocks would fare best? This is the important question for the investor, who, after all, does not buy the market averages.

Industries which promise to continue their belated recovery, even if there is hesitation in other lines, would appear to include steel, newsprint paper, base metals, and agricultural equipment. There are probably others. But the tide of recovery seems to be running strongly enough in these to carry earnings to higher levels.

• • •

McColl Disappoints

WEAKNESS in McColl-Frontenac Oil shares immediately before the Easter week-end was explained by appearance of the annual report showing a sharp reduction in earnings. Considerable surprise was expressed at the showing.

While it had been reported for some time that earnings were on a lower basis, shareholders were disappointed to find out that earnings of the common were far from covering dividends. Now they wonder why the dividend was paid.

• • •

Information and Inflation

THE McColl-Frontenac incident brings to light such important investment considerations as these:

1. Shareholders should be informed more frequently of the trend of earnings; especially when some unusually adverse trend is in progress.

2. Rising prices for materials may have distinctly adverse effects on processing companies.

3. The most favorably situated oil companies are those with their own supplies of crude such as Imperial Oil and B. A. Oil, or the big crude producers like International Petroleum.

The inflationary trend in commodity prices, coupled with rising costs, is of benefit chiefly to companies with initial sources of supplies, whether oil or other raw material. In steel, for instance, companies that must buy primary products like pig iron and billets are partly handicapped by the higher costs. It is one of the conflicting influences in a rising price trend, and indicates a possible cause for interruption in recovery of earnings for numerous firms. Once such irregularities become more stabilized, progress toward higher earnings can continue.

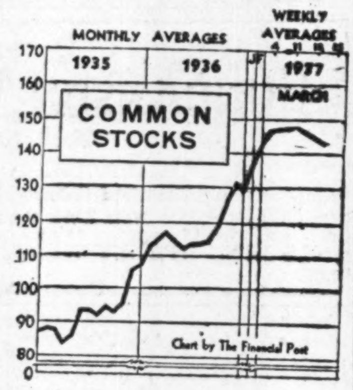

Chart by The Financial Post

RECESSION

Dominion Bureau index of common stock prices receded to 143.2 for the week ended March 25, compared with 118.7 in the corresponding week of 1936.

Toronto Stock Exchange Lists Burlington Steel

Common shares of Burlington Steel Co., Hamilton, have been called for trading on the Toronto Stock Exchange. The company has an authorized capitalization of 200,000 common shares of which 140,000 are outstanding. The company has no funded debt.

Recently a block of 45,104 of the company's common shares were offered by A. E. Ames & Co. at 13.50 a share. This did not represent new financing on the part of the company, but consisted of a block of shares acquired from private interests for resale.

Rumors of negotiations for the merging of the company with Dominion Foundries and Steel Co., Hamilton, have been officially denied.

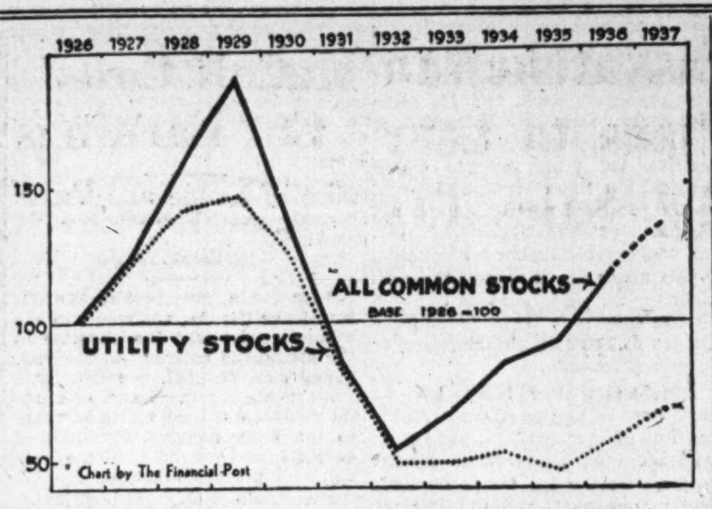

Chart by The Financial Post

UTILITIES' SHARES LAG BEHIND MARKET

Average prices for shares of public utilities have lagged in the general stock market advance of the past five years, as shown in this charted comparison of Dominion Bureau indices. It will be noted, however, that utility shares in the past two years have started to rise.

Investment Analysis

I. P. & P. Preferred

Stock Sells Out of Line With Current Values for Other Classes of Stocks — Big Earnings Under New Plan

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — International Paper and Power Co. preferred stock is receiving considerable attention marketwise for a variety of reasons, but principally because it is selling out of line with the common.

At present International has a complicated capital set-up, consisting of two classes of preferred and three classes of common stock. A plan of recapitalization has been drawn up and submitted for approval to the Securities and Exchange Commission.

New Plan Drawn Up

Under the new plan the company will have outstanding 918,454 shares of 5% cumulative, convertible 5% preferred shares, convertible into new common on the basis of 2½ shares for each share of preferred held; and 1,815,465 shares of common stock. In addition 1,346,907 common shares have been reserved for the exercise of warrants, which permit the holder to buy the new common at $25 a share.

The plan provides for the exchange of the present 7% preferred for one share of new 5% preferred and one share of common stock. The A, B and C common shares are exchangeable for new common on the basis of 8/20, 6/20 and 3/20 of a share, respectively, together with certain rights to purchase the new common at $25 a share.

Earnings for 1937

In submitting the recapitalization plan to the SEC R. J. Cullen, president of International, said that estimated 1937 earnings on the new capital stock amounted to $9 millions, or $10 a share, and $2.50 a share on the new common. The common share earnings shown are before dilution by conversion of the preferred or exercise of warrants to buy common stock at $25. If all warrants are exercised earnings per share would be reduced to $1.39, plus perhaps slightly over 50 cents a share which would represent about 5% on the money received from the sale of additional stock. The estimated earnings of $9 millions for 1937 compared with actual returns of about $4.8 millions in 1936 and a loss of $3.3 millions in 1935.

Biggest in the Field

Before analyzing the current market position of the present preferred a brief review of the company shows its importance in the pulp and paper and utility fields. The company operates, through subsidiaries, a group of pulp and paper producing companies in Canada, the United States and Newfoundland, making the largest single unit in the industry. Control of International Hydro Electric System also gives the company a large interest in hydro-electric and public utility properties in eastern Canada and the United States. The latter interests are better known to the public under the names of the operating companies, New England Power Association, Canadian Hydro Electric Corp., and Gatineau Power Co.

Some time ago International wrote off its investment in International Hydro Electric System from which no revenue was being received. Therefore its revenues for the last two years and those estimated for 1937 are based entirely on income from pulp and paper properties.

An Industry in Itself

Production figures for last year are not available, but the importance of operations may be gathered from the following tabulation of output in 1935 and 1934:

	1935	1934
Newsprint	720,629	754,575
Groundwood specialty papers	121,917	95,864
Book & bond papers..	102,148	88,681
Southern Kraft paper and board	459,539	364,786
Pulp for sale	173,537	160,232
Tissue & wrap. papers	54,617	55,685
Bags	73,654	58,961
Total	1,706,041	1,578,784

Further Gain Noted

Since then there has been a further increase in production of all items. Moreover the company plans on bringing a new 200,000-ton kraft mill into operation this year and has plans for an additional 240,000-ton mill for 1938.

For the sake of clarity the present preferred is called "old" and the securities to be issued under the plan "new."

The old preferred is currently selling around 114 to 115. Once the plan is through, the holder will have an option of 3½ shares of new common stock; in other words, he receives outright one new common and one new preferred share, which is convertible into new common on the basis of 2½ shares for each share of preferred held.

Preferred is Undervalued

The new common is now being quoted on the New York Stock Exchange at 34 to 35. Deduction of the value of one new common at 34 from the present value of the old preferred, would place a value on the new preferred of 80. On the basis of the company's official estimate of $10 a share in 1937 on the new preferred, the new preferred is undervalued at $80 a share.

Looked at in another way, if the new common is worth 34 to 35, then the old preferred, with its call on 3½ shares of new common, is worth 3½ times as much, or $119 a share, approximately five points more than the current value of the old preferred.

Further evidence that the old preferred is out of line is seen in the market quotations on the old A, B and C common shares. To buy the old common shares now with the idea of exchanging them into the new common, the purchaser would have to pay a premium of $4 on the A, $3 on the B and $3 on the C stock. In contrast to this the old preferred, which with exchange and conversion will have the right to take up 3½ shares of new common, gives the holder the new common at a discount.

Outlook Greatly Improved

Aside from the fact that the old preferred is selling out of line with current quotations on the old and new common shares, another factor of importance is the improved prospect for earnings greater than those estimated for 1937.

Since the plan was submitted to the SEC, the manufacturers have announced a price increase of $7.50 a ton for newsprint for the first half of 1938. While all of this increase will not show up in net earnings, at least $5 a ton should accrue to net profits. On the conservative estimate that International will produce 750,000 tons of newsprint for 1938, earnings available on the capital stock in that year should be at least 50% higher than estimated for 1937. And, moreover, this estimate does not provide for the higher prices that are likely to prevail for other products and the very substantial increase planned for kraft paper production.

Premier Trust Offers to Buy Security Loan

Combined Assets Would Exceed $15 Millions

MEETINGS ON MAY 15

Provisional agreement has been reached between the directors of the Premier Trust Co., Toronto, and the Security Loan and Savings Co., St. Catharines, whereby the former company would acquire the assets and business of the Security Loan and Savings Co. Shareholders of the two companies will meet on May 15 to vote on the proposal.

Shareholders of Security Loan and Savings Co., if the proposals are adopted, will have the option of accepting either of the following offers within 30 days after the agreement becomes effective:

(1) 1½ shares of Premier Trust stock for each share of Security Loan and Savings Co. stock; fractional shares to be adjusted by payment in cash at the rate of $102 a share.

(2) $102 in cash and one-half share of Premier Trust stock for each share of Security Loan and Savings Co. stock; fractional shares are to be adjusted in this case by the issue of one share of Premier Trust stock and the balance in cash at the rate of $102 a share.

Dividends at 5%

In either case, Security Loan shareholders would receive dividends at the rate of 5% from Dec. 31, 1936, to the date of issuance of the new shares to which they may be entitled.

Premier Trust Co. agrees to assume all outstanding debentures of Security Loan. Debenture holders will have the option, exercisable within 60 days after the agreement becomes effective, of demanding payment in cash.

At Dec. 31, 1936, Security Loan and Savings Co. had paid up capital of $539,800 and, if shareholders accepted Premier Trust stock in full payment, it would require the issue of $884,700 in stock by the Premier Trust Co. This would bring the paid up capital of the combined organization to $1,537,677 as the present capital of Premier Trust is $652,977. An increase in the authorized capital of Premier Trust Co. from $1 million to $3 millions was approved by shareholders on March 27.

Premier Trust Name

It is intended to operate the combined companies under the name of Premier Trust Co. and the two offices in St. Catharines would be consolidated. The proposed board of directors includes representatives of each company. The present general manager of the Premier Trust Co., Thomas B. Holmes, would be general manager of the combined companies.

Premier Trust Co., which operates under Dominion laws, has trust company powers permitting a wider scope of business than is allowed the loan company.

The Security Loan and Savings Co. had net profit of $42,967 in 1936, equivalent to $7.96 a share. Dividends of $5.50 a share were paid for 1936 and $6 a share for 1935. Its reserve fund amounted to $335,000 at the end of 1936.

Premier Trust Co. was established in 1916 and has offices at Toronto, London and St. Catharines. Earnings in 1936 were equal to $5.70 a share on average paid up capital as compared with $5.26 in 1935. Dividends were paid at $5 a share in each year. Assets amounted to $14,063,839 at Dec. 31, 1936, of which $11,535,896 was in the estates account, $1,773,585 in the guaranteed trust account and $754,358 in capital account. Reserves amounted to $85,000.

Soo Line Revenues Show Better Trend

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Revenues from the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Railway, for February, amounted to $909,031. This compares with $834,851 in the corresponding month a year ago. After making the usual adjustments the net deficit for the month was $674,967, as against $784,035 in the same month the year before.

For the first two months of the current year the Soo line reports a net deficit of $1,411,194, as against $1,396,593 for the like period of 1936.

Listed Bonds

Week Ended Mar. 29, 1937

	Int. rate	Due	High	Low	Range 1937 High	Range 1937 Low
Mtl. L. H. & P. Debs.	3	'39	50½	..	50½	50½

Investment Notes

International Nickel—In the final quarter of 1936, Second, Third and Fourth National Investors Corporations, U.S. investing firms acquired 3,500 shares between them. Nearly all the transactions they reported were sales, which gives added significance to the purchases of Nickel. All three firms also bought shares of International Harvester which might be construed as a portent of optimistic opinion on the outlook for farm implement shares. Applied to the Canadian investment field, this would mean Massey-Harris and Cockshutt Plow.

• • •

Golds and Nickel—Another case of the tendency among U. S. investing firms to liquidate gold shares and buy base metals is seen in transactions of Bullock Fund Ltd. in 1936. This firm sold its entire holdings of 400 shares Lake Shore, 500 McIntyre Porcupine and 1,000 Wright-Hargreaves, but acquired 800 International Nickel. Another U.S. investing firm, Central-Illinois Securities Corp., increased its holdings of Nickel from 1,000 to 3,000 shares in 1936.

• • •

Burns & Co.—Judicial enquiry into the strike of workers at the Vancouver plant is being conducted by Judge J. C. McIntosh under the B.C. Public Enquiries Act, following failure of efforts to bring about voluntary settlement.

• • •

P. T. Legaré—Securities of the new firm, The Legaré Co. Ltd., are now available for issue in exchange for the first mortgage bonds of P. T. Legaré Co., in accordance with the recent reorganization.

• • •

Consolidated Paper—President L. J. Belnap states that with prospects of increased volume of business heavy expenditures will be necessary for replacement, modernization and opening up additional woodland areas. This will involve investment of some of the prospective improvement of earnings this year.

• • •

Int. Petroleum — Some security dealers who have been switching investors into International Petroleum do so on the ground that noncompetitive operation of wells in Peru and Colombia give greater than normal prospective life to "Pete" properties.

• • •

Aircraft Shares—Companies, which are interested in the manufacture or operation of aircraft in Canada, and will benefit from growing demand for air services, include Canadian Vickers, Fairchild Aircraft, Canadian Car & Foundry, de Havilland Aircraft, and Wings Ltd., according to a survey prepared by Bain, Pooler & Co., Toronto.

• • •

Nine Preferreds — A booklet recently issued by Milner, Ross & Co., Toronto Stock Exchange firm, summarizes the position of nine preferred stocks with dividend arrears: Canada Cement, Canada Wire & Cable, Dominion Tar, General Steel Wares, International Paper & Power, Massey-Harris, Price Bros. & Co., St. Lawrence Corp., and St. Lawrence Paper Mills.

• • •

Sulphite Pulp — Attention to the greatly improved position of the pulp producers is drawn by R. O. Sweezey & Co. in its current circular on pulp and paper. It is pointed out that current quotations on bleached sulphite are over $80 a ton, compared with an average contract price of $54 ruling throughout 1936. This shortage has been occasioned by the increase in world consumption of rayon, Cellophane, plastics and high-grade paper. Offering of securities of Lake Sulphide Pulp Co., which is to build a pulp mill at Nipigon, Ont., is expected in the near future.

• • •

Transactions — Increases and decreases in share holdings of Prudential Investors, Inc., U. S. investment trust, in the last half of 1936, include the following:

International Petroleum—Sale of all 5,000 shares.

Wright-Hargreaves Mines — Decrease of holdings from 10,000 to 5,000 shares.

Howe Sound—Sale of all 2,000 shares.

Bulolo Gold—Addition of 400 shares, raising holding to 4,000 shares.

• • •

Hamilton United Theatres — Preferred shareholders will note that the present 5% rate being paid on the 7% stock was well covered by 1936 earnings. The year's increase of working capital leaves room for hope that higher payments will eventually be made, subject, of course, to the possibility that outlays may be made on improvements.

• • •

Famous Players — Coverage of bond interest 3.09 times after depreciation in 1936 may be improved upon even if earnings do not increase. The reduction in fixed charges was effective for only part of last year.

• • •

Hudson's Bay Co. — It is understood that every one of the ancient company's 10 stores in Western Canada is operating at a profit, which is a remarkable showing in view of adverse business conditions in some areas. The stores are situated in Vancouver, Victoria, Kamloops, Vernon and Nelson in B. C.; Calgary and Edmonton in Alberta; Yorkton and Saskatoon, Sask., and Winnipeg. The company is clearing off all arrears of preference dividends which totalled 32½% at the close of 1936 on £1.4 million of stock. This takes some £455,000 or over $2.2 millions, about half of which was earned in the past year.

Significant Investors' Index Numbers

1926 = 100

	Mach. and equip.	Pulp and paper	Milling	Oils	Textiles and clothing	Food and allied prod.	Beverages	Bldg. mater.	Indust. mines	Total industrials	Total utilities	Total co's.
No. of Securities	8	6	4	4	10	13	7	14	2	68	19	96
1929-36:*												
High	432.5	113.4	273.4	423.5	113.5	197.8	205.4	281.1	591.3	317.8	166.0	198.3
Low	39.2	3.0	37.7	87.7	30.8	78.8	33.8	44.3	74.9	56.0	36.9	43.3
1937:												
Jan.	156.3	37.2	119.6	229.6	77.3	184.2	141.0	197.0	549.3	222.0	68.5	137.4
Feb.	163.4	36.7	120.7	235.2	78.5	188.2	139.3	203.5	286.7	228.8	73.1	142.4
Weekly Figures, 1937:												
Feb. 4 ..	161.0	38.6	120.2	229.7	78.8	185.0	140.2	198.6	553.4	222.5	71.2	139.0
Feb. 11 ..	165.5	36.0	120.0	228.1	78.5	187.2	138.6	201.2	552.7	222.6	72.4	139.5
Feb. 18 ..	163.7	36.7	119.3	231.1	79.4	189.9	138.7	205.6	572.8	226.1	73.5	141.4
Feb. 25 ..	161.7	36.4	121.7	237.6	77.8	189.7	139.6	208.8	609.7	236.2	74.5	146.3
Mar. 4 ..	167.1	37.1	123.0	249.7	79.4	191.9	139.9	210.4	610.9	241.9	73.3	148.2
Mar. 11 ..	169.3	38.5	128.3	249.3	80.4	191.4	141.0	216.2	631.8	245.4	72.4	149.5
Mar. 18 ..	166.9	37.8	126.0	244.8	81.8	188.4	144.2	211.9	623.2	242.2	70.4	147.1
Mar. 25 ..	167.4	41.2	126.7	235.9	80.7	186.2	138.8	209.4	602.3	235.4	68.3	143.2

*High and low for years from 1929 to 1936 inclusive are based on weekly figures compiled from figures issued by Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Toronto Stock Exchange Index

	20 Indus.	20 Golds	20 Misc. Mines
Mar. 30	180.51	150.88	197.36
Mar. 29	....	....	....
Mar. 27	....	....	....
Mar. 26	....	....	....
Mar. 25	179.04	150.12	199.99
Mar. 24	180.50	151.33	198.33
Month ago ..	177.76	155.90	209.41
Year ago ...	136.32	125.93	136.76
High, 1937 ..	187.67	168.59	215.36
Low, 1937 ...	163.39	145.53	193.84

Montreal Averages

	10 Util.	20 Indus.	30 Comb'd
Mar. 30	84.8	119.7	106.2
Mar. 29	...	....	....
Mar. 27	...	....	....
Mar. 26	...	....	....
Mar. 25	85.8	116.1	106.0
Mar. 24	85.9	116.2	106.1
Month ago ...	89.6	112.8	105.1
Year ago	71.3	74.8	73.7
High, 1937 ...	92.5	120.1	109.4
Low, 1937 ...	85.6	107.8	101.3

Foreign Exchange

Feature of foreign exchange markets is the flow of gold to the United States from European countries which, despite efforts to stem it, has been greater than ever in the last few weeks. Sterling continues below the average since the stabilization agreement last fall, due in large measure, it is believed, to the direction of funds to the States, and to the very heavy demand for raw materials. The trend in sterling is against the usual seasonal movement.

Since restoration of a free gold market and announcement of the defense loan, the situation in France has shown improvement. As yet, however, the anticipated repatriation of funds has failed to materialize.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE AT TORONTO AND MONTREAL

Par	Mar. 23	Mar. 24	Mar. 25	Mar. 27
U. S. Dollar, High	.99 15/16	.99 15/16	.99⅞	.99 15/16
Low	.99⅞	.99 15/16	.99 15/16	.99 15/16
1936 High	1.00 1/16	1.00 1/16	1.00 1/16	1.00 1/16
Low	1.00¼	1.00¼	1.00 1/16	1.00 15/16
U. K. pound	4.88⅛	4.87¾	4.88	4.88
Australia	3.90½	3.90⅜	3.90½	3.90½
Austria	.1871	.1871	.1871	.1871
Belgium	.1683	.1682⅛	.1682¼	.1682¼
Brazil	.0617	.0615	.0616	.0615
Czechoslovakia	.0349⅛	.0349⅛	.0349⅛	.0349
Denmark	.2180	.2180	.2180	.2180
France	.0459	.0458¾	.0459	.0459
Germany	.4019	.4018	.4018⅛	.4018
Greece	.0090	.0090	.0090	.0090
Holland	.5467	.5466	.5467	.5469
Hungary	.1973	.1973	.1973	.1973
India	.3690⅛	.3690⅛	.3688⅛	.3689½
Italy	.0526	.0525¾	.0526	.0526
Japan	.2852	.2850	.2851	.2851
Jugoslavia	.0234	.0234	.0234	.0235
New Zealand	3.93¾	3.92⅛	3.93¾	3.93¾
Norway	.2454	.2453	.2453	.2453
Poland	.1895	.1894	.1894	.1894
South Africa	4.87¼	4.86¾	4.87	4.87
Sweden	.2518	.2517	.2517	.2517
Switzerland	.2276	.2276	.2276	.2277
Hong Kong	.3041	.3040	.3040	.3040

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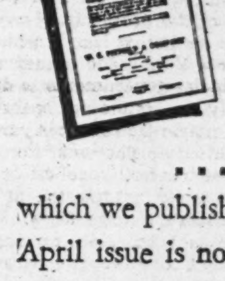

"QUARTERLY QUOTATIONS"

. . . is the title of a leaflet which we publish every three months. The April issue is now ready for distribution. In it are listed approximately 400 bond issues of interest to Canadian Investors.

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»The World Moves Ahead!»

Utilities

The impressive upswing now present in the use of household appliances, coupled with further gains in industrial activity, should, in 1937, help in the establishment of new all-time highs in the production of electricity. There are appreciable advances in earnings indicated, despite prospects of higher operating expenses and additional rate reductions.

This firm maintains a full information service for the benefit of investors and complete facilities for prompt purchase or sale of securities. Enquiries are invited.

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POWER...
A Vital Factor in Recovery

That the hydro-electric industry is an integral factor in Canada's industrial recovery is evidenced by the wide gains which have been recorded in power production. Last year output of power in Canada reached the highest peak ever to be recorded; production was 8.9 per cent greater than in 1935.

Further gains have been made during the current year. In January and February, output of central electric power stations was 11 per cent greater than the figures reported for the same months in 1936, indicating that the trend in power production continues to keep pace with industrial activity.

Closely identified with this expansion is Canada Northern Power Corporation whose plants in 1936 produced more power than in any other year in its history. This Company has been the pioneer in northern mining development. It has consistently anticipated the needs of the territory served; it has been instrumental—more than any other single factor—in promoting the progress and prosperity of the mining industry.

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Bond Markets

High Grade Bond List Develops Better Tone

Prices Firmer as a Result of Increased Demand — Newsprint Issues Rise Further — Bond Sales Decline

Responding to increased buying the high grade bond market has developed a better tone, prices remaining firm.

Increased demand has resulted from covering of short positions on the part of dealers. This would indicate that dealers are of the opinion that the decline of recent months has run its course and that the market can be expected to react upward.

To some extent institutional buyers have also re-entered the market, although demand on large scale has not developed from this source.

One of the reasons for the decline in prices of high grade Canadian bonds was the expectation that interest rates in Great Britain would rise as a result of the announcement that the Government would borrow $2,000 millions in the next five years to finance its armament programme. Actually, however, cheap money in Great Britain has received fresh impetus. On March 25 the weekly allotment rate in London on three months British treasury bills dropped to the lowest rate for the past two years. This is attributed to open market operations of the Bank of England. Rates on U.S. treasury bills, on the other hand, have increased.

Newsprint bonds have again been the feature of the market, issues such as Abitibi Paper and Consolidated Paper recording further sharp advances.

New Brunswick

IN THE past, the Maritime Provinces have been noted for their financial stability, but recently, the trend in New Brunswick has been of an unhealthy nature. It is conceivable, in fact, that unless there is a change in policy a recurrence of the western provincial situation might develop in the Maritimes.

New Brunswick has reported a deficit in eight successive years. Furthermore, the province has budgeted for another deficit in the current fiscal year despite marked improvement in business activity and the fact that revenues are currently at the highest level in the history of the province. An important factor in recent deficits has been poor budget control, overexpenditure being reported by a number of departments. Continuance of deficits, especially since the debt is increasing rapidly as a result of large capital expenditures on roads, weakens the financial position of the province.

Another unhealthy factor is the "big stick" which the Government has been using in order to secure favorable rates on new issues of bonds. Legislation passed at the 1936 session of the Legislature providing for a special tax on extra-provincial companies has been used as a threat to force banks and trust and insurance companies to invest funds in New Brunswick bonds.

Favorable rates obtained on new loans by the province under such conditions are not, as Hon. S. T. Richard, provincial treasurer, seemed to think in making his budget speech, a subject for boasting. Use of such methods to obtain favorable interest rates would rather appear to be a danger signal. In the past, New Brunswick has been able to obtain lower interest rates than most provinces on the basis of its financial record.

* * *

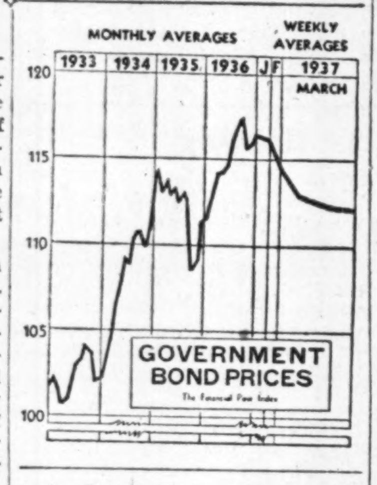
Self-Imposed Injury

MONTREAL has recently been bewailing the fact that during the depression it has lost some of its prestige as a financial and industrial centre.

The reason is easy to find. Year after year, the city has increased its various taxes and added new ones to the list. In view of this, one does not need to wonder at Monteal's retrogression. In a bill to be presented to the current session of the Quebec Legislature, the city is seeking authority to levy another long list of "nuisance taxes," which are aimed at financial, industrial and merchandising organizations. The result will probably be a further restriction of business in Montreal.

A typical example is the proposed 3% tax on revenue "of any nature whatsoever, earned, drawn, received or otherwise collected within the limits of the city of Montreal" by persons not ordinarily domiciled in the city.

The tax, it is stated, is aimed at bondholders. As a leading financial centre Montreal is one of the chief places of payment in Canada for bond interest and stock dividends. Most Canadian Government and industrial bonds are payable in Montreal and this has resulted in a considerable volume of business for the financial institutions of that city. Most bonds, however, are payable in other Canadian cities, such as Toronto. Bondholders who previously presented their coupons to Montreal banks will, if the proposed tax is passed, collect their interest payments in other centres.



* * *

Bond Sales Down

BOND financing by Canadian governments and corporations in the first three months of 1937 was slightly lower than in the same period of 1936, amounting to $238.7 millions, according to an estimate by Dominion Securities Corp.

During the period there was a sharp reduction in the amount of bonds sold by railways, public utilities and industrial corporations due largely to the smaller amount of refunding undertaken.

Increased sales by governments—federal, provincial and municipal—reflects refunding operations. In January the Dominion Government sold a refunding loan of $85 millions in New York. The higher total for provincial governments is due principally to refunding operations of the Ontario Government carried out in January. The total for municipalities has been swelled by the $20 millions refunding issue of the Toronto Harbor Commission.

Treasury bill sales for the period totalled $125 millions, compared with $120 millions in the same period of 1935.

Sales under the various classifications are shown below:

Summary of Bond Sales

	1937	1936
	$	$
Dom. of Canada* ..	85,000,000	48,000,000
Provincials	23,000,000	860,000
Municipals	32,769,731	9,085,675
Public utilities	34,000,000	50,500,000
Railways	35,500,000	95,000,000
Miscel. & industrial	27,918,000	36,798,392
	238,187,731	240,244,067

*Treasury bills amounting to $125 millions in 1937 and $120 millions in 1936 not included in totals.

* * *

Tax Free Bonds

ONTARIO Government succession duty free bonds purchased by the Hepburn Government since it took office have totalled $996,587, leaving $3,560,701 outstanding. The amounts of the various issues outstanding are as follows:

Succession Duty Free Bonds At Present Outstanding

Date Due	Amount
	$
June 1, 1939*	343,950
May 1, 1941*	57,000
Nov. 1, 1941*	788,400
May 1, 1947†	1,541,336
Jan. 1, 1965†	827,915
	3,560,701

*Payable in U. S. and Canada.
†Inscribed stock payable in London.

Under present regulations any estate reporting holdings of succession duty free bonds is compelled to surrender the bonds to the Government in partial payment of succession duties. Previously, the same bonds had been reported by several estates and Premier Mitchell Hepburn charged that they were rented out to estates in order to enable them to avoid succession duties.

A large percentage of the succession duty free bonds purchased by the present Government came from the estate of the late William G. Gooderham. Probate of this estate early in 1936 revealed that it held $832,000 principal amount of succession duty free bonds, valued at slightly more than $1 million.

* * *

Bond Index

THE trend of the high grade bond market is indicated below:

The Financial Post Index of Average Price and Yield of High Grade Govt. Bonds

1937	Price	Yield	1936	Price	Yield
	$	%		$	%
Mar 30	111.79	3.490	Mar. 30	114.40	3.312
Mar. 25	111.79	3.491	Mar. 28	114.33	3.320
Mar. 24	111.79	3.491	Mar. 27	114.54	3.304
Mar. 23	111.67	3.501	Mar. 26	114.56	3.301
Year's	116.81	3.026	Year's	117.91	2.966
Range	111.67	3.501	Range	111.50	3.597

Railway Earnings

Canadian National Railways
Month of February

	1937	1936	Increase
	$	$	$
Oper. rev. .	14,301,856	13,066,507	1,235,349
Oper. exp. .	13,829,961	13,354,967	474,994
Net rev. ..	471,894	*288,460	760,354
Aggregate to Feb. 28			
Oper. rev. .	28,345,208	25,809,061	2,536,147
Oper. exps. .	27,790,092	26,673,852	1,116,240
Net rev. ...	555,116	*864,791	1,419,907

*Deficit.

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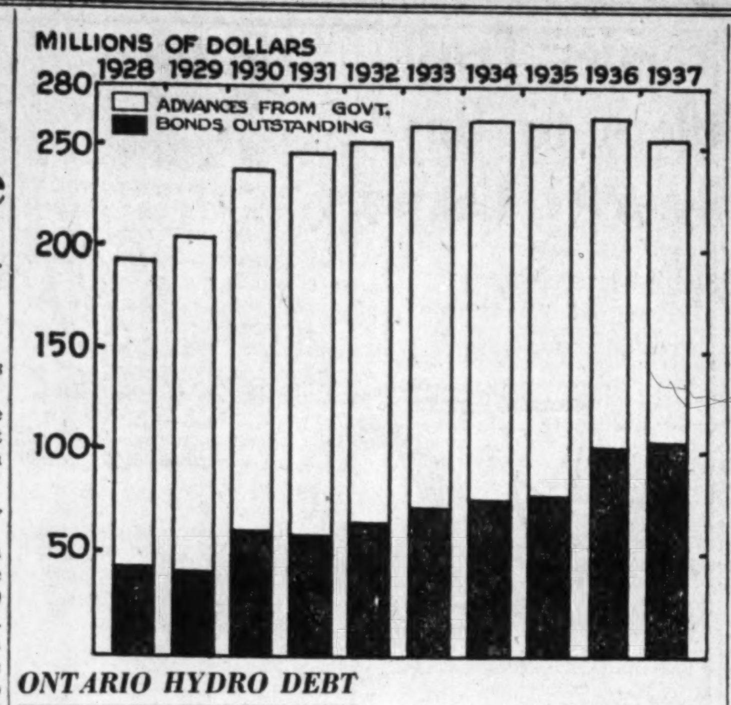

ONTARIO HYDRO DEBT

Depicted graphically above is the total debt of Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario in each year back to 1928. Each column shows the total debt at the end of the commission's fiscal year, that is, as at Oct. 31. Figures for 1937 are as at April 1. As is indicated by the chart the direct debt of the Hydro is increasing while advances from the Ontario Government are declining.

Ontario Hydro Reduces Debt by $9.4 Millions

Funded Debt Higher — Government Loans Lower

Since Oct. 31 last the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario has reduced its liabilities by $9.4 millions.

While advances from the Ontario Government recorded a decline during the period of $10.7 millions there was an increase of $1.4 million in the amount of the Commission's bonds outstanding so that the net reduction in debt was $9.4 millions.

During the year ended Oct. 31, 1936, there was a reduction of $22.8 millions in the amount owing to the Ontario Government and an increase of $24.9 millions in the direct debt of the Hydro.

Change in Financial Policy

This increase in the direct debt of the Commission reflects a change in its borrowing policy. In the past, the Government did much of the borrowing for the Hydro and lent the funds to the power commission. Under the policy instituted by the present Government, the Hydro is carrying out all its own financing and will gradually repay the province its advances. This will be done partly by borrowing and partly out of funds set aside for debt retirement. Thus, while the amount owing to the Ontario Government will show a steady reduction, the direct debt of the Commission may in some years show an increase.

Meaning of Change

One effect of the change in policy will be to diminish borrowings by the Government. Repayment of loans by the Hydro will tend to allow the Government to increase its debt without actually showing a greater amount of Ontario bonds outstanding. If increases in Ontario debt on other than Hydro account are halted, the repayments would effect an actual reduction in the amount of provincial bonds outstanding.

For instance, during the year ended March 31, 1937, the Ontario Government reduced its funded debt by $26.1 millions. During this period, however, repayments by the Hydro totalled $21.1 millions and the Government guaranteed $20 millions of new Hydro bonds. If the Government had undertaken to do this financing on Hydro's behalf then the reduction in the Government's debt would have been only $6.1 millions.

Misleading Statements

The change in policy has led to misleading statements in the daily press as to the Hydro debt position. One Toronto daily recently ran a headline claiming a reduction of $54.5 millions in Hydro's debt under the Hepburn Government. True, amounts owing to the Government have been reduced, but this is only half of the story. Since Oct. 1, 1934, there has been a reduction in advances owing to the Government of $36.2 millions, but the direct debt has increased $28.3 millions so that the net reduction in total debt is only $7.9 millions.

In order to facilitate the new borrowing policy of the Hydro it was decided that the total provincial advances to the Hydro should be distributed in an equitable manner over the outstanding provincial loans.

Comparative figures of the Hydro's debt back to 1928 are also shown.

Liabilities of Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario As at Oct. 31

	Bonds Outstand. $000's	Owing to Ont. Govt. $000's	Total Debt $000's
1937*	104,195	151,573	255,768
1936	102,824	162,357	265,181
1935	77,855	185,171	263,026
1934	75,898	187,829	263,727
1933	73,121	187,965	261,086
1932	64,381	189,635	254,016
1931	59,589	188,377	247,966
1930	60,565	176,800	237,365
1929	40,516	164,522	205,038
1928	41,451	152,936	194,387

*As at Apr. 1, 1937.

Portions of Maturities of Ontario Government Bonds Payable by Hydro-Electric Power Commission

Date of Maturity	Outstanding as at Mar. 31, 1937
	$
Nov. 1, 1936-57	7,876,342.53
Dec. 1, 1936-55	3,623,416.14
Jan. 15, 1937-57	4,718,294.50
June 1 1937	146,000.25
June 1, 1938	145,800.25
Aug. 30, 1937	482,260.63
Aug 30, 1938	288,549.95
Aug. 30, 1939	287,743.56
Jan. 15, 1937-71	5,354,783.07
Jan. 15, 1937-68	12,039,337.98
Jan. 15, 1937-70	10,622,442.89
June 1, 1937-71	7,836,451.60
June 1, 1940	498,007.03
Jan. 16, 1940	367,006.60
Feb. 1, 1941	6,326,013.95
Nov. 1, 1941	278,244.73
Oct. 1, 1942	4,913,408.38
Dec. 1, 1942	7,862,963.72
Sept. 15, 1943	8,574,513.87
Sept 15, 1943	5,716,576.22
Sept. 1, 1944	8,176,575.13
July 1, 1946	1,325,120.72
Feb. 1, 1947	1,414,480.92
Feb. 1, 1947	135,271.43
Oct. 15, 1948	13,276,612.47
Jan 16, 1949	1,082,171.92
June 1, 1950	1,090,029.15
Apr 1, 1952	8,718,026.01
June 1, 1957	71,202.66
May 1, 1959	13,458,924.15
Dec. 2, 1960	14,094,102.28
May 1, 1947	358,652.22
Jan. 1, 1965	413,617.03
	151,572,943.94

Municipal Department Issues Annual Report

Further progress in making accurate information available on the financial affairs of Ontario municipalities has been made in the second annual report of the Ontario Department of Municipal Affairs.

Marked improvement in the position of municipalities is revealed by the volume. An evident continuation of the drive for balanced budgets, curtailment of capital and current expenditures and improvement in revenue collections is disclosed.

Information published in the volume is more complete than previously. More information is given upon current tax levies and a more accurate allocation of debenture debt into the subdivisions employed as indicative of the several natures of the debts incurred and those upon whom the burden of discharging debt obligations falls.

For cities and counties much additional information is available. An attempt has been made to publish the annual debt charges to be provided in the near future for discharge of outstanding debenture debt.

Saskatchewan Plans to Levy 2% Sales Tax

Government Seeks Revenue to Meet Rising Expenditures

DEFICIT HIGHER

The Saskatchewan Government has apparently taken to heart the reports of the Bank of Canada and the Jacoby Tax Commission which found the tax system of the province to be both inadequate and inefficient.

While rejecting a great many of the recommendations of the Jacoby Tax Commission, which estimated that $5.2 millions of additional revenue could be collected by new and increased levies, the 1937-38 budget presented by Premier W. J. Patterson provides for higher taxation.

The most important recommendation of the Jacoby Commission to be accepted is the proposal for a 2% sales tax on retail sales. Authority to levy this tax will be passed at this session of the legislature and it is expected that it will go in force about July 1. The tax will apply to the sale of goods only and will not apply to accounts for services.

The Saskatchewan legislation in its final form will probably include important exemptions. It is likely to follow the recommendations of the Jacoby Tax Commission, including exemption of farm implements and machinery, but not exemption of motor trucks and passenger cars. Exemptions are also probable in the case of essential foods, bread, flour, milk, sugar, butter; and gasoline may also be exempt in view of the heavy taxation which already applies to that commodity in Saskatchewan. Other petroleum products may not, however, enjoy exemption from the proposed tax.

Almost all other products are likely to be taxed, with the possible exception of small articles retailing at 10 to 15 cents although here again no definite status for smallwares will be established until the bill is finally drafted.

Merchants May Collect

Collection methods proposed in connection with the new tax include the probable appointment of merchants themselves as collectors for the Government, the latter making a rebate of a small percentage of collections in compensation for collection costs and the labor involved.

The Government has appropriated $150,000 for administration of the new sales tax act.

Proceeds of the tax, which are expected to amount to $1.5 million, are to be definitely earmarked for educational purposes.

Imposition of additional taxes on chain stores and elevators, estimated to yield an additional $300,000 annually, is provided for by the budget.

The present tax on investments of land and loan companies will be increased from 40 cents to 50 cents per $1,000.

Taxes on telegraph companies will be assessed on the basis of offices in operation and the present tax on express companies will be increased.

Some Recommendations Rejected

Recommendations of the Jacoby Commission proposing an increase in the general corporation taxation and additional levies on banks, insurance companies and railways are rejected by Premier Patterson. Taxes on insurance companies, the premier points out, are as high or higher than elsewhere in Canada.

As regards tax proposals of the Jacoby Commission as they affect railways and banks, the budget expresses doubt as to the validity of the proposed taxes and for this reason rejects them. Taxation on banks is left unchanged at present but the Government is giving consideration to proposals that will yield additional revenues and at the same time not result in the closing of further branches. As regards the railways it is pointed out that they have always denied their liability, but the amount to be paid has been arrived at from time to time by negotiation. Negotiations are proceeding with the two railways to have them pay an additional amount.

No changes are to be made in the provincial income tax in the way of increased rates or lower exemptions.

Deficit Higher

Present indications, Premier Patterson reports, are that the deficit in the current fiscal year which ends April 30 next will be higher than last year when deficit on ordinary account totalled $929,974. Total deficit, however, inclusive of relief costs was $16.6 millions. In the current year revenue has been about the same as last year while expenditures have been somewhat higher. The anticipated increase in revenue did not develop due to the crop failure in the southern section of the province.

For the 1937-38 fiscal year the province is budgeting for a deficit of $1.7 million, revenue being estimated at $20,666,909 and expenditure at $22,390,890. Estimated revenue for 1936-37 was $19,818,756 and expenditure $20,189,833. These estimates do not include relief costs. Revenue for 1937-38 does not take into account the temporary subsidy promised by the Federal Government, the amount of which has not as yet been determined.

Premier Patterson reiterated his stand of last year as being opposed to any repudiation of its bonds on the part of the province. The Government is looking to the proposed royal commission which is to study the relationship between the provinces and the Dominion to find a solution to its budget problem.

Municipal Finances

Vancouver, B.C., is budgeting for a deficit of $1.5 million in 1937. Despite the estimated shortage in revenues there is no talk of refunding or repudiation. Unless aid is received from the Provincial Government the city will have to use tax arrears for current purposes or borrow funds to finance relief costs.

* * *

Winnipeg, Man., after considerable juggling of its budget figures, has finally set its tax rate for 1937 at 34.5 mills, the same as in 1936. The budget was only balanced by reduction of sinking fund provision by $124,380; reduction of tax discounts by $30,000; increase in estimated revenue from hospital patients, $5,000; increase in revenue from waterworks, $50,000; elimination of the appropriation of $150,000 for unpaid taxes; reduction in unforeseen expenses by $4,750.

* * *

Carleton County, Ont., reduced its debenture debt in 1936 by $178,755, bringing the total reduction since Jan. 1, 1932 to $843,000. A further reduction of $184,062 will be made in 1937, it is estimated. Debenture debt now stands at $1,556,262. On 1936 operations the county had a surplus of $7,884.

* * *

St. Lambert, Que., has been authorized by the Quebec Municipal Commission to pay interest coupons of Nov. 1, 1936. Interest to that date will also be paid on past due bonds.

* * *

Halifax, County, N.S., has fixed its 1937 tax rate at $2.66 per $100 of assessment, compared with $2.80 in 1936. Estimated expenditures for the year are $159,302.

* * *

Annapolis, N.S., has been authorized to issue $12,000 of debentures to repay bank loans and to finance a paving programme.

* * *

Dartmouth, N.S., has set its 1937 tax rate at $3.78 per $100 of assessment, compared with $3.60 in 1936. Total assessment is $4,944,450, an increase of $12,000. Estimated expenditures for the year are $186,900.

* * *

Berwick, N.S., has approved the expenditure of $15,000 to improve the town's hydro system.

* * *

Pictou County Power Board, N.S., reports an operating surplus of $18,201 for 1936. Sales for electric power increased by one million kw.h. to 16,332,975 kw.h. In 1936 the board served 5,590 customers, an increase of 305 over the previous year.

* * *

Sydney, N.S., is seeking authority from the provincial legislature to reissue and sell some of its bonds and debentures held in the sinking fund. Proceeds from the sale of these bonds are to be placed in the sinking fund.

Back taxes owing to the city as at Jan. 7, 1937, have been pledged with the Royal Bank as security for the repayment of a bank overdraft of $100,908.

* * *

Truro, N.S., is seeking permission to borrow $10,000 for the purpose of constructing permanent sidewalks and curbs.

* * *

Quebec R. C. School Commission is seeking authority from the Provincial Government to borrow $1,140,000 by the issue of debentures to erect new schoolhouses and improve and enlarge existing schools. The commission is also seeking authority to borrow $5,500,000 to redeem before maturity any loan contracted by means of issues of bonds. The new bonds issued for this purpose are to be redeemable within 30 years and to bear interest at not more than 4%.

* * *

Kentville, N.S., is seeking authority to borrow $25,000 to repay bank loans incurred for constructing the western highway approach to the town.

* * *

Montreal Catholic School Commission has applied to the Provincial Government for authorization of an issue of bonds of $3,600,000. The bonds are to be for a term of not less than five years and not more than 40 years and to bear interest at not more than 5%.

Authority is also sought to redeem at their respective maturity dates any loans negotiated since Dec. 1, 1915, for a period of less than 40 years, with the proceeds of new bonds.

* * *

Bourget Twp. School Corp., Que., has been authorized by the Quebec Municipal Commission to pay interest coupons of Jan. 1, 1936.

* * *

Black Lake, Que., has been authorized by the Quebec Municipal Commission to pay interest coupons of Aug. 1 and Oct. 1, 1934. Interest to these dates will also be paid on past due bonds.

* * *

St. Simeon, Que., is paying interest coupons of Jan. 1, 1937. Interest to that date will also be paid on past due bonds.

* * *

Brantford, Ont., reduced its debenture debt in 1936 by $100,000. It is estimated that in 1937 there will be a further reduction of $150,000.

The city has struck its 1937 levy at 45.5 mills, an increase of two mills over last year. Two mills of the rate, however, are specifically levied to apply to current relief charges. This, together with the fact that there is a noticeable decline in relief expenditures, should materially improve the city's position during the current year. Total estimated expenditure for 1937 is $1,471,094.

* * *

Halifax, N.S., total debenture debt now stands at $15,352,759. Water system debentures total $2,151,209 and those in the sinking fund $4.2 millions so that net debenture debt totals $9,001,550. Net value of taxes in arrears as at Jan. 31, 1936, after deducting reserves, was $491,269. The net value of outstanding current taxes on Jan. 31, 1937, was $583,715.

* * *

Amherstburg, Ont., has struck its 1937 general tax rate at 32 mills, an increase of one mill over last year. The total rate for public school supporters will be 41 mills and for separate school supporters 42 mills.

* * *

Brandon, Man., has removed Mayor Harry Cater's veto of the 1937 budget as approved by the Manitoba Public Utility Board which provides for default on all interest and debenture charges in 1937.

* * *

Sackville, N.B., reports a substantial improvement in its financial affairs in the 15 months ended Dec. 31, 1936. Operating surplus for the period was $15,744. Excess of current assets over current liabilities increased during the 15-month period by $12,087 to $36,687. Outstanding taxes after deduction of reserves declined from $42,673 at Sept. 30, 1935, to $25,243 at Dec. 31, 1936. Debenture debt at the end of 1936 stood at $365,000 against which there were held sinking funds of $136,171.

* * *

New Waterford, N.S., reports a deficit of $11,542 on 1936 operations. At the beginning of the year the town had budgeted for a deficit of $13,263, but revenue exceeded estimates by $1,434 and expenditures were $287 below estimates. Bank overdraft at the end of 1936 was $44,223. Total debenture debt as at Dec. 31, 1936, was $470,000 against which there is held a sinking fund of $65,202.

* * *

Summerside, P.E.I., has been authorized to issue $100,000 of debentures to pay off indebtedness in respect to permanent streets constructed in 1936; $10,000 for the construction of a sea wall; and $50,000 for general permanent work.

* * *

Berwick, N.S., has been authorized to issue $15,000 of debentures for the purpose of paying the amount borrowed from the Royal Bank of Canada and used to make extensions and repairs to the town's hydro-electric plant.

The town has set its 1937 tax rate at $5 per $100 of assessment.

* * *

Dartmouth, N.S., has been authorized to borrow $10,000 to be used toward paying and retiring at maturity debentures issued in 1917 and payable Nov. 1, 1937, the sinking fund in respect of the debentures being insufficient, and $10,000 to be used to defray the expense of repairing and extending the water and sewer system of the town.

* * *

Dalhousie, N.B., has entered into a new tax agreement with the International Paper Co. Under the new agreement which will be in effect for five or six years at the option of the town, the International Paper Co. will contribute $12,300 annually for school purposes and $37,500 for general purposes, a total of $49,800. This will be in lieu of the fomer voluntary contribution of $25,000 annually.

* * *

Lunenburg, N.S., is seeking legislation enabling the town to acquire and operate its own power plant and electrical distribution system. Recently the town made an offer for the plant and system of the Lunenburg Gas Co., a subsidiary of Nova Scotia Light & Power Co. Negotiations have not been completed.

* * *

Mahone Bay, N.S., has struck its 1937 tax rate at $4.90 per $100 of assessment. This is a reduction of 20 cents from the 1936 rate.

Bond Redemptions

Bond Issues:	Rate	Year	Date	Price
Hyd.-Elec. Pr. Ont.	3½-5%	1952	Apr. 1	100
Can. Cons. Rub'r	‡6%	1946	Apr. 1	110
Can. Paper, A ..	6%	1945	June 4	103½
Avon River Pr. D.	5%	1964	July 1	103
Randolph Hotel	*6½%	1947	May 1	105
McColl-Fron. A	†6%	1949	Apr. 1	104
South. Canada Power, A	5%	1955	Apr. 1	102½
Woods Mfg., A .	6%	1943	Apr. 1	102
Connors Bros. ..	6½%	1938	May 1	105
Can. Steamships	5%	1943	Aug. 15	105
Spruce Falls Pr.	5½%	Ser.	Apr. 1	101½
Mar. T. & T., A	5%	1956	July 1	104
Simpson, Robt., Ltd.	5%	1952	July 1	105
Ames Holden Tire	7%	1943	May 1	105
Gen. Stl. Wares A	6%	1952	May 1	104
Hinde & Dauch A	5½%	1948	May 1	102½
Tor. Housing, A	•5%	1953	May 25	105
H. Walker-G. & W. conv. debs. ...	§4½%	1945	June 1	104

For sinking fund: *$9,000. †$117,000.
‡Private sale between Feb. 1, and Apr. 1, 1937, in Canadian funds. •$37,000.
§$1,250,000; any of the debentures thus called may be converted into common stock of Hiram Walker-Gooderham & Worts Ltd. prior to June 1, 1937 at $45 per share.

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5. *Stable tariffs for balanced development.*
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7. *An even break for Canadian national newspapers and periodicals.*
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9. *Integrity in meeting public obligations.*
10. *Wider markets for our farms.*

The Fathers of Re-Confederation. 4

WHEN the Prime Minister announced that shortly there would be appointed a Royal Commission to study the financial basis of Confederation, he carefully refrained from defining the exact meaning of the terms he used. The Commission has not yet been appointed and its terms of reference have yet to be stated. In the meantime, there is evidence that Ottawa is all ears, listening to what is being said in the country, attempting to discover what the people of the different provinces expect or will demand from the Commission. In doing so, Ottawa takes the chance that the country will work itself up into a lathered expectation of more patent remedies than it would be wise or desirable to ask of any single body of investigation.

One of the dangers is that the country will expect the Commission to be a sort of Duncan Commission for every part of Canada that feels it is suffering from some economic grievance. If the Commission ever starts out on the mission of finding out and reporting upon what the different areas of Canada regard as their particular economic disabilities its members may as well make up their minds either to sit for several years or to give but scant attention to their major task, which is to give us expert advice on a new financial and taxation settlement to replace the one of 1867. How can government be best divided up and then financed in Canada, is the major question. It is not how can everyone be made prosperous. It is not how can the economic benefits of nationhood be most equitably shared. It is not how can our economic development as a nation be planned and directed.

The Financial Post believes that it is correctly interpreting the Government's intentions. Others put a different interpretation on the plans for the Commission.

Up to the time the Royal Commission was announced, the Edmonton Journal was one of the newspapers that was demanding a "Duncan Commission" for the West to study the peculiar difficulties under which producers produce and consumers consume in the three western provinces.

When the Royal Commission was announced, that newspaper put its demand for an exclusively western commission upon the shelf. It accepted the new Commission as something in the nature of a Duncan Commission for all Canada. The publisher of the Journal, John M. Imrie, was enthusiastically supported at a meeting of the Winnipeg Board of Trade, when he outlined Western Canada's case, to be presented to the Commission, in terms that put the emphasis upon economic grievances.

Mr. Imrie said it was not his intention to deal with "the more obvious points in the case . . . . ."

> ". . such as responsibility for unemployment relief, for old age pensions, for unemployment insurance, for drought area rehabilitation, for aid in refunding debt at current interest rates, and obvious needs for redistribution of taxation powers."

Mr. Imrie then outlined certain "broad background pictures" that he felt should be presented. He instanced the effects of mistakes in the settlement policies under which Canada opened up its prairie West. He wanted a frank examination of "the old tradition that the West can pay more,"—more for commodities, more for borrowed money, more for railway transportation. He asked a thorough analysis of the excess cost to the Prairie Provinces of the national tariff policy. He wanted an examination made of the indirect cost to the West—for instance in curtailment of foreign markets—of national trade policies. He suggested that perhaps the West needed something in the nature of regional tariffs. He wanted the Commission to look into the customs and other tax payments made by the West but credited to eastern sources.

Assuming that Mr. Imrie speaks for the West, or any large part of it, we see at once the difficulty that may arise. The financial problems of Confederation are taken more or less as "obvious"; the emphasis is put upon "the economic background." It is urged that the terms of reference "should be sufficiently broad to cover all the main alleged grievances of the prairie West and to permit consideration of these with due regard to the psychologies, the human elements, of the situation."

It may be argued that the financial cracks in Confederation are entirely or largely the result of economic inequalities that have grown up; that given an even-handed distribution of the benefits of whatever prosperity the country as a whole is able to enjoy, the financial problems are capable of easy solution. But this is much too facile an argument. There are basic national problems that arise out of the inability of our fiscal and taxation systems to keep pace with the changing character of the nation and the broadening basis of government not only in Canada but in every land. To deal with these matters will be work enough for any single Royal Commission.

Briefs and representations relating to economic difficulties may be invited by the Commission but, if it is to do one job well, it will demand that in each case the presentations be presented as background to the financial picture which will at all times be kept in the immediate foreground.

Credit Without Debt

MR. ABERHART'S tame newspaper has been tossing bouquets of scrap iron in the direction of The Financial Post. Readers of The Financial Post ought to share the pleasure of reading them. We reproduce one just as it appeared in the Calgary Albertan:

> "If The Financial Post does not stop sidestepping the facts and does not wake up from the effects of the financial anaesthetic, it will find itself too late to explain anything to anyone; the old will have gone and it does not understand the new. We may give The Financial Post facts but we cannot give it the capacity to receive them. It is easier to fill the vacant spaces of Canada than to fill the vacant spaces between the ears of some financial page boys."

What provoked such a verbal assault and battery? It was a reference to a statement appearing in the Albertan as "Social Credit twaddle."

The Albertan does not think its statement was twaddle. So it repeats it and amplifies it. It insists that there is something wrong with the conventional idea that when you borrow money you are being extended credit but that once you have the money and have spent it, it becomes a debt that you owe. These are not the Albertan's exact words, which are curiously confused, but that apparently is what the Albertan tried to say. Anyway, it concludes its argument thus:

> "When we speak of Social Credit we do not mean Social Debt. We mean credit without debt."

That sentence does more to explain Social Credit than all the books that Major Douglas has laboriously penned over a long term of years; than all of Mr. Aberhart's radio fantasies; more than columns of Hansard reports of the addresses of John H. Blackmore and his associates.

Social Credit is simply credit without debt. Simple, is it not?

It is a system under which you can borrow all the money you need and never owe it to anyone and therefore never have to pay it back or pay interest on it. It is a system whereby you can issue money and never have to redeem it. It is a system of obtaining something for nothing.

"Credit without debt." We are all for it. But then there are a lot of things we need in this world besides credit without debt. We need good crops without rainy weather to spoil our golf. We need birth without death. We need progressive improvement without the nuisance of change. We need pay without work, laughter without tears; magnificent appetites without stomach-aches; heat without fuel; power without energy; knowledge without study.

If Alberta can devise a system to produce credit without debt, everyone ought to be for it.

But if the Social Credit system is to be measured by its ability to achieve that, then it is either a fraud or a failure. For Social Credit is piling up anti-social debts for the people of Alberta as fast as any other kind of credit ever did.

More Wishful Economics

THE latest theory that is being worked out by President Roosevelt, by Marriner Eccles, head of the Federal Reserve System, and others of the hierarchy of economic finances in Washington is that it is possible to guide recovery to a certain point and then to stabilize prosperity at that point.

As a matter of fact, this bland confidence in the ability of political leaders, first to define prosperity and then to maintain it by governmental planning, is merely a reflection of the tons of literature produced by sincere and well-meaning apostles of wishful economics since the beginning of the depression. Some day, enough wisdom may be developed out of centuries of experience to control prosperity precisely, but that day, the realist is forced with regret to admit, has hardly yet arrived.

The basis of new deal reasoning is that depressions can be avoided by pumping additional purchasing power into the economic system. There are many other instruments of economic control that are held in reserve. But in the main, new deal governments the world over hold that the basic cause of economic readjustment is changes in the flow of purchasing power or in the direction of that flow. Let the government create purchasing power or direct its flow and stability will result, they hold.

Mr. Aberhart and the Social Credit members of the Dominion Parliament believe and preach this doctrine. There is one basic defect in the reasoning. It lies in the confusion between what is wealth and what is purchasing power. It is possible to create purchasing power by borrowing from the future, that is to say, by borrowing the purchasing power of the future. But borrowed purchasing power is not wealth. It is merely a lien upon wealth that is yet to be created. If wealth can be created by printing money, by borrowing on governmental credit, by pumping "cash" into the banking system or by other forms of bookkeeping entries, then the only thing wrong with new deal financial operations, whether in the United States, Canada or in some other country, is their moderation Governments should then not be content merely with stabilizing the world's present inadequate standard of living but they should write enough figures in the book to put an end to slums, to crime, to war, to want, to starvation and to all the other yet-unsolved riddles of social justice.

The whole premise of the economic control thus devised is, however, a fallacy. We cannot borrow from the future, spending the income and wealth of the future today, and count on spending the same wealth later when it is created. As one financial paper in New York says: "Debt is not an adequate substitute for savings and cannot be made so."

Let no one sneer at society's efforts to plan economic affairs, so as to ensure greater stability and more rapid and even progress. Man certainly has the right to order his affairs to better advantage if he can possibly do so. But at the same time let us not assume that because some hare-brained scheme is cloaked in the description of "economic planning" it is ipso facto a plan worthy and certain of success.

Where is That Exodus?

NOT long ago, the Prime Minister of Ontario said that important United States industries were shifting their base to Canada. He hinted that Ontario's determined stand against the sit-down strike had a lot to do with it.

"The National Whirligig," a daily column published in a number of American newspapers tells the same story but offers another reason. It says:

> "The unpublicized cause for the exodus is believed to be the prospect of a stiff neutrality act barring shipments to belligerents"

Mr. Hepburn was definite that certain specific industries, of which he had knowledge, had decided to come and were as good as here. The United States political column says that "several key industries have announced that they intend to shift their plants from the United States to Canada."

The Financial Post keeps a pretty watchful eye on industrial movements in which Canada is concerned. It has not been able to discern any very noticeable trek of factories from the United States to Canada, whether in order to avoid sit-down strikes, to enjoy lighter or simpler taxation, or to get out of the United States neutrality zone.

Much private United States capital has come here during the depression, seeking a safe haven for investment. Many branch factories were opened here after the Ottawa trade agreements. A certain amount of export trade normally done from American plants has been done here temporarily during strikes in the States. But any large exodus of industry from the United States to Canada has not been apparent.

Editorials in Brief

On the new United States quarter the eagle, it is pointed out, is in a sit-down position.

• • •

Close friends of President Roosevelt report that he considers the sit-down strike unwarranted, illegal and quite indefensible. If this is what the president really believes, it is remarkable, as the Sphere, of Washington, observes, that he should have been so silent.

• • •

The United States must either balance its budget or go through the humiliation and economic terror of inflation. The "economic royalists" have been saying this all along, but now they have a supporter in the person of Marriner S. Eccles, the progressive, Roosevelt-appointed chairman of the Federal Reserve Board. But Mr. Eccles does not go so far as to urge the country to stop spending. His road to a balanced budget is that of higher taxation.

Sayings of the Week

"We have mastered the technique, now we must master Bolshevism."—*Josef Stalin.*

• • •

"I'd rather have Italy's anger than Italy's contempt."—*Rt. Hon. David Lloyd George.*

• • •

"I don't mind being taken out to lunch but I do object to being lobbied."—*Agnes Macphail, M.P.*

• • •

"I am persuaded that this movement (Social Credit) is not of man but of God." — *Premier Aberhart.*

• • •

"It is the most friendless bill I have seen come before either House of Parliament." — *Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen on the Transport Bill.*

• • •

"A human being does not want to be an infinite sort of nothing in the face of mass production."—*Governor Murphy of Michigan.*

• • •

"After another war there would be little left of Europe and less of Canada if we were in it."—*Hon. John T. Haig in the Canadian Senate.*

• • •

"We have emerged from the colonial status whether the judicial committee of the Privy Council recognizes the fact or not."—*Hon. C. H. Cahan.*

• • •

"Why not convict Mr. Meighen now without going to the bother of setting up legislative authority?"—*Leopold Macaulay, M.L.A., attacking Ontario's Securities Act amendment.*

• • •

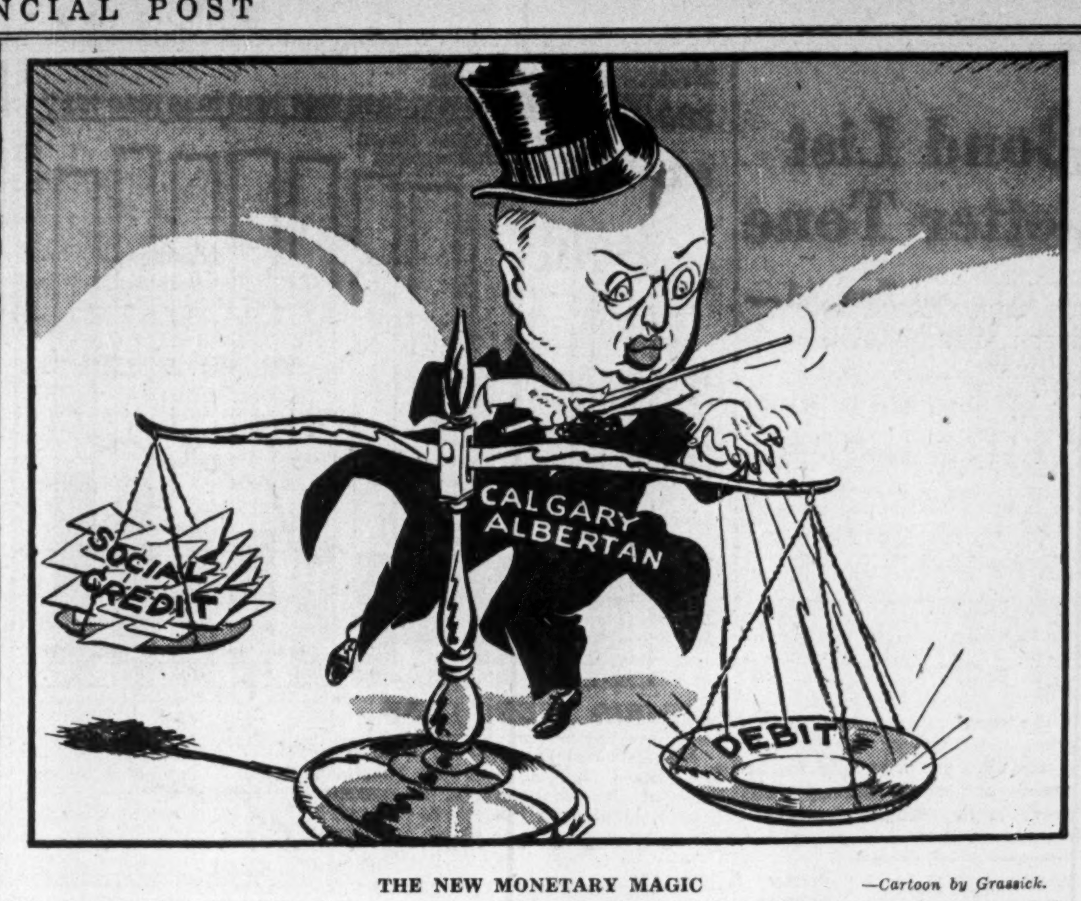
"This right to strike involves the property right of the worker's job, in our opinion the most sacred property right in America." — *Homer Martin, president of the United Automobile Workers.*

• • •

"We have no more earnest desire than reestablishment of real peace between state and church in Germany but if such peace is not to come we are prepared to defend our liberties."—*Pope Pius.*

• • •

"I have no religious bias in my soul and consequently I lack the political sagacity to view this question." — *Premier Hepburn accepting repeal of his Separate School tax Legislation.*



—*Cartoon by Grassick.*

THE NEW MONETARY MAGIC

"When we speak of Social Credit . . . we mean credit without debt."—*The Calgary Albertan, organ of the Alberta Social Credit Government*

NEW BOOKS

The Road to Recovery

THE RECOVERY PROBLEM IN THE UNITED STATES. Edited and published by the Brookings Institution, Washington. Price $4.

The Brookings Institution which is an independent investigator in the field of economics, has attempted in this volume a major survey of the causes, the course and the results of the great world depression. While primarily studying the problems of recovery in the United States at the present juncture, the course of world events has been adequately analyzed by way of background. The authors' conclusions do not shower with praise the governments that have attempted by state control to bring their countries out of depression.

Comments on State Planning

These observations are made regarding state recovery programmes:

1. It is not possible to prove from the available evidence whether recovery has been impeded rather than promoted by governmental activity.

2. It is not possible to measure with any precision the relative merits of specific types of recovery efforts.

3. Countries which remain on the gold standard show, as a rule, a considerably smaller degree of recovery than do those which abandoned or modified that standard.

4. The degree of recovery does not co-relate closely with the extent to which government funds have been employed for the purpose of promoting expansion.

Factors in Situation

The volume concludes with a discussion of favorable and unfavorable factors in the present situation, most of the points being as strictly applicable to Canada as to the United States.

Some of those mentioned are:

An abundance of loanable funds is available at low rates of interest;

The burden of private indebtedness has been materially reduced in the course of the last three years;

The trend with respect to wage and price relationships has been unusually satisfactory;

The balance between agriculture and industry has been materially improved;

The enormous accumulated deficiency of production is a powerful stimulus to further expansion.

Unfavorable Factors

The unfavorable factors in the present situation are set forward as follows:

The maintenance of fiscal stability remains a problem of major difficulty. To this the author adds the note "Our analysis shows that an early balancing of the federal budget is economically possible but that such a consummation will require resolute action in curtailing wasteful and unnecessary federal expenditures":

There is some danger of an inflationary movement generated by forces operating in the field of private enterprise;

Emerging labor policies endanger the recovery process;

Ill-conceived industrial legislation would also serve to check the recovery movement;

Finally, mention is made of highly unstable elements in the international situation.

Proposals Advanced

In offering proposals for an integrated programme to promote further recovery the Brookings Institution puts first the necessity of a balanced federal budget as a foundation on which to build enduring progress. The fixed price for gold is commended and the establishment, through international co-operation, of a system of stable foreign exchanges is recommended. It is urged that a generally favorable ratio between prices and wage rates should be maintained to the end of progressively expanding the real purchasing power of workers and creating a demand for added production and employment, placing emphasis upon price reduction as a means of carrying the benefits of technological progress to all groups. It is urged that prevailing hours of labor should be maintained and that in both industry and agriculture the emphasis should be upon those measures that will increase output and increase productive efficiency.

"The lesson of the world depression is that all groups are indissolubly linked in a common enterprise," conclude the authors.

Ryerson as Editor

EGERTON RYERSON: HIS LIFE AND LETTERS. By Prof. C. B. Sissons. Published by Clarke, Irwin & Co. and Oxford University Press, Toronto. Price $4.

To mark one hundred years of Victoria University, the Board of Regents of that estimable Methodist institution have arranged for the letters of Egerton Ryerson, in their possession, to be published. To Prof. C. B. Sissons, a member of the Victoria staff, has been given the assignment of writing the life of the great churchman, reformer, editor and educationalist. It is a painstaking effort. Volume I has now appeared. It carries Ryerson past the years of rebellion and to the beginning of constitutional government in Canada.

An Able Editor

Ryerson was a man of many parts, a skilled diplomat, equally at home with Colonial secretaries and backwoods preachers, a persistent petitioner for the rights of his church, and an able editor with the courage to battle both extremes in any controversy at once. He founded the Christian Guardian at a time when bitter political controversy occupied those columns of the press that the modern newspaper would give over to murder trials, war scares and human interest.

As an editor, Ryerson set a high standard. He had previously matured his style throughout the numerous letters he wrote to the existing newspapers in the fight he early began against the effort of Bishop Strachan's group to impose virtually a State church on Upper Canada.

In 1829 the Methodist conference decided to start a paper of its own and $2,000 was subscribed for the purpose. Egerton Ryerson was elected the first editor and served intermittently thereafter in the post for many years, sometimes being voted out of the office in the annual elections and sometimes being elected again. For early Methodism was democratic to the point of being unbusinesslike. Of the first issue 1,100 copies were printed, but the subscription list rose in three years to some 3,000 and the paper became the most widely-read weekly in the province. It lost circulation and prestige during the first year that it was not under Ryerson's direction and the conference was glad indeed to restore the editorship to him.

Once Ryerson published a series of "English Impressions." He wrote that his only object in publishing the articles was "to entertain and profit." It was necessary to write this explanation because his enthusiastic tributes to Old Country life and political customs led to the charge that he had sold out to the "cruel, vindictive, tory priesthood." Thus even a hundred years ago there were people in Upper Canada who were suspicious of the colonial public man who visited England and enjoyed London official hospitality.

Chose Middle Course

As an editor Ryerson never lacked vigor and candor. Yet he suffered, Prof. Sissons tells us, "as in stirring times many great and good men have suffered, by reason of the fact that he chose the middle way, and was subject to attack from both sides." How Ryerson kept his balance, how he voiced counsels of moderation, how he set his course to the ultimate objective of the greatest good of the province, without being materially influenced by the passions and extreme views of the moment is well told in this well-documented biography. The story brings Ryerson to the threshold of his great work in founding the educational system of Ontario.

The volume is long; the letters are detailed and the general reader will find many of them dull. Prof. Sissons has, however, provided both a full-length portrait for the student and a tabloid biography for the average man, in one and the same volume. If the man who wants only a quick sketch of Ryerson will read the text and the shorter letters he will find a continuing, well-connected narrative. The longer letters can be completely ignored on first reading.

That this is one of the most important biographies yet to appear in Canada is beyond question. All factors combine to make it such: the subject himself, the setting of his times and the vast extent of the letters and other documents available for studying his work and assessing his character.

Power in British Columbia

WATER RESOURCES PAPERS. Vol. 72. Issued by the Dominion Water and Power Bureau of the Department of Mines and Resources, Ottawa. No charge.

This number contains, the results of investigations made by the Dominion Hydrometric Survey during the climatic years 1930-1932 in British Columbia. Detailed information is given on stream flow, covering the principal rivers and streams within the province. There are also included records of temperature and precipitation at a number of points in British Columbia together with evaporation records at four points of the province.

As Others See Us . . . .

The Business Year Book

Saint John Telegraph-Journal

Most Canadian businessmen know The Financial Post, and it is safe to say that there are thousands of businessmen outside Canada who follow the industry, agriculture, banking, insurance, trade, markets, prices, transportation, taxation and purchasing power of the Dominion through the news and comment of this journal. Everybody acquainted with The Financial Post knows the Business Year Book and Market Survey compiled and published annually by this weekly newspaper. They certainly ought to know it. It has left its first dozen annual issues behind and this year's edition starts the second dozen.

The Business Year Book for 1937 is off the press. It has made additions and, impossible as it may seem, claims to have made improvements also. It can hardly be necessary to enter into details. Every Canadian man of affairs will take the book and study it according to his own bent. One may concentrate on this, another on that; but none will fail to discover something he has been seeking, none will close it without having obtained something new, something useful.

No more need be said. Every businessman whose eyes are open will study this book and each in his own way. It is sufficient to let it be known that it is available for study and use.

Noteworthy Tribute

Huntsville Forester

The Financial Post of Toronto this week publishes a noteworthy tribute to the weekly press of Canada.

Discussing the situation in Alberta, arising from the sweeping endorsation of the Social Credit theories of Mr. Aberhart, The Post notes with satisfaction that the weekly press of the province has "kept its head" in the midst of a "wave of mass hysteria."

Mr. Floyd Chalmers, the editor of The Post, must be given credit for an unusually penetrating insight into the relationship the local paper bears to the diversified interests of its community. He observes that the course of least resistance for the weeklies has been too often to follow the lead of the popular political trend of the day, and thereby safeguard interests which have to do with its very existence. The circulation, the advertising, the job printing—these interests bring the local editor very close to every branch of thought and business activity in his community.

But it is noted that in Alberta what was obviously the most profitable course of action for the weeklies, was not followed. They opposed almost unanimously certain policies of the Premier as visionary and futile. Such a course has called for courage and independence which stands out conspicuously as an illustration of the value of the weekly newspaper in holding a sane balance of thought bearing upon community welfare.

In paying a tribute to the weekly press—noteworthy because of its source and conspicuous as indicating a close study of the measure of increasing influence exercised by the weekly press of Canada—The Post says: "If one wants to know what the nation really thinks at heart, what its true common sense viewpoint is, one can usually find it by a perusal of the editorial pages of the country weeklies of Canada."

Other People's Views . . . .

Our Obsolescent Railways

By MAJ.-GEN. A. D. McRAE

In an address in the Senate of Canada.

The balance sheet of the Canadian National Railways still shows a very heavy deficit, and the balance sheet of the Canadian Pacific Railway is not such as to offer great encouragement to the shareholders, but there is one very serious factor that is not included in these balance sheets, namely, obsolescence. Anyone who studies the situation must realize that obsolescence is a factor which sooner or later must be met. The development of competitive transportation services is forcing a recognition of this fact on many railways on this continent at the present time. The only reason why greater efforts have not been made to meet obsolescence, which is so rapidly developing in the railways of America, is inability to secure the capital necessary for this purpose.

C.I.O. and Communist

The Labor Leader, Toronto

The actions of John L. Lewis and his Committee for Industrial Organization have already cost our fellow workers over the border millions of dollars in wages, and have set back production schedules indefinitely.

So far as the C.I.O. in Canada is concerned, it would be more or less of a dead letter were it not for Communist leaders who have seized on the C.I.O. as a most excellent medium for dispensing revolutionary propaganda.

So far as Canadian labor is involved, the letters C.I.O. might, with truth, well mean Communist International Organization, because almost without exception, those most busily engaged in propagating C.I.O. policies in Canada are well-known members of the Communist party.

It is to be regretted that even a small minority of Canadian trade unionists should have succumbed to the thinly veiled Communist propaganda the reds are handing out under the sponsorship of John L. Lewis and his C.I.O., and we think it is high time that our legitimate trade unions took some action to protect themselves and their members from this insidious method of disrupting Canadian industry and undermining our democratic institutions.

Early Closing

Drug Merchandising

Considerable headway is being made in various municipalities bringing about earlier closing of retail stores except drug stores. In Toronto the men's wear and women's wear trade have been lined up for the necessary petition requiring signatures of three-quarters of the trade, and efforts are now being made to line up the shoe men and the hardware dealers. The city of Windsor has adopted a by-law requiring all stores with the exception of hotels, fresh fruit shops, service stations, garages, drug stores, tobacco and confectionery shops to close at 7 p.m. daily except on Saturdays and days prior to legal holidays, when they will be permitted to remain open until 10 p.m.

Tied in this whole question of earlier closing hours for retail stores is the question of governing the number of hours of work for the employees of retail stores. The Windsor city council has unanimously passed a resolution calling upon the Provincial Government of Ontario to pass a resolution regulating hours of work in retail stores. Those close to the situation are confident that it will not be long before legislation is introduced in Ontario governing the hours of work for retail store employees and fixing it probably at not more than 48 hours per week.

Similar movements are under way in other parts of the world, it being noteworthy that in the case of New Zealand, some recent legislation provided an even shorter week. The trend is toward shorter working hours for all types of employees whether in factories, offices or stores.

Enforcing The Law

Regina Leader-Post

It is to be hoped, in the interests of Canadian law, that no nonsense is permitted in this country in connection with "sit-down" strikers taking possession of private property. Such conduct is in defiance of law and if permitted to get a foothold in Canada will eventually do to our law what lawbreaking has done to the law in the United States, where enforcement is lax and courts are defied.

The law of any duly elected government must be supreme and must be enforced. When it permits its authority to be infringed it conveys no benefit on itself or on the people.

Strikers may have right on their side, they may deserve public support, but that gives them no right to defy the law.

The principle is sound whether the government is capitalistic, Social Credit, Socialist, or any government democratically elected.

New Publishing Techniques

The New Republic

The week's most interesting news about the publishing business has to do, not with a new periodical but an old one. The Literary Digest, edited in New York but printed in Chicago, is now sending a large part of its contents between the two cities by facsimile telegraph. The editorial copy, written in New York, is compactly typed and the pictured reproduction is in Chicago a few minutes later. It is set up at the printer's, made into pages, and photographs of these are sent back to New York by the same device. Here is another example of the startling technological advance which has already gone far in the field of publishing and seems likely to go much farther in the next few years. It may easily work a revolution much more complete than all the digest magazines can ever hope to accomplish.

U. S. Short of Mechanics

The Foundry

Despite continued high unemployment figures, a shortage of man power is at hand . . . Good superintendents and foremen, as indicated by enquiries, are unobtainable. Managers and technical men in the higher brackets are unavailable. Rumors of enticement for molders, coremakers and other skilled workmen testify to the condition in foundry labor. Apprentices from the part-time training schools may be had only by application through a waiting list.

Some foundries have been farsighted. They have maintained their own men or scoured those varied lines where many good foundrymen sought shelter from the depression storms. New evidence of interest in apprentice and more advanced training is found among those previously unconverted.

Scraping Hard For Mud

Vancouver Province

The Aberhart propaganda machine always takes the same way of meeting criticism.

Does a man disagree with you? Does he lack faith in your knowledge or ability? Then destroy his good name. Call him names. Throw suspicion on his honesty. Invent wrong motives for what he does. Besmirch his reputation. Find some dirt and smear him with it. Whether they were Boards of Trade, newspapers, or ministers of the Gospel, all critics of Aberhart policy have encountered much the same sneers, wisecracks and false accusations whenever they venture a doubt or question as to the actions of the present Government.

Stop Me If You've Heard This One . .

"Ladies and gentlemen," said the after dinner speakers, "before I begin my address I have something to say to you."

Week in Business

Hardware and Lumber Lead Increased Sales

Canadian Merchants Benefit from Home Improvement Plan — Poor Easter Weather Hits Clothing and Millinery Sales

Barring those lines directly affected by current weather conditions, business throughout Canada continues generally on an expanding scale. Staple lines such as food, hardware and drugs are moving at the best pace in the last six years.

Bright spot of the present situation in retail distribution appears to be hardware. Stimulated directly by the Home Improvement Plan of the National Employment Commission and by the enormous backlog of deferred construction, both of the repair and new type, which accumulated during the depression, sales of paints, hinges, sinks, glass, nails, locks, tools and the hundreds of other things used in building are mounting steadily right across Canada. And the best selling season of the year has barely started. Frequent and fairly sharp price increases have failed to check this pyramiding volume of sales.

* * * *

Lumber and Jewellery

A close second to this expansion in hardware has been a similar gain in lumber sales. Local supplies at central points in Canada which in some cases had been piling up for years, largely disappeared early in 1936 and since then volume has come directly from new stock. Here again the bulk of the best season of the year is still ahead.

At the other end of the goods line, in the distinctly luxury class, is jewellery, moving freely for the first time since before the depression.

* * * *

Hard on Easter Bonnets

In contrast to these favorable reports have been returns from the retail end of the clothing and millinery business. Easter trade in nearly all parts of Canada is reported as far below average. Unfavorable and unseasonable weather, of course, is entirely responsible. While the deferred purchasing of staple clothing will undoubtedly be made up later when snows and cold rains give way to April sunshine, some of the buying which might have been carried through last week if weather had been favorable will now be put off for another Easter. This falling off, however, was not altogether unexpected by the majority of merchants who know that an early Easter is very often a cold one.

Favorable

Practically all new indications at the beginning of April point to fine sailing ahead. Weekly gross earnings of both railways up substantially and February C.N.R. net revenue in black to the tune of nearly half a million dollars as compared with a $288,000 deficit a year ago. Index of The Financial Post and Dominion Bureau of Statistics both higher. Monthly domestic sales motors and buses and financing better. Newsprint exports, employment and electric power output continue gains.

Business Indicators as Compiled by The Financial Post

▲Denotes new figures this week.

	WEEKLY DATA —Latest— 1937	1936	—Cumulative Total— Jan. 1 to date 1937	1936
Transportation—				
Car loadings (Mar. 20)	▲48,709	43,823	514,807	456,150
C.N.R. gross earn. (Mar. 21) ..	$ ▲3,614,905	$ 3,233,715	$ 39,645,341	$ 36,604,147
C.P.R. gross earn. (Mar. 21) ..	$ ▲2,585,000	$ 2,361,000	$ 27,839,000	$ 26,018,000
Business Conditions—				
Weekly index D.B.S. (Mar. 20)	▲115.2	106.4	......	......
MONTHLY DATA				
Business Conditions—				
Financial Post index (Feb.)	▲117.6	106.9	......	......
Transportation—				
C.P.R. net revenue (Jan.) . . .	$ 913,509	$ 612,572	.....	.....
C.N.R. net revenue (Feb.)	$ ▲471,894	$ ‡288,460	$ 555,117	$ ‡864,790
Iron and Steel (Feb.)—				
Pig iron production (tons) ..	61,995	55,751	128,395	117,087
Steel ingots and castings prod. (tons)	115,759	93,365	230,996	193,590
Automobiles (Number)—				
Passenger Cars:				
Domestic sales* (Feb.)	▲8,801	4,311	17,323	9,058
Factory output (Jan.)	15,009	11,261	. ....	
Trucks and Buses				
Domestic sales* (Feb.)	▲2,065	1,162	3,742	2,103
Factory output (Jan.) . .	4,574	2,041	......	.....
Exports (Feb.)	4,436	4,583	9,750	11,205
Construction—				
Building permits (Feb.)	$ 2,120,111	$ 1,921,176	$ 3,815,613	$ 3,223,934
Contracts awarded (Feb.) . . .	$ 8,728,800	$ 8,227,700	$ 15,351,000	$ 21,838,100
Newsprint (tons)—				
Production (Feb.)	275,532	221,569	563,223	449,524
Exports, tons (Feb.)	▲222,945	184,079	482,488	368,962
Sugar (lb.)—				
Melting & sales§ (raw)	22,026,102	20,434,690	43,699,603	41,489,975
Manufactured§	20,934,196	20,769,861	42,886,466	44,814,535
Flour (bbls.)—				
Production (Jan.)	1,008,630	981,988	......	......
Wheat flour exports (Feb.) ..	347,884	340,102	661,807	654,413
Trade—				
Retail trade (index no. of sales) (January)	75.5	69.4	......	......
Imports (February)	$ 48,680,884	$ 41,597,398	$ 100,563,502	$ 82,187,674
Exports (February)	$ 75,691,324	$ 62,797,690	$ 159,107,448	$ 127,542,014
Wheat exports (bus. (Feb.) ..	5,362,031	14,241,169	15,151,058	21,798,489
Employment D.B.S. Index (Mar. 1)—				
All industries	▲102.8	98.9	......	......
Manufacturing	▲107.6	99.5	......	......
Electric Power Output (Feb.)				
Total monthly m.k.h. (000's omitted)	▲2,009,592	1,827,294	4,193,832	3,800,740
Other Industrial Indices				
Lumbering:				
Plank & board exports M bd. ft. (January)	156,913	72,236	......	......
Boot & shoe prod., pr. (Jan.)..	1,482,017	1,513,959	......	......
Crude petrol., imp. gal (Jan.)	54,639,651	61,131,349	......	......
Cotton imports, lb. (Jan.) .	15,189,187	19,939,607	......	......
Raw rubber imp. lb. (Jan.) ..	3,656,423	3,938,272	......	......
Coal imports, tons (Jan.)	574,877	452,678	......	......
Cigarette cons., (Feb.) No.† ..	418,344	357,943	865,511	674,477
Finance—				
Bank debits (Jan.)†	$ 3,227,355	$ 2,992,068	....	...
Bond sales (Feb.)	$ 98,524,192	$ 138,788,775	$ 305,795,692	$ 289,445,889
Life insurance sales (Feb.) ...	$ ▲30,604,000	$ 28,834,000	$ 59,368,000	$ 63,055,000
Automobile Financing (Feb.)—				
Used cars	$ ▲1,642,816	$ 960,796	$ 3,063,830	$ 1,977,132
New cars	$ ▲1,926,096	$ 1,102,521	$ 3,774,227	$ 2,156,523

*D.B.S. All-Canada figure comprising over 90% of the Canadian total. †000's omitted. §For 4 weeks to Feb. 27. ‡Deficit.

Pacific Coast Terminals Has Small Loss in 1936

Gross revenue of $355,120, highest in the company's history, is shown by the 1936 annual report of Pacific Coast Terminals, New Westminster, B.C. Deduction of various expenses and depreciation of $30,586 brought a loss of $3,795 for the year.

Pacific Coast Terminals is 55% owned by Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. following the reorganization carried out in 1935. Bondholders in the old company obtained 45% of the stock of the present company.

British Columbia Plans Halibut Industry Board

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER.—Provincial marketing plans have been applied to the halibut industry of British Columbia's west coast. A five-man board will be appointed to control the business, but the whole issue will be submitted to a vote of registered halibut operators before it becomes definitely the law.

The board would be empowered "to control and regulate, under supervision of the provincial marketing board, the transportation and marketing of halibut, including the registration and licensing of producers, the determination of the quantity of halibut that shall be transported or marketed by any person."

Aluminum Co. Expands Smelter at Shawinigan

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Aluminum Co. of Canada announces that it is increasing the capacity of the Shawinigan smelter by about one third. Much of the new equipment has already been ordered and the balance of the contracts will be placed before the end of the month.

It is expected that the installation of the new equipment will be completed by the early fall.

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25

Most Areas In Dominion Hold Gains

Maritimes and Central Provinces Show Business Improvement

BUT B. C. SLIPS

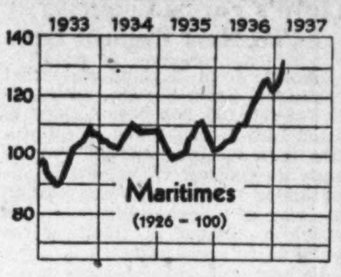
Five of the six Canadian economic areas recorded maintenance or increase of business activity in February. The only exception was British Columbia where the downward trend in evidence for four months was continued.

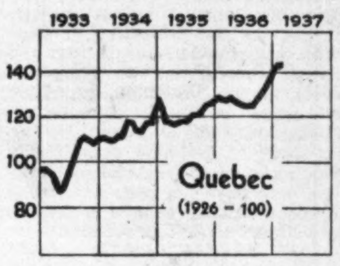
New high points in recovery were reached in eastern Canada where business activity has attained a high level even in comparison with that of 1929 and 1930. The situation is different in the western areas. A decline had been shown in the Prairie Provinces for four months to the end of January but February witnessed no further decline. The high point for British Columbia was reached last September following a steady advance of about four years. Since that time some reaction has developed.

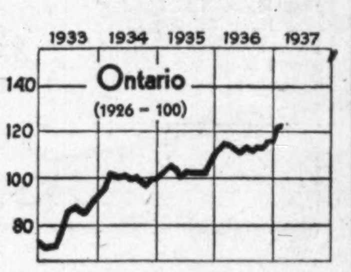
Insurance Sales Feature

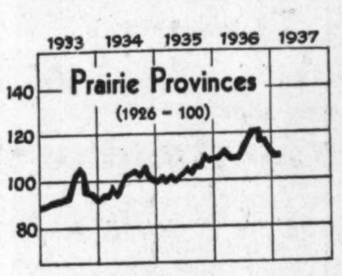
The chief constructive factor in February was the expansion in sales of insurance. Electric output after seasonal adjustment reached a new high point. Employment after seasonal adjustment showed a gain only in the Prairie Provinces while the gain in bank debits was limited to British Columbia. Industrial conditions in Quebec and Ontario were favorable in February while external trade through the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia showed recession.

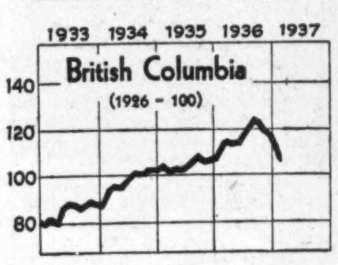
The Financial Post business index in final form was 117.6 in February, against 118.4, in January.











Trend of Business in Five Economic Areas

	Feb., 1937	Change from 1936
Maritimes		
Construction contracts $	1,170,000	+314.9
Building permits ......$	170,000	+254.2
Life insurance sales $000	1,911	— 8.7
Bank debits .. $000,000	45.3	+ 3.4
Electric pwr . kw.h. 000	54,656	+ 60.5
Employment 1926=100	106.6	+ 4.8
Tonnage of vessels cleared ..., ...	733,460	— 0.6
Imports ....$	2,751,754	+ 21.3
Exports .. ..$	25,074,544	+ 9.4
Index	132.3	+ 25.9
Quebec		
Construction contracts $	2,671,000	— 27.4
Building permits .... $	548,000	+170.0
Life insurance sales $000	8,481	+ 0.3
Bank debits .. $000,000	882	+ 1.8
Electric pwr. . kw.h. 000	1,132,271	+ 15.0
Employment 1926=100	102.5	+ 7.8
Imports of raw cotton lb.	12,118,718	+ 3.4
Newsprint prod. ... tons	275,532	+ 24.4
Index	144.6	+ 11.7
Ontario		
Construction contracts $	4,103,000	+ 21.5
Building permits ......$	1,047,000	+138.5
Life insurance sales $000	14,555	+ 5.9
Bank debits ... $000,000	1,313	+ 4.4
Electric pwr. kw.h. 000	671,489	+ 9.3
Employment . 1926=100	108.9	+ 4.9
Livestock slaughterings .... 1926=100	145.3	+ 17.7
Steel production . tons	115,759	+ 24.0
Automobile prod., . No.	19,707	+ 48.5
Index	122.9	+ 7.1
Prairie Provinces		
Construction contracts $	308,000	— 37.8
Building permits .....$	116,000	+205.3
Life insur. sales ... $000	3,330	— 5.7
Bank debits ... $000,000	314	— 26.6
Electric pwr. . kw.h. 000	149,058	— 1.7
Employment . . 1926=100	91.3	— 4.0
Wheat receipts .. bush.	3,181,000	+ 52.0
Wheat prices $ per bush.	1.270	+ 54.7
Index	111.1	— 2.0
British Columbia		
Construction contracts.$	478,000	+ 20.7
Building permits .....$	239,000	— 79.8
Life insur. sales ...$000	2,125	— 14.7
Bank debits . $000,000	178.4	+ 3.8
Electric pwr. .kw.h. 000	101,771	— 12.6
Employment ..1926=100	89.2	— 3.5
Imports ....$	4,158,262	+ 29.1
Exports ....$	12,752,858	— 9.3
Tonnage of vessels cleared	801,114	— 10.9
Index	109.9	— 3.4

Background of Business

International Trade Feature of New Fair

United States Stresses Importance of Reciprocal Pacts — Soaps and Women's Wages Join Upward Procession

At least 20 foreign countries are expected to participate in the "Two-Way Trade Fair" to be held in New York City in May. The purpose of this special exhibition is to stress the importance of foreign trade as a factor in world business. On exhibit there will be American manufactured articles incorporating a large amount of foreign raw materials. The latter will be clearly tagged thus showing the importance of international trade. There will also, in the foreign exhibits department, be similar manufactured goods which have used American raw materials.

Special exhibits will also illustrate the amount and type of goods that have been traded back and forth between United States and other countries as a result of reciprocal trade agreements such as that which went into force over a year ago between that country and Canada.

The exhibits will be held May 10-22 coinciding with the observance of Foreign Trade Week in United States. It will be held in the Port Authority Commerce Building in New York City and approximately five acres of space will be devoted to exhibits.

* * *

Power Output Up

Output of central electric stations rose fairly continuously up to May, 1930, but for the following two years declines were recorded, according to the Bureau of Statistics. But from the middle of 1932 to the end of 1936 the improvement has been fairly steady and rapid and the index number in monthly production reached a peak at 226 for October, 1936, the average for 1926 being 100. The low point reached in 1932 was an index number of 123 for July and the previous high point was 156 in May, 1930.

* * *

Boom in Soaps

Rise in soap companies' profits recently does not necessarily mean that people went unwashed during the depression but rather is the result of somewhat better prices and the gradual swing of more affluent consumers from cheaper to higher grade soaps.

Current business is understood to be equal to that of the best of the predepression boom years. This situation, however, has not come suddenly but is a gradual development of the last few years with volume of business and profits showing a steady gain.

* * *

Women's Wages Up

A voluntary wage increase offer of from two to seven cents an hour to women employees in the food industries in Quebec has been accepted by the Quebec Minimum Wage Board. The higher rates will go into effect on May 17. The increase applies largely to those employees who it is expected are being paid below the rates to be fixed by new laws for the whole of Quebec. It includes those interested in the manufacture of butter, cheese, chocolates and confectionery, biscuits, macaroni, cereal, bread, pastry and pickles.

In Montreal and within a radius of 20 miles, 23 cents an hour instead of 21 cents will prevail. This rate applies to about 65% of the women employees. In the rest of the province 21 cents an hour will be paid.

Seasonal canners, that is companies which put up special packs, such as tomatoes, fruit, etc. and which only operate while these crops are actually being harvested, are claiming reasons for special exemptions from the jurisdiction of the Quebec Minimum Wage Board.

* * *

Imports From Spain

The Spanish civil war notwithstanding, shipments of Spanish olives continue, to arrive in Canada via New York. Prices in Spain, however, are reported 50% higher than prior to the start of the war last summer and further increases are considered possible.

In addition to olives, other important Canadian imports from Spain are edible nuts, wines and cork. All this trade, it is understood, has been seriously interfered with as a result of the present hostilities, and prices are subtantially firmer.

U. S. Advertising Linage Expands

Increase in Newsprint Sales Reflects Space Volume

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—One reason for the sharp increase in consumption of newsprint paper in the United States is seen in the advertising linage figures for February.

According to reports of Media Records, Inc., as published by Editor and Publisher, the February linage at 103 millions was 12.9% above that reported for the same month a year ago. It was about 4% above the previous month, despite shortness of the month.

Biggest February gains were made in general and automotive advertising. Automotive advertising showed the benefit of the February truce in the motor strike. With General Motors making a drive to regain lost ground and with Chrysler not yet harassed by labor troubles, automotive linage stepped ahead of 1936 by 7.3%. Department store and other retailers also made good advances, but financial advertising was only fractionally ahead of 1936.

Creamery Butter

Creamery butter production in Ontario during the first two months of the year was fractionally higher than that of last year, the output for the two months this year being 8,051,976 pounds and that of last year 8,016,582 pounds, a gain of 4%.

Can. Westinghouse Year Like 1935

Small Appliance Sales Up But Heavier Equipment Lines Slow

Paul J. Myler, chairman and president of Canadian Westinghouse Co., in his statement in the annual report for 1936, points to two main trends in the company's business.

1. The growing importance and permanence of the small appliance division.
2. Failure of the market for heavier equipment to recover.

"The company's operations in 1936," says Mr. Myler, "were remarkably similar in general character" to those of 1935. A slightly larger total volume was booked than in 1935, the major portion of this increase being due to wider distribution of household appliances and small devices. While business in this field is highly competitive with consequent small margin of profits, it must be borne in mind that throughout the depression years this particular class of business has been one of the mainstays of our company. It has now developed into an important and permanent factor in our operations.

Heavier Equipment

"The market for large power and industrial apparatus as applying to our industry has not increased," Mr. Myler states, "despite conditions in Canada being generally more prosperous than in 1935. With the exception of the mining industry, no large capital expenditures for plant or extensions have as yet been made."

There was, however, he added, a fair demand for medium and small-sized industrial apparatus.

Due to the fact that railways did not place substantial orders for new rolling stock in 1936, the volume of business of the air-brake department was less in 1936 than in 1935. The programme of purchase of new equipment by both the larger Canadian railways in 1936 should result in a larger volume of business in the air-brake department this year, it is stated.

Continued adherence to a policy of keeping manufacturing facilities modernized means that the company will be in an excellent position to take care of whatever future business may be offering, Mr. Myler states.

Canada Northern Power Operations Register Gain

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Canada Northern Corp. reports a power output during February of 48.6 million kw.h., a gain over the same month last year of 2.6 million kw.h. Cumulative production for the first two months totals 102 million kw.h. against a comparative total of 96.2 million kw.h. in 1936.

During February 38 new customers were added to the company's system, bringing the total up to 17,664 compared with 15,855 at the end of February, last year.

Scrip Financing Costs 30%

From Our Own Correspondent

EDMONTON.—The cost of financing relief road work in Alberta under the unsuccessful scrip experiment last summer was 30%, D. M. Duggan, Conservative leader, told the Alberta Legislature. Mr. Duggan based his estimate on information given to the House by the Government.

Under the "old order," said Mr. Duggan, money for road work could be borrowed for 4½%, compared with the 30% representing the cost of funds under the "prosperity certificates" scheme.

Total out-of-pocket expenses to the province for the venture in scrip was in excess of $12,000, he claimed. Taking account of the amount of money involved in road work payments financed by scrip, the cost at 4½% would have been $2,218.

National Breweries Buys Barley For Six Months

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Costs of malting barley are likely to be considerably higher in 1937, but as far as National Breweries is concerned requirements have been purchased up to September next, according to a statement issued by Norman J. Dawes, president, at the annual meting of shareholders.

"Owing to a large shortage in the 1936 malting barley crop both in the United States and Canada," he said, "there is considerable increase in the cost of malting barley to be used during 1937 and following the usual practice of your directors, we have purchased malt on account of our requirements up to the opening of the barley season of 1937 (which is September next) at prices considerably below the current quotation for barley malt."

Crown Zellerbach Merger is Completed

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Crown Zellerbach Corp's merger with Crown Williamette Paper Co. has become effective. The new company will be Crown Zellerbach Corp. Capital consists of 529,658 shares of $5 convertible preferred and 2,261,199 shares of common stock.

The new preferred stock is convertible within 18 months into new common stock on the basis of four shares common for one preferred. For the next 18 months a preferred share can be converted into 3½ common shares and for two years thereafter into three common.

The new company will commence operations with no preferred dividends in arrears and will have a funded debt of approximately $9.9 millions, consisting of 6% first mortgage bonds and bank notes payable of $11.8 millions. Bank debt is retirable over a period of six years and is carried at an effective annual interest rate of 2.99%.

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Problems by Mail

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NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

A MUTUAL COMPANY FOUNDED IN 1845
INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

A BRIEF DIGEST OF THE 92d ANNUAL STATEMENT
DECEMBER 31, 1936

ASSETS		Per Cent of each Item to Total Assets
Cash on Hand, or in Bank..................	$61,082,294.13	2.54
United States Government, direct, or fully guaranteed, Bonds..................	440,280,359.82	18.31
State, County and Municipal Bonds.......	228,059,533.25	9.49
Railroad Bonds..........................	327,501,466.21	13.62
Public Utility Bonds....................	215,994,580.80	8.98
Industrial and other Bonds..............	26,818,027.51	1.12
Canadian Bonds..........................	57,048,825.88	2.37
Foreign Bonds...........................	317,330.50	.01
Preferred and Guaranteed Stocks.........	84,036,258.00	3.50
Real Estate Owned (*Including Home Office*).	126,631,821.63	5.27
Foreclosed Real Estate Subject to Redemption..........................	3,521,041.35	.15
First Mortgages on City Properties......	404,236,105.38	16.81
First Mortgages on Farms................	7,867,995.97	.33
Policy Loans............................	361,232,688.26	15.02
Interest and Rents Due and Accrued......	29,154,196.50	1.21
Net Amount of Uncollected and Deferred Premiums..........................	30,338,272.23	1.26
Other Assets............................	115,616.16	.01
TOTAL...............	$2,404,236,413.58	100%

LIABILITIES and RESERVES	
Insurance and Annuity Reserve............	$1,957,638,266.00
Present Value of Future Instalment Payments..................................	97,225,326.62
Dividends Left with the Company at Interest	100,709,573.83
Other Policy Liabilities....................	16,054,897.36
Premiums, Interest and Rents Prepaid......	11,284,946.96
Miscellaneous Liabilities..................	3,337,471.86
Reserve for Taxes..........................	5,856,238.81
Reserve for Dividends payable to Policyholders..................................	38,233,060.00
Special Investment Reserve.................	50,000,000.00
Surplus funds reserved for general contingencies...............................	123,896,632.14
TOTAL..................	$2,404,236,413.58

Bonds eligible for amortization are carried at their amortized values determined in accordance with the laws of the State of New York. All other bonds and all guaranteed and preferred stocks are carried at market values as furnished by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners. Securities amounting to $36,145,051, included above, are deposited as required by law.

Over 199 million dollars was paid or credited in 1936 to policyholders and beneficiaries. This is a measure of the Company's service in a single year in providing human comfort and family protection.

On December 31, 1936, the Company had 2,722,956 policies in force guaranteeing insurance protection of more than six and a half billion dollars, to be exact, $6,660,968,484.

The 451 million dollars of new insurance issued and the 46 million dollars paid to the Company by men and women for annuities in 1936 reflect continued public confidence and participation in the cooperative security offered by the New York Life.

As we enter 1937, New York Life continues in its preeminently strong financial position.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY IN CANADA 1868—1937

In 1868, one year after Confederation and twenty-three years after the New York Life commenced business in the United States, this Company began doing business in Canada.

Total insurance in force in the Dominion on December 31, 1936, amounted to $146,644,425.

In 1936 the Company paid or credited $3,048,733 to living policyholders in Canada, and $1,603,981 to the beneficiaries of those who died.

Investments in Canada totalled $76,743,148.42 at the end of 1936.

The New York Life maintains Branch Offices in Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver.

A more complete report listing the securities owned by the Company will gladly be sent upon request.

THOMAS A. BUCKNER, *Chairman of the Board*
ALFRED L. AIKEN, *President*
51 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

SAFETY IS ALWAYS THE FIRST CONSIDERATION . . . NOTHING ELSE IS SO IMPORTANT

IN TORONTO, THE NEW YORK LIFE HAS A BRANCH OFFICE AT
330 Bay Street

Bank Chat

The Largest Banks

THE largest bank in the English-speaking world — probably in the world—is the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. Next in line is England's Midland Bank, then the Chase National of New York and three others of London's big five: Barclay's, Lloyd's and Westminister.

Each year, the California Bank of Los Angeles compiles a ranking of the 150 largest banks in English-speaking countries based on deposit liabilities. The New York Reserve Bank stands well in the lead in this comparison with deposits of almost $3.2 billions. Only three other banks have totals of more than $2 billions, none of them within $800 millions of the big New York institution.

Canadian banks stand very well in the list, with the Royal ranking 17th and the Montreal a jump behind. It is of interest that the Canadian institutions are substantially larger than those in any of the other British Dominions or possessions. In all Canada has 10 "chartered" banks. Of these, no less than eight are included in the 150 largest. Further, for good measure, the Bank of Canada appears in this year's list. Ranking of the other Canadian banks is as follows: Commerce, 24; Nova Scotia, 53; Imperial, 107; National, 116; Dominion, 119; and Toronto, 123.

Delving into the historical records it is found that of the 150 banks, 44, or about 30% are 100 or more years of age. As would be expected, oldest of the lot is an English bank, Coutts & Co., which dates away back to 1692.

* * *

Circulating Money

THE average amount of money in circulation in Canada last year was $2,421 millions. Of that figure about one-twelfth—$208.1 millions to be exact—was in the form of "cold" cash. The remainder represents bank money, deposits.

The total seems enormous in itself, but to obtain even an approximate idea of the total value of business transactions during the year, it must be kept in mind that cash is turned over some 21 times and bank deposits are used about 18 times. Thus a rough estimate of the total payments made either by cheque or cash in 1936 would be $44,846 millions—at least that is what the Dominion Bureau of Statistics suggests.

Incidentally, the method by which the actual amount of cash in the country is computed is rather interesting. It represents, of course, the sum of central bank notes plus chartered bank notes plus subsidiary coin in the hands of the public. In order to obtain these figures, the amount of Bank of Canada notes held by the chartered banks is deducted from the outstanding total, and from total circulation of the chartered banks is deducted that in the hands of "other banks." Outstanding silver, nickel and bronze coins are reported each year by the Mint, but a substantial portion of these are held by the banks. The Bureau estimates that it runs to $5.8 millions.

By adopting this method of calculation, it is found that in 1936 circulating media in the hands of the public comprised bank notes of $179.9 millions and subsidiary coin of $28.2 millions.

Dominion Bank's Sale of Collateral is Upheld

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Dominion Bank's right in ordering the sale of securities deposited with it as collateral for a loan to Marco Leon, as part owner of the Dominion Square Bldg., has been upheld by the Montreal Court of Appeals.

On June 21, 1928, the appellant and two associates borrowed $1.5 million in connection with the construction of the building. The appellant hypothecated as collateral certain blocks of preferred and common stock, as well as some debentures of Dominion Square Corp., the company name of the owners. The hypothecation provided for sale of the securities by the bank in the case of default, depreciation, or insolvency. On Feb. 25, 1930, the promissory note securing the loan was protested for nonpayment and Jan. 10, 1935, the bank gave notice of an auction sale of the securities.

Between the signing of the original note and the bank's declaration of its intention to sell, there were a number of amendments made to the agreement. By one of these changes, the appellant has held, the right of the respondent under the agreement ceased.

The court held that the right of delay in selling the securities had expired at the time the notice of auction was given and therefore the bank was acting within its powers.

"Get Out of Your Shell" Editor Urges Bankers

Western Weekly Suggests They "Cuss a Little" and Fight Back When Demagogues Cast Slurs

A plain hint that Canadian banks are too proud to fight their detractors is contained in some outspoken comment by Alberta's "Hanna Herald," a weekly journal employing the plain thinking and plain speech of a Canadian country editor.

Proclaiming itself a "strictly independent" newspaper, the Herald defends the merits of a banking system that withstood a world depression while banks failed by the score in the United States. The western editor implies that if the banks themselves have not enough gumption to defend themselves from the attacks of soap box orators and demagogues they deserve the fate that awaits all institutions that are too proud to fight.

Canadian banks and the Canadian banking system "have been on the carpet ever since the depression started," says The Herald. "Demagogues have condemned the banks and their system and taught the public to distrust a chain banking system supposed to be controlling vast wealth and aligned with the big interests."

Long Distance Control?

About the worst charge The Herald editor can think of is that the chain banking system lacks the intimate touch of the local banks, similar to those in the U.S. The only local contact between the banks and their customers is the local manager who in some cases is regarded by the customer as a mere figurehead whose powers are circumscribed by a head office a thousand miles away. Also, it is remarked, this provides a good alibi for some unpleasant action on the part of the bank, such as refusing a loan. The Hanna Herald feels that that convenience is overshadowed by the fact that alibis do not increase the prestige of a banking institution.

"Many think," the newspaper continues, "the Canadian banks are hand in glove with the 'money power,' that their objective is to keep people in constant subjection, that they suck up wealth as a sponge does water, and that they fill the modern rôle of a Shylock."

In the face of these and other accusations the banks, the weekly says, have maintained a dignified silence, or when they have replied it has been "in stilted terms much like an aristocrat uses toward a social inferior.

"One would think," it says, "that all bankers' blood is cold water and that they never get hot and bothered enough to cuss a little and defend themselves in vigorous English."

Banks as Bulwarks

The Herald admits it is not an expert on banking but it adds:

"We do know, though, that had the Canadian banking system been built on the pattern of the United States system the depression would have busted this country so wide open financially that it would not have recovered for a generation. Thousands of banks in the United States closed their doors, tying up billions of dollars of depositors' money and losing a considerable percentage of the total amount. The U. S. could stand such losses, but Canada could not have.

"As far as credit is concerned the banks gave it out too freely. That is a plain statement which everyone knows is true. The retail stores in Alberta made the same error and hundreds of merchants have lost everything as a result. It is said that there is $40 millions on local merchants' books in Alberta today. We wonder how much is on the bankers' books! We would hazard a guess that if the truth were known the branch banks in southern Alberta have never made a dollar's profit in the years they have been in business."

But the western newspaper has no intention of fighting the banks' battles, for it remarks: "It is not up to us to defend the banks . . . If they haven't enough gumption to defend themselves that's their funeral."

Fair Play is Asked

Instead, the "Hanna Herald" asks only fair play. Creditors, it admits, have always a difficult time in defending their position and the people of Alberta are reminded that if all branch banks were withdrawn from Alberta the result would be inconvenience, expense and other unfortunate consequences.

Bank executives, head office officials and managers are also urged to forget the cities of the west, the service club luncheons, boards of trade and the like.

"Get in a small car and ramble around the country, contacting ordinary people," the editor advises the head office bankers. "The nation dwells in a cottage. Get out of your hard shell and be human."

Mansfield Theatre Co. Reduces Value of Common

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Mansfield Theatre Co. has reduced its capital from $1,750,000 to $750,000, through reduction of the par value of the common stock from $100 to $1 a share.

The recapitalization leaves the company with 7,500 cumulative preference shares of the par value of $100 each and 10,000 common shares of the par value of $1 each.

Eau Claire Saw Mills Has Small Net Profit

Eau Claire Saw Mills Ltd., Calgary, reports trading profits of $24,526 in the year ended Oct. 31, 1936. After selling expenses of $9,710 and overhead expenses of $14,031, net operating profit was $784. Net debit of $116 for interest reduced the operating profit to $668.

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Novel Clock Diverts Sidewalk Throngs

Seagram's
Seagram's House

Advertising Device Put to Unexpected Uses in Toronto

The commendable desire of industry to keep itself in the public mind with eye-catching display has provided downtown Toronto with a new and convenient way of wooing Lady Luck without benefit of parimutuels.

Recently Joseph E. Seagram & Sons, Limited, cast around for a novel method of drawing attention to its handsome new branch office building in Toronto.

Selection of the unusual clock pictured above as the device to accomplish this end has had some diverting and unexpected results. In addition to its size, design and triply variable sets of chimes, a distinctive feature of the clock is the miniature racetrack circling the base. Four toy horses race thrice around the track every 15 minutes, the mechanism being so geared that the speed of each horse varies irregularly and "winning" of the races is alternated at random between the four.

"Winner" Posted

Considerable attention has been drawn to the clock by its appearance and the arresting notes of the three sets of chimes, selective operation of each set being governed by the touch of a lever. But the number of stopping pedestrians grew to periodically sidewalk-blocking size when it was discovered that the winner of each 15-minute race was indicated by a number flashed on a miniature bulletin board at the finish line.

On occasion, trios and quartets of brokers' clerks from the near-by Stock Exchange have been heard picking their favorite horses as they hastened up the street to be on time for the next race.

Operation of the clock itself and of the sounding of the chimes through an amplifier is controlled electrically from a master clock within the building. The 1,000-pound copper-bronze affair is eight feet high and the racetrack base is six feet in diameter. It was built in Montreal by Blick Time Recorders of Canada, Ltd., and installed by Seeley Systems Corporation of Toronto.

Quinte Milk Products Preference in Control

Quinte Milk Products has received supplementary letters patent giving effect to the conversion of the preference shares into common. This capital change was approved by shareholders at a meeting held March 8, 1937, and the exchange will take place on the basis of 20 no par value common shares for each preference share of $100 par value. Common stock is to be exchanged on a share for share basis. Shareholders have been advised to turn in their old certificates and receive the new shares to which they will be entitled.

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Lloyd's Forms Company To Meet Deposit Laws

Reports from England state that Additional Securities Co., with capital of £365,000, has been formed to assist Lloyd's of London in connection with foreign business. Apparently the purpose of the new organization is to surmount obstacles in the way of maintaining the deposit which a number of countries require of foreign insurers.

Failure of Lloyd's to make a deposit with Canadian authorities earmarked for the protection of Canadian policyholders, as is required of most other British and foreign insurers in the Dominion, has been the cause of much controversy. Whether Canada will come within the scope of the new organization is not known as yet. Lloyd's officials here have not been advised of any contemplated change in the underwriters' deposit provisions.

Bridgetown, N.S., has been authorized to issue $15,000 of debentures for the purpose of repaying amounts borrowed from the Royal Bank and individuals to finance a paving programme.

Bank of Canada Weekly Statement

Showing an increase for the second successive week, gold holdings of the Bank of Canada advanced $3.3 millions in the week ended Mar. 24 to $186.2 millions. Deposits were active during the week, balances of the chartered banks falling off almost $3 millions, while those of the Dominion Government increased $8.6 millions. Holdings of foreign currencies also gained materially.

Balance Sheet

	Mar. 24 1937 $	Mar. 17 1936 $
Liabilities		
Capital paid-up ...	10,100,000	10,100,000
Notes in circ.	124,125,901	122,096,453
Rest fund	743,716	743,716
Dep.: Dominion ...	34,916,725	26,356,128
Banks	194,226,472	197,160,139
Other	1,433,851	1,641,887
Total deposits	230,577,049	225,158,154
All other liabs.	1,645,677	2,484,387
Total liabs.	367,192,343	360,582,711
Assets		
Reserve: Gold	186,236,999	182,974,313
Silver bullion ...	2,343,986	2,384,669
Res in sterling and U. S.	22,928,919	17,747,989
Total reserve	211,509,904	203,106,972
Subsidiary coin ...	207,111	237,140
Investments:		
Dom. Govt short .	50,947,267	50,960,292
Other Dom. Govt.	101,940,125	101,503,030
Total invest.	152,887,292	152,463,323
Premises	373,478	364,096
All other assets ...	2,214,456	4,411,178
Total assets	367,192,343	360,582,711
Reserve ratio	59.36%	58.48%

Weekly Bank Clearings

	Mar. 25 1937 $	Change Year Ago %	Mar. 18 1937 $
Halifax	2,629,495	+50.4	3,026,002
Saint John .	2,111,211	+56.4	1,924,598
Moncton ...	736,332	+22.7	709,105
Sherbrooke .	552,804	+17.3	540,957
Quebec	4,247,179	+33.8	4,580,663
Montreal ...	119,573,387	+32.2	128,432,588
Ottawa	15,990,711	+17.3	16,583,202
Kingston ...	459,427	+21.9	492,733
Peterborough	555,042	+ 4.2	560,641
Toronto	123,117,123	+ 4.3	137,025,383
Hamilton ...	4,761,859	+ 4.2	4,518,198
Kitchener ..	904,555	—10.1	917,576
Brantford ..	964,129	+20.0	924,146
London	2,273,469	— 1.0	2,970,661
Chatham ...	526,672	+12.8	539,015
Windsor	3,095,386	+11.1	3,193,260
Sarnia	451,991	+ 6.8	430,414
Sudbury ..	865,334	+11.9	816,710
Fort William	544,052	+ 9.8	638,978
Winnipeg ...	38,681,440	+ 2.1	33,640,970
Brandon	230,731	— 2.3	295,193
Regina	3,772,982	+ 0.6	3,972,233
Moose Jaw .	558,568	+ 6.9	623,501
Saskatoon ..	1,169,558	+ 3.6	1,256,284
Prince Albert	292,468	+11.1	308,494
Edmonton ..	3,641,890	+20.7	3,869,343
Calgary	5,830,256	— 1.0	6,174,580
Medicine Hat	188,599	— 2.5	156,530
Lethbridge .	444,033	+ 8.6	402,223
N. W'minster	662,918	+ 2.8	864,014
Vancouver .	19,342,453	+14.3	20,670,398
Victoria ...	1,456,771	+ 0.7	1,812,152

Staff Changes

The Royal Bank has announced the following changes in staff:

L. W. LYONS, formerly manager at Bethune, to be manager at Lumsden, Sask.

D. TONDREAU, formerly manager at St. Denis and Belanger, Montreal, to be manager at St. George East, Que.

C. M. V. SPENCE, formerly manager at Dalhousie, to be manager at Woodstock, N.B.

E. I. SNELL, formerly accountant at Sherbrooke and Bleury, Montreal, to be manager at Fredericton Junction, N.B.

J. L. ROBERGE, formerly manager at St. George East, to be manager at Montmagny, Que.

W. M. McINTOSH, formerly manager at Lumsden, to be manager at Wapella, Sask.

M. A. O'HARA, formerly manager at St. Catherine and Bleury, Montreal, to be manager at Portage Ave., Winnipeg.

F. A. R. JAMES, formerly accountant at Ottawa, to be accountant at Vancouver.

J. C. G. COOK, formerly manager at Fredericton Junction, to be manager at Dorchester, N.B.

The Bank of Nova Scotia has appointed D. C. HAMILTON to be manager at Avonmore, Ont., succeeding E. W. RICHARDS who has been granted extended leave of absence.

Loblaw Inc. To Reorganize

U. S. Firm Would Alter Preferred to Pay Dividend

Shareholders of Loblaw Groceterias, Inc., will meet April 16 in Buffalo to consider a plan for recapitalization which will permit payment of dividends on the company's preferred stock. No dividends have been paid on this stock since incorporation and arrears now total $60 a share.

Loblaw Groceterias, Inc., operates in New York and Pennsylvania and is controlled by the Ontario firm, Loblaw Groceterias Co., through ownership of 28,600 shares of common stock out of 63,036 shares outstanding. The American company also has 31,851 shares of 7%, $100 par preferred stock outstanding of which the Canadian company owns 2,841 shares.

Capital Impairment

It is proposed to exchange the present 7% preferred shares for new no par value shares which will bear a fixed dividend of $7 a share. In order to eliminate the capital impairment which amounted to $1,365,739 at April 30, 1936, directors would be given the power to fix the book value of the new preferred stock, subject to the provision that this book value would not be greater than $60 a share.

At April 30, 1936, the book value of the capital stock was shown at $1,882,397 of which $63,036 represented the fixed value of the common stock at $1 a share. The balance of $1,819,361 was the book value of the preferred.

A reduction to the stipulated minimum would mean a cut in book value of $1,274,040 and it is probable that earnings in the current fiscal year have been sufficient to wipe out the balance of capital impairment.

Payment On Preferred Arrears

The real purpose of the recapitalization proposals is to permit payment of dividends on the preferred stock on which arrears now total $60 a share. According to New York law no dividends can be paid while there is an impairment of capital.

In their letter to shareholders, directors of Loblaw Groceterias, Inc., state that they feel accumulated unpaid dividends up to April 30, 1929, should be paid out of the current year's earnings. This would mean a distribution of $8.50 a share on stock issued at the time of incorporation of the company, with a proportionate reduction in the amount paid on stock issued at any time thereafter up to April 30, 1929 It is proposed that this distribution be made before April 30, 1937, from surplus. A large part of this surplus would go for taxes if not paid out before that date.

On the 2,841 shares of preferred stock of the American Company held by Loblaw Groceterias Co., the payment of $8.50 a share would mean $24,148. This would be the first return to be received from its investment in the U. S. firm carried at $260,001 in the Canadian firm's accounts. The larger part of the stock in Loblaw Groceterias, Inc., not held by the Canadian company, is held by Canadian investors who are large shareholders in the Canadian concern.

Loblaw Groceterias, Inc., was incorporated in 1924 under New York State laws. At April 30, 1936, it operated 81 stores, of which 70 were in New York State and 11 in Pennsylvania. For the year ended April 30, 1936, it reported sales of $7,811,319 and realized a net profit of $282,345.

Canadian Cotton Co. Steps Up Mill Operation

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Canadian Cotton Co.'s mill at Saint John, N.B., is now working on full schedule of 50 hours a week. The five hour step-up, instituted recently, brought the plant back to full schedule for the first time in more than a year.

The Saint John plant, operated under the name of Cornwall and York Cotton Mills Co., supplies Canadian Cotton's other mills with yarn. The increased business of Cornwall and York is taken as a reflection of that being experienced by the company's plants throughout Canada.

"Alcohol" Cuts Capital

MONTREAL.—Supplementary letters patent have been issued to Canadian Industrial Alcohol Co. reducing the paid-up capital from $4,853,735 to $3,986,441.

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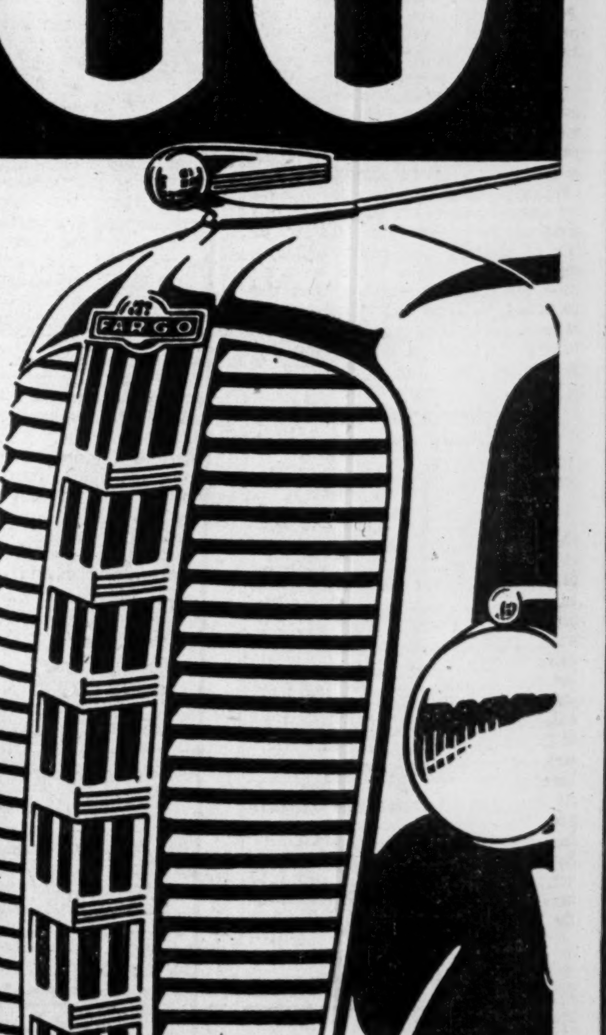

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Montreal Power

Can you tell me why Montreal common stock has gone off in value?

Decline in the market value of Montreal Light Heat and Power common stock has been due primarily to the disturbed political situation in the province of Quebec. This disturbance centres around the agitation for public ownership of electric utilities. The Premier has announced the Government's intention of establishing a provincially-owned hydro system. At the same time he has been very careful to point out that it was not the intention of the Government to compete with the privately-owned companies, but where a private company was taking advantage of its monoply, steps would be taken to correct the situation.

Canadian Canners Common

What appear to be the prospects for Canadian Canners being able to show earnings sufficient to pay dividends on its common stock?

Canadian Canners common shares are junior to first preferred and second preferred stock. Dividends on the second preferred have to be paid at 60 cents a share annually before the common gets anything. This makes it seem improbable that the common will receive payments in 1937. Nevertheless the company's profits have increased substantially, and the outlook is much improved. The company's record, however, does not indicate sensational possibilities for the common shares.

Can. General Invest.

Can you give an outline of the present operations of Canadian General Investments?

Canadian General Investments Ltd., reported a substantial improvement in earnings in 1936 as compared with 1935. Earnings increased to 56 cents per share in 1936, from 46 cents in 1935 and the annual dividend rate has also been increased from 40 to 50 cents per share. The net value of the assets behind each share of the company's stock was $14.65 per share at the end of 1936, an increase from $10.55 in 1935 and $8.96 in 1934.

This investment trust is of the management type, with the classification of investments left to the discretion of the management. A new management contract has been arranged in 1937 whereby shareholders placed authority to arrange such contracts in the hands of the board of directors. The company holds a greater percentage of preference and common stocks than formerly. As at Dec. 31, 1936, 83% of the company's investments was in these categories, as compared with 65.5% in 1934. The record of Canadian General Investments has been reasonably favorable. The company's only capitalization is 600,589 shares of common stock on which it has been able to pay dividends in each year.

Canada Northern

As a subscriber to The Financial Post, I would like to know what you think of the preferred stock of Canada Northern Power.

Canada Northern Power has recorded considerable expansion in operations and earnings in recent years, owing to the greater activity in the mining areas served by the company. Earnings on the preferred stock have been several times dividend requirements. There is talk of retiring the preferred and replacing it with a lower coupon issue, but it is understood that the preferred will be left undisturbed as practically all of it is held by customers. In view of the record, the substantial yield has attractions.

Humberstone Shoe

Can you give a report of the prospects and earnings of Humberstone Shoe Co.?

The Humberstone Shoe Co. specializes in the manufacture of shoes and sandals for children. The company's plant is the largest in Canada, devoted exclusively to the manufacture of this type of footwear. This company has reported stable profits for several years and last year earned $2.88 per share as compared with $2.80 in the year ended July 31, 1935. The dividend of $2 per share has been earned in each year since this rate was established in 1933. We are informed that for the first half of the present year the company's profits have been ample to cover this dividend. So far as we have been able to find out, increases in the price of leather have not had a harmful effect on the company's operations.

Dominion Stores

Can you give any reason to account for the failure of Dominion Stores stock to appreciate in value?

Dominion Stores showed a loss of $65,000 in 1936, despite an increase of 8.7% in sales. This is one reason that the stock remains sluggish around $11 a share. The company, however, has a large working capital, approximately $2 millions, and could, therefore, pay dividends provided earnings were realized. An important problem is that in Montreal the company has faced severe competition, and in other parts of Quebec there are proposals to levy discriminatory taxation against chain stores. The chain store business appears to have reached the peak of its expansion, and the problem of Dominion Stores is largely one of recovering former earnings, rather than building a greater chain. During the past few years the company has modernized most of its stores and improved its merchandising methods.

Goodyear Preferred

Do you consider that the preferred shares of Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. are a desirable purchase at present prices?

Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co. has shown earnings for the last two years equivalent to about five times the new dividend of $2.50 annually on the preferred shares of $50 each. The dividend, therefore, seems secure. This is one reason that the preferred shares sell well above their redemption price of $52.50 each. The buyer above that price, however, takes the chance that eventually the shares may be called for redemption. Consequently, a portion of the dividend should be applied to principal to write the investment down to at least $52.50. Of course, if money rates were to rise substantially, in an inflationary period, it is possible that preferred stock might sell on a higher yield basis, that is below the redemption price.

Investors Syndicate

Can you give me some information as to Investors Syndicate savings certificates as an investment?

Investors Syndicate sells installment savings certificates. One of the important things to keep in mind in considering purchase of these certificates is that the purchaser must be able to maintain his payments throughout the full certificate period in order to get the maximum benefit from the plan. The early years are not profitable as the cash surrender value of certificates rises more slowly than the total of deposits made. However, in the latter years of the contracts, the cash value rises sharply. Obviously, this makes it essential to continue payments if the investor is to benefit. Investors Syndicate has been able to satisfy Canadian authorities that it operates conservatively, the bulk of its investments consisting of first mortgages and prime bonds.

Windsor Refinancing

What progress is being made in settling the financial affairs of the City of Windsor?

A refinancing plan for the city of Windsor was worked out last year and submitted to the Ontario Municipal Board. The board, however, made drastic revisions in the plan and proposed that interest should be reduced even further than was contemplated by the plan. Bondholders refused to accept the board's decision and filed legal objections. At the present time, negotiations are at a standstill, but bondholders are hopeful that the city will, in the near future, accept the compromise which they offered it.

Massey-Harris

Does it appear that I would be wise to sell Massey-Harris shares as soon as the market will permit me to recover my investment?

The prospects for Massey-Harris Co. have improved greatly in the last two years. The company has virtually eliminated its losses which have been running into huge figures, and stands to benefit from increased farm income arising from higher prices for grain and other field crops. If, for example, even a normal crop were reaped in western Canada at present improved prices for grains, farmers would be in a position to replace a great deal of farm equipment and machinery which have been badly depreciated during the depression. Of course, you would be better off in the long run with a paying investment. The time has not yet come, however, when the full recovery possibilities for Massey-Harris shares have been exhausted.

General Steel Wares

I am considering purchasing some General Steel Wares common stock around the present level. What I would like to know before doing this is whether or not the company is likely to pay a dividend this year.

General Steel Wares recently refunded its old bond issue at a considerable saving in interest. This saving applies to the preferred stock, which is in arrears of dividends. It is anticipated that on the basis of earnings last year and the saving in interest charges on the new funded debt, the company will be able to cover its preferred dividend. It is understood that some time this year the company will announce a plan regarding the elimination of dividend arrears on the preferred stock, and placing the preferred on a regular paying basis. However there is no prospect at this time of any payments on the common stock.

Standard Paving

Is there any immediate prospect of dividends on the common stock of Standard Paving and materials?

Standard Paving and Materials depends to a large extent upon Government and municipal road building to maintain a satisfactory income. In recent years, the company has fallen 33% in arrears of preferred dividends, and this question must be dealt with before there is any possibility of returns on the common shares. There are some prospects of increased Government expenditures on roads which should benefit the company, but the common is not a stable type of equity investment, and has no earnings in sight until the matter of preferred dividends is cleared up.

Mutual Finance

What is the present position of Mutual Finance Corp. of Windsor and is there any market for its stock?

A. S. Healy, president of Mutual Finance Corp., informs us that there is no market for the company's stock at present and its future depends entirely on the future of the city of Windsor. The company is in possession of some 350 properties and there was a slight improvement in revenues from these properties in 1936. No dividends have been paid since Jan., 1932 and it is not possible to say at this time when dividends can be resumed. Income for 1936 was $107,758, compared with $70,568 for 1935. Net loss for the year was $10,650 in 1936 and $28,481 in 1935. The company's working capital had increased to $33,156 at the end of 1936 as compared with approximately $23,000 a year earlier. Net book equity at Dec. 31, 1936 was composed of total assets of $1,050,207 less current liabilities of $24,207.

The equity is nominal, however, and its real value depends upon realizations, subject in many properties to first mortgages ahead of the company's assets.

Western Steel Products

What is the standing of bonds of Western Steel Products? Is there any prospect of interest payments being resumed?

Western Steel Products will soon be coming forward with a plan of reorganization. We understand it will be proposed to exchange all securities, including the bonds for common stock. This means there is no prospect of a payment on the security at present. However, bondholders will get over 85% of the proposed common shares, and so would stand to benefit from recovery of earnings, which in recent months have been improving.

Cockshutt Plow

I should appreciate it if you would let me have a report on the financial structure and present position of the Cockshutt Plow Co., also your views regarding the company's common stock as an investment at the present figure.

Cockshutt Plow Co. has a capital of 300,678 common shares of no par value, there being no other outstanding securities. There is a bank loan, which amounted to $1.7 million last year, in connection with the financing of sales. At Nov. 30, 1936, net working capital was over $3.5 millions.

Last year, the company had earnings of seven cents a share, compared with a deficit of 73 cents a share in 1935 and a maximum depression loss of $2.89 a share in 1933.

Recent increases in prices of farm products, particularly grains, create a much greater feel of confidence. Hon. Henry Cockshutt, president, remarks that further improvement in agriculture is now largely a matter of production.

With increased orders on hand, and hopes of a larger crop in western Canada this year, the company has been more active, and hopes for better things. Of course, the rise of the shares above $20 already reflects some of this more hopeful outlook. It is difficult to tell just how good the company's earnings might be with satisfactory crops at present prices. Earnings were nearly $3 a share before the depression, and dividends were paid at $1.50 annually.

Imperial and Pete.

Do you think that an investor would be well advised to sell Imperial Oil and International Petroleum stock now with the idea of repurchasing later at a lower price?

In view of present low interest rates on money, and the substantial investment returns on both International Petroleum and Imperial Oil at present prices, these shares are in favor. There appears to be a sustained public demand for them, which may prevent very substantial declines in price.

The oil situation is improving and with it the earnings of International Petroleum Co. In effect, there is good reason to believe that this company is practically covering its dividend with earnings, because it has already written down its investments and properties to very low levels.

Imperial Oil earnings are not expected to rise quite as sharply as those of International Petroleum but the company's huge reserves would enable it to pay the present dividend for some years, even at the expense of its investment holdings. While the prospects may not necessarily favor a very rapid rise in price for these securities, neither do they indicate a substantial drop and your proposal may, therefore, not be advisable from the standpoint of a long-term investor.

T. G. Bright

Can you give me a review of the financial position and business prospects for T. G. Bright & Co. as to the safety of the shares?

T. G. Bright & Co. has 7,822 preferred shares of $100 each and 100,000 common shares outstanding. In the year ended July 31, 1936, earnings amounted to $8.77 a share on the preferred compared with $17.88 a share in the preceding year, and earnings on the common were 21 cents a share compared with $1.05.

The company appears able to cover the preferred dividends because the preferred issue is of modest size. But the fluctuations in earnings indicate the problems of the native wine industry and make the common shares rather unstable for investment purposes.

The company's working capital was $628,366 last year compared with $685,803 in 1935 and $820,922 in 1934. This reflects increased investment in fixed assets which may eventually improve earnings.

Inter-City Western Bakeries

Kindly advise if Inter-City Western Bakeries' bonds are a safe investment.

Inter-City Western Bakeries bonds can hardly be regarded as a safe investment as the interest payments are not being met promptly and there are arrears of interest. In addition the company has defaulted on its sinking fund. These are the bad features. On the other hand the company is improving its position and official reports are that earnings are on a better basis. Steps have been taken to consolidate operations, which have resulted in economies. However considerable work needs to be done before the company is again in a sound financial position.

Steel of Canada

Will you outline the position of Steel of Canada common? Will the changes in the British preferential tariff have any effect on the company's operations?

At today's market price the common stock of Steel Co. of Canada does not give a high yield. Consideration, however, should be given to the fact that there are "arrears" of $8 a share to be paid on the common before the preferred can participate in any further dividends. The earning power of the company has risen steadily and it is understood that it has a large volume of business on hand now. Prospects for higher earnings are promising. As far as can be ascertained the recent tariff changes will have little effect on the company's operations.

Russell Motor

Please give me a summary of the position of Russell Motor Car preferred and common shares.

Russell Motor Car preferred stock is not callable and sells well above 100 because of the annual dividend of $7 a share. Recently, the company paid in cash all arrears of dividends which had accumulated in 1933, 1934 and 1935.

The common had earnings of $2.44 a share in 1936, and a dividend of $1.50 a share was paid Dec. 31, 1936, the first disbursement since 1932. Another common dividend, of $1.25 a share, paid March 31, 1937, reflects prospects of further disbursements on the shares this year. Formerly the company paid a dividend rate of $5 a share annually on the common stock. On a $5 dividend basis, the common shares would pay a handsome yield, but the market in both preferred and common shares is somewhat narrow.

The company's chief interests are in its ownership of the stock of Canada Cycle & Motor Co. and Canadian Acme Screw & Gear Ltd. This gives it a direct interest in the bicycle business, and second in the automobile parts business. It also has smaller investments in sundry industrial securities, bonds, preferred and common shares. The probability seems to be that earnings will be well maintained under present business conditions.

Dosco

Will you please let me have some information on Dominion Steel and Coal, class B shares?

Dominion Steel and Coal Co.'s report for 1936 has not made its appearance, but judging by the fact that the company was able to pay practically the full rate of interest on the bonds out of income, the statement should show an improvement in revenue. There have never been any earnings on the B stock. Under the reorganization plan carried out a short time ago, the debt charges of the company were reduced. If there is any reasonable increase in the volume of business, the company might easily show substantial earnings on the stock. This factor is recognized in the price, with the result that on the basis of the actual and prospective improvement, the stock has advanced sharply in value.

Consolidated Paper

I would like to have your opinion on Consolidated Paper Corp. What are the prospects for dividends in the future?

There are no prospects of a dividend from Consolidated Paper Corp. over the next three or four years. Under the terms of the reorganization recently carried out interest payments for the next three years were liquidated through payment of common stock. Certain restrictions were set up in the trust deed which practically preclude any payment on the common for some time to come. However the market value of the common may be affected by improving conditions in the market for newsprint paper.

Alberta Pacific Grain

I notice that Alberta Pacific Grain common stock is selling at a few dollars a share and I would like to know what is wrong with the company, otherwise why should not the stock be selling at a higher level?

The reason Alberta Pacific Grain's common stock is selling so low can be gathered from an examination of the balance sheet and the income account. At one time this company had a well-developed earning power, but due to internal conditions, and later to adverse influences in the grain business, in the last seven years the company has earned only a few cents a share on the preferred stock, while there has been nothing reported on the common. The financial position has been likewise affected, an adequate working capital being converted into a deficit. In 1930, there was an excess of current liabilities over current assets of $626,074. This deficit has been gradually wiped out and at the end of June, 1936, there was an excess of current assets over current liabilities of $610,202. The company is gradually improving its position, but the common stock is still a long way from recovering its former investment rating.

Canadian Car

Will you please let us have some information on Canadian Car and Foundry. The stock now seems rather dead and it may pay me to put my money in other stocks.

The market has anticipated the improvement in the position of Canadian Car and Foundry Co. For many months past there has been considerable talk of the business which would accrue to the company from the railways. As a result both the common and preferred stock advanced in value. Any further improvement would appear to depend largely upon receipt of new business.

Can. Power and Paper

Kindly let me have a report on the financial standing of Canadian Power and Paper Co. 5% cumulative convertible preferred shares.

Canadian Power and Paper Investments has reported substantial recovery in its position since the reorganization was carried out a couple of years ago. Bank loans have been cleared off and the market value of the investment portfolio has increased. At the end of last July the equity for $1,000 debenture amounted to $1,115, as against $453 at the end of July, 1935. There was an equity of $4.10 a share for the preferred last July. The company has still to report earnings on the preferred.

New Toronto Bonds

What are the prospects for a settlement of unpaid interest and principal on the bonds of New Toronto?

Negotiations have been under way for over a year in connection with refinancing plans for the bonds of the town of New Toronto. In Oct., 1936, the fiscal agents of the town submitted a refinancing scheme to the town council and also to the bondholders' protective committee. Since that time negotiations have been carried on between the protective committee and the town council, but as yet no agreement has been reached. We understand that one of the reasons for the delay has been the adverse decision handed down by the Ontario Municipal Board in connection with the proposed refinancing of the bonds of the city of Windsor. When the Windsor question has been settled, bondholders will proceed with refinancing plans for defaulting Toronto suburbs. We are informed that the proposed plan contemplates extension of debenture maturities for three years. It is proposed that interest should be paid in full, including arrears.

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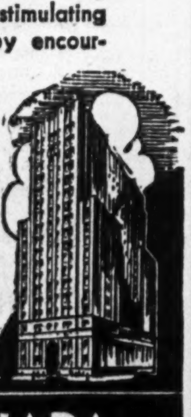

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In The Construction World

THE breadth of vision with which the Home Improvement Plan was conceived as an aid to employment and to provide funds for needed home repairs, has earned the strong support of Canadian organized labor. Without the wholehearted support of labor groups a serious handicap might have been faced in operation of the plan, but there is evidence that labor has endorsed the scheme.

P. M. Draper, president of The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, describes the plan as a constructive measure to re-establish the building industry, which merits support and co-operation of labor organizations across the Dominion.

As Mr. Draper points out in a statement issued to labor organizations, the plan is confined to no class or calling. It is non-partisan in every way. It appeals to the builder and to those in associated activities because it offers a field for their services, and it brings "a message of hope to the unemployed worker who may, through its operation, find what he wants—a job."

• • •

Rising Costs Seen As Curb on Building

HIGHER wages and increased costs of building materials have not yet become a serious threat to the revival of activity in Canadian construction, but according to one observer, it is not improbable that such increases, if continued disproportionately to the recovery in building, may eventually retard the volume of planned construction.

A. C. Clarke of Carter-Halls-Aldinger Co., Ltd., fears price levels for labor and materials may reach a point where recovery conditions are rendered inoperative.

Thousands of prospective home owners able to afford new homes at present levels but whose incomes are not likely to experience any spectacular increase over the next few years, he believes, may become chary of embarking on a home building venture in the face of threatened runaway markets for labor and building materials.

A continuance of the present moderate increase in building costs, on the other hand, will probably result in actually boosting construction totals for the simple reason that the average person only becomes interested in any sort of buying when he is convinced that prices are definitely on the upward path. When the opposite trend was in force in 1929 to 1933 a great deal of construction was deferred because these people believed that they were saving money by putting off buying the house, office building, store or factory they really needed. Now with the need more necessary than ever and costs rising, they will probably hasten to sign contracts or purchase new buildings already erected.

• • •

Building By-laws Yield to Defense Needs

A LARGE part of Canada's national defense appropriation will be spent this year on the Pacific Coast region and residents of Jericho Beach, Vancouver, agree with most observers that the choice is wise both from a military tactical standpoint and in view of international possibilities.

Somewhat strained, however, are the patriotic sentiments of Jericho Beach families, as well as Vancouver's zoning by-laws, for the defense plans include building military seaplane hangars in a section of Jericho Beach hitherto restricted to one-family dwellings under the zoning regulations.

Vancouver's city solicitor explains that nothing can be done about it. For practical purposes the Department of National Defense is the Crown—immune from the by-law and therefore in a position to build the hangars with or without benefit of building permit, city permission or zoning by-laws.

Exempt from the ordinance, the department is understood to be going ahead with its plans, but it is noted that the hangars are being built some distance away from existing dwellings.

The chief annoyance, it is said, will be the early morning hum of airplane motors overhead—a noise that could nevertheless be far more reassuring than annoying to beach residents if the new hangars are ever used for something more than military training purposes.

Photographs courtesy of Johns-Manville Co.

TRANSFORMATION

The amazing change from an old, poorly lighted and equipped kitchen to the shining, modern kitchen and breakfast alcove, shown above, is only one example of the remarkable development of interior home modernization methods in Canada.

Dr. G. B. Waterhouse Joins Dominion Steel Board

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Dr. George B. Waterhouse has been elected to the board of directors of Dominion Steel and Coal Corp. and of Dominion Coal Co. Dr. Waterhouse, head of the metallurgical division of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is a member of the advisory board of the United States Bureau of Mines.

New Building

E. B. Eddy Co., Hull, P.Q., will start work immediately on the company's new $500,000 bleached sulphite mill.

Bell Telephone Co. of Canada has announced confirmation of its projected construction programme for 1937, involving an expenditure of $13.9 millions.

The Daily Commercial News and Building Record reports:

Fine Foods of Canada has called for tenders for construction of a new $25,000 warehouse at Tecumseh, Ont.

Kaplan and Sprachman, Toronto architects, are preparing plans for a new theatre at Orillia, Ont., for J. Silver. The theatre is expected to cost $50,000 exclusive of land and furnishings. It will be fireproof and air-conditioned.

Canada Packers is planning construction of a fertilizer plant at an estimated cost of $25,000. Location of the plant would be near the Union Stock Yards, Toronto.

Department of National Defense will shortly call for tenders for construction of a $45,000 hangar, office and quarters building at the Hamilton airport. The Government will spend about $100,000 this year on ground work at the airport.

• • •

Additions

International Harvester Co. of Canada has awarded a contract for construction of an extension to its premises in Vancouver. The addition will be brick and frame construction with plate glass front.

Murawsky Furniture Co. which has operated a small furniture plant in Kitchener, Ont., since 1931, has purchased the old Walker Bin Furniture Co. A large proportion of the firm's products hitherto manufactured elsewhere will now be produced in Kitchener.

The Daily Commercial News and Building Record reports:

American Can Co. Ltd., Montreal, has awarded a general contract for construction of a warehouse and shipping unit at its Simcoe, Ont., plant. Cost is estimated at $50,000 for a one-story building.

Procter and Gamble Co. of Canada is receiving tenders for an addition, alteration to its plant, and a bridge joining buildings at Burlington, Ont. Cost is estimated at $20,000.

Congoleum (Canada) is building additions and making alterations to its factory at Montreal at an estimated cost of $19,000.

City Dairy Co., Toronto, is receiving tenders for construction of a $25,000 addition to its ice cream plant.

Imperial Tobacco Co. of Canada is inviting tenders in the near future for a $150,000 extension to its processing plant at Delhi, Ont. Ratepayers recently adopted a by-law granting a fixed assessment of $295,000 on the company's existing plant and proposed addition.

Canadian Marconi Co., Mount Royal, Quebec, has awarded a bulk contract of about $100,000 for erection of an extension to its manufacturing plant.

• • •

Contemplated

O'Neil European Machine Co. has applied to the council of Ville La Salle, Quebec, for a 50% reduction in general taxes for a ten-year period in consideration of the erection of a $50,000 industrial plant in the municipality. The company manufactures machinery for making glass bottles.

Swift Canadian Co. is negotiating with the town of Hanover, Ont., for a fixed assessment for ten years in connection with plans to establish dairy and poultry plants on which an expenditure up to $100,000 is contemplated.

Nead Oil Refineries, Toronto, is planning construction of an oil refinery on the old site of the Grey and Bruce Cement Co. at Owen Sound, Ont.

Shell Oil Co. of Canada, Toronto, is considering plans for an oil storage depot at Cornwall, Ont.

Repair Loans $1.8 Million

Ontario, Quebec and B. C. Lead in Volume of Lending

Home Improvement Plan loans increased by $131,557 in the latter half of February, making the total amount to March 1, $1,806,955. Increase in the number of loans during the second half of February was 367, with every province of Canada represented. Ontario continued far in the lead.

Total number of H.I.P. loans made to the end of February was 4,744. As loans are not reported by the banks until the money has actually been paid out, these totals do not represent the total number of loans granted.

Ontario $629,343

Ontario with 1,734 loans amounting to $629,343 headed the list of provinces at the end of February. Quebec stood second with 808 loans, totalling $417,535. British Columbia was third. The Pacific Coast province reported 629 loans amounting to $208,938.

Official figures of total loans from the initiation of the plan last November are:

Home Loans by Provinces

	Feb. 16-27, 1937		Total	
	Loans	$	Loans	$
P. E. I.	4	616	45	15,566
N. S.	48	15,938	524	163,663
N. B.	25	6,212	260	88,365
Quebec	60	30,270	808	417,535
Ontario ...	125	44,893	1,734	629,343
Manitoba ..	22	6,261	202	72,832
Sask.	9	2,459	134	41,845
Alberta	29	12,125	408	168,865
B. C.	45	12,779	629	208,938
	367	131,557	4,744	1,806,955

Many Building Projects Planned in Vancouver

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER. — Several important construction projects will soon be under way in Vancouver.

A building permit for replacements to the Harbor Commission's elevator No. 3 has been issued, representing a cost of $650,000. Carter-Halls-Aldinger are general contractors.

Contract for B. C. Electric Railway's new substation was awarded to Northern Construction Co. and J. W. Stewart Ltd., to cost $84,500.

Canada Packers, Ltd., will announce beginning of construction on its new plant some time next month.

Before the end of the month tenders will probably be called for building of the Ford Motor Co. of Canada's assembly plant, to cost approximately $500,000.

Specifications for the installation of the new 19-foot penstock and for concrete lining for an existing tunnel at Ruskin in connection with B. C. Power Company's $1,700,000 power expansion programme are expected to be ready for prospective tenderers in a few days.

Edmonton Building

From Our Own Correspondent

EDMONTON. — Building permits issued by the City of Edmonton for February this year, amounted to $6,845 compared with $2,425 for the same month last year.

Defray Part Interest on Quebec Farm Loans

Some 14,000 applications for farm loans are on file in the Province of Quebec, and $15 millions has been set aside by the present Provincial Government to meet the demand. The first of these applications has already been approved.

Under the former Taschereau Government Quebec had no particular provincial farm credits fund, but followed the policy of paying anything above 3% of the interest on any loans secured by farmers from the federal authorities. It is expected that this policy will be continued although a greater proportion of the interest, probably all above 2½%, will be borne by the provincial authorities.

Security Offerings

Sisters of Charity

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Irving, Brennan & Co. and Johnston and Ward are making a public offering of $1.2 million first mortgage and refunding bonds of the Sisters of Charity in Nova Scotia. The bonds are in serial form, the short terms carrying a 3% coupon and offered at par. The coupon rate varies up to 4% and the retail price to 100.47.

The bonds, which are payable as to principal and interest in Canadian funds, are secured by first mortgage on land and buildings in Nova Scotia belonging to the Order. The valuation of these properties is estimated at more than $4 millions.

Purpose of the issue is to provide for the redemption on July 1, 1937, of $1,144,000 of 6½% first mortgage bonds which will be called at 105. Holders of the 6½% bonds may exchange them for the new issue, detaching the July 1 coupon.

R. C. Bishop of Saint John

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Eastern Securities Co. is making a public offering of $133,500 of 3½% and 4% serial first mortgage bonds of the Corporation of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Saint John at par and accrued interest. This offering is part of a new issue of $325,000 3%, 3½% and 4% bonds.

Proceeds of the issue will be used to retire outstanding 5% first mortgage bonds, due Jan. 1, 1939, which have been called for redemption on May 1 at 101.

Alfred Lambert Inc.

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — René T. Leclerc Inc. is making a public offering at par and accrued interest of $350,000 of 5% first mortgage serial bonds of Alfred Lambert Inc.

Alfred Lambert Inc. owns a number of subsidiaries, including Alfred Lambert Ltée., the Acton Rubber Co., Acton Shoe Co. and Merit Shoe Mfg. Ltd. The company has a national distribution organization in Canada and in addition carries on substantial export trade.

Proceeds of the bonds will be used by the company in part to finance the acquisition of the subsidiary enterprises.

The bonds are secured by a first mortgage on the company's assets, which amounted to $1.5 million on Dec. 22, 1936. Of the latter amount, fixed assets totalled $606,575.

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Welland Financial Plan In Tentative Stages

Merger of Welland Financial Corp. and Fidelity Trusts Co. of Ontario has not yet been approved by shareholders of the former company, The Financial Post is informed. Earlier reports indicated that shareholders had taken definite action on this point but it is understood that the matter has only been broached to Welland Financial Corp. shareholders by the company's directors in a tentative way. Shareholders have approved of the idea and instructed directors to proceed along the lines outlined to them and complete the necessary details.

The plan as proposed to shareholders of Welland Financial Corp. provides for the exchange of one share of stock of Fidelity Trust Co. of Ontario for each three shares of Welland Financial Corp. stock.

The directors of Welland Financial Corp. which owns most of the stock of Fidelity Trusts Co. of Ontario, have been working toward the rehabilitation of the company,

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THE CAMERA RECORDS A GREAT CONSTRUCTION PROJECT—

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A hundred miles beyond the Saguenay, in the hitherto desolate region of Baie Comeau, The Foundation Company of Canada, Limited, is building for The Ontario Paper Company, Limited, a pulp and paper plant, together with hydro-electric power development, transmission lines, roads, wharf and a complete town to house and serve 5,000 people.

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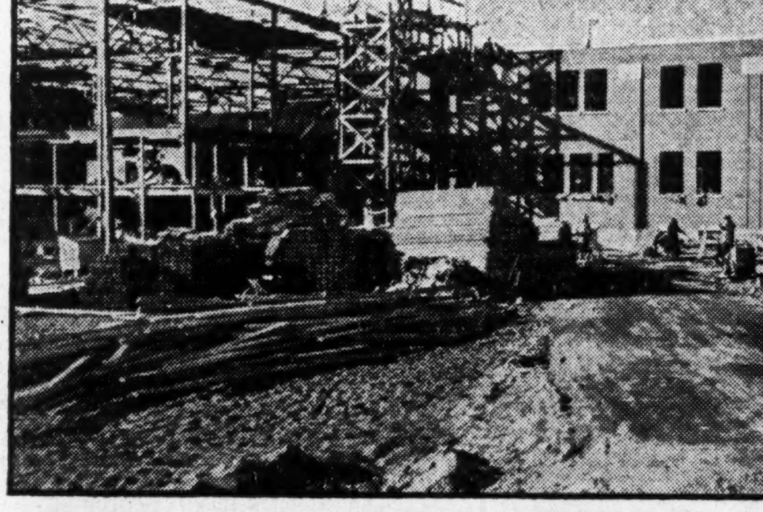
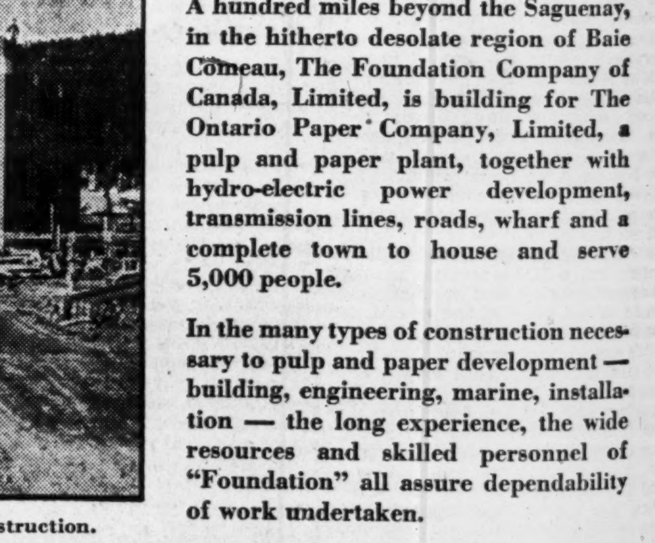
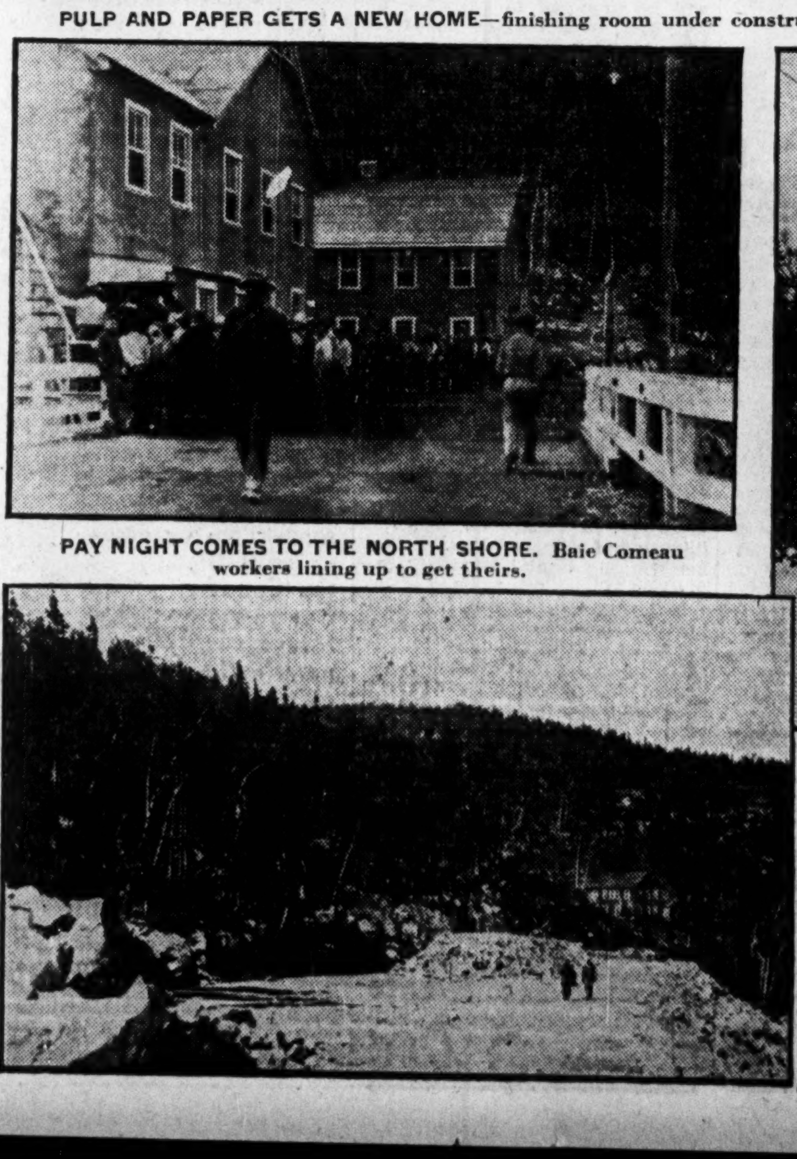
PULP AND PAPER GETS A NEW HOME—finishing room under construction.



PAY NIGHT COMES TO THE NORTH SHORE. Baie Comeau workers lining up to get theirs.





Above — MODERN HOUSES PUSH THE FOREST BACK as the town takes form.

Left—BUILDING A NEW ROAD FROM PAPER MILL to wharf—railway grading is shown being prepared.

THE FOUNDATION COMPANY OF CANADA
LIMITED
HALIFAX MONTREAL

No Exodus U. S. Plants To Canada

Threat to Migrate Following Strike Outbreak Forgotten

BUSY AT HOME

If United States manufacturers during the first throes of the sit-down strike epidemic had any serious intention of pulling up stakes and moving their plants to Canada, they seem to have gotten over it. At any rate a survey by The Financial Post reveals no such exodus. On the contrary the normal movement of American branch plants to this Dominion appears to have fallen off slightly in recent months.

Time Opportune

One authority in close touch with this situation summarized the present position as follows:

"As a rule during more prosperous times, such as are being enjoyed by American business just now we get continuous enquiries regarding plant opening possibilities in Canada. The recent Anglo-Canadian trade treaty, too, would normally have boosted this movement because many trading advantages with Great Britain are guaranteed to goods manufactured here. But what with labor troubles, staff reorganizations and a sudden domestic boom, American manufacturers in the last few months appear to be too busy at home to think of large-scale penetration of the Canadian manufacturing field."

But Too Busy

It is admitted that during the first wave of strikes in United States a few weeks ago there were some mutterings and predictions of wholesale migration to the then more stable atmosphere of Canada. In fact, Premier Hepburn intimated that such a migration was imminent but nothing very concrete is now expected. There is still more than a rumor that one of the big motor companies is considering considerable expansion in this country in order to capitalize on British exports. But in view of the General Motors and Ford developments in this connection, such is considered purely a normal trend.

Neutrality Law

Possibilities of still more rigorous neutrality laws in United States were at first interpreted as indicating a wholesale movement of American armaments plants across the border. More considered reflection, however, apparently unearthed obstacles. There would still remain the difficulty of continuous imports of armament making machinery and parts. The supply of these essentials might be cut off by new neutrality regulations and production would be seriously interrupted here. There would also be the difficulty of catering from Canada to any large-scale demand for armaments in United States. Furthermore many Canadian plants at present are finding it none too simple to sell such goods to Great Britain, without additional handicaps of heavy tariffs or neutrality regulations.

Taxes in Both Countries

Early in the Roosevelt régime, threat of increased taxes started rumors of similar withdrawal from the American field. Here again, however, it was largely a matter of far pastures looking greener, pastures which on closer observation were found to be also threatened with some of the taxes that were assailed in United States

Regular Trend Continues

In regular U. S. branch plants, however, Canadian observers are expecting that there will be a considerable increase in interest just as soon as American industry has adjusted itself to the new and improved demand situation across the line. Many big manufacturing concerns are enjoying the best year they have had since 1930 and it is believed reasonably certain that some of the profits being made today will eventually find their way into new concerns on this side of the border. These will cater both to the Canadian demand and to markets opened to Canada through its inclusion in the British Empire.

This export of American industry, it is said, will come more readily to Canada for penetration of the United Kingdom and British Empire field than it will to Great Britain itself. True there have been several American branch plants opened in England and Scotland in the last few years, but higher taxes, increased costs of supervision, and considerably different labor and general living conditions, it is said, militate against any large-scale movement.

Income Tax Problems

I hold a 20-pay-life insurance policy with participating privileges and amounts accruing under the participating privilege are credited to the policy. I do not receive any actual income from the policy but I am in doubt whether these amounts should be reported each year for income tax purposes.

There is no necessity for reporting income accruing under the participating feature of a 20-pay-life insurance policy since this income is considered by the department as part of the proceeds of the policy. As such it is not taxable.

On the other hand the regulations state that while proceeds of a life insurance policy are exempt from tax, the income from such proceeds is not exempt and it would be necessary to report any income arising from the investment of the proceeds when the policy is paid or matures or when the contract is otherwise terminated, by cash surrender for example. For practical purposes, therefore, the crediting of sums each year to the value of the policy may be ignored from an income tax standpoint but when these sums are realized with other proceeds of the policy, and invested, the resulting income must be included in the tax return.

The same principle applies to income from estates and bequests. Income from such sources is taxable but not the value of the property itself when acquired by gift, bequest, devise or descent. The property may, of course, be subject to succession duties, depending on its value, but only the income from it is taxable under income tax regulations.

Method of Payment

I understand there are changes in the method of paying income tax in Ontario this year and that a larger proportion of the tax must be paid with the income tax return. What is the situation in this respect?

Important changes have been made in the method of payments for those completing form PI-1936, the combined Dominion and Ontario income tax form.

In brief, the taxpayer pays one-third of his tax at the time of filing his return and the balance of payment within four months, the last date for payment under the combined Dominion and Ontario form being August 31. Previously, taxpayers were required to pay only one-quarter of the taxes at the time of filing the return and the balance in bimonthly installments, the last of which was due October 31.

Another change in this year's form PI-1936 is that the interest charge on overdue installments is now 5%, compared with 6% a year ago. A still further change in section 38 requires the taxpayer to state the marital status of dependents for whom exemption is claimed.

• • •

Depletion Allowance

I hold shares of several Canadian mining and oil companies from which I receive a dividend return. What depletion allowance can be deducted in making my income tax return covering the dividends?

Depletion deductions in the case of mining companies are calculated on a simple basis of 20% of the income from dividends, so that whether your dividends accrue from gold, silver, nickel, copper, lead, zinc or other base metal companies, the dividend return is reported less 20% for depletion. The allowance for depletion was cut from 50% in 1933.

Oil companies' dividends present a somewhat more complicated procedure in calculating depletion allowance. If your dividends come from Canadian producing oil or gas companies you may deduct 20% from dividends as a depletion allowance, but if the dividends are from foreign producing companies the allowance is only 10%.

The word "producing" is quite as important in this case as the matter of the company's Canadian or foreign status. Only producing companies are eligible for the deduction, and no depletion is allowed for any oil and gas company engaged only in the distribution of these products.

Canada Observes Tradition In the "Trial of the Pyx"

From Our Own Correspondent

OTTAWA. — The "Trial of the Pyx" is a ceremony solemnly carried out every year at the Royal Mint.

This year it will take place on May 4. Its origins reach away back into English history when coins were often debased or clipped, and when the Master of the Mint had to be checked up occasionally to make sure he was not enriching himself at the expense of the Monarch.

In Canada, the three commissioners are experts drawn from the department of mines or the National Research Council. They are sworn in for the task by the "King's Remembrancer" — a judge of the county court who assumes this elaborate title only for the day.

All through the year the officials of the Royal Mint are putting aside sample coins, chosen at random, from each batch or run of the Mint. These are sealed for the Pyx commissioners. In early British history an elaborate casket was provided for holding these test coins — a "pyx," hence the name.

On May 4 the commissioners will open these packets and proceed to weigh them in delicate balances, later to assay them for their content of precious metal.

So accurately do Mint officials carry on their work that it is a rare occurrence to find a coin which does not come within the permitted range, or "remedy" as they call it. For example, a 25-cent piece, according to the Currency Act, must weigh 90 grains, but so long as it does not weigh less than 89 grains nor more than 91 grains it is accepted. So with the fineness, which must not vary more than six points in 1,000.

The operation takes about a day and a half, at the end of which the three commissioners of the Pyx "draw up their verdict," an exceedingly formal and elaborate document, which is forwarded to the minister of finance.

Power Output Shows Gain 11%

Central Electric Plants Show Increase For February

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Output of central electric stations in February was 2.147 million kw.h. or 11% above the output for February, 1936, despite the extra day last year, according to a report prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. With the exception of the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia, all other economic areas reported a greater production. The gain in Quebec was particularly notable, having advanced from 985 million to 1,132 million kw.h.

Comparative figures on production for February follow:

(000's of Kilowatt Hours)

	1937	1936
Maritimes	72,207	50,708
Quebec	1,312,556	985,012
Ontario	671,507	613,420
Prairies	168,351	171,350
B. C.	103,014	117,488

Exports Are Higher

Exports to the United States last month amounted to 138 million kw.h., compared with 134.9 million kw.h. in January and 110 million kw.h. in Feb., 1936.

Deliveries of secondary power to electric boilers during February totalled 666 million kw.h., as against 529 million kw.h. in February a year ago.

Demand is Keen

Total consumption last month, made up of production plus provincial imports less provincial exports, showed an increase in each of the five economic areas, except the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia. Particulars follow:

(000's of Kilowatt Hours)

	1937	1936
Maritimes	70,653	49,622
Quebec	965,636	795,547
Ontario	701,027	693,333
Prairies	169,854	172,963
B. C.	101,422	115,809

Higher Output Reported By Power Corp. Group

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Subsidiary and affiliated companies of Power Corp. of Canada report power output in February of 196.7 million kw.h. as against 182.2 million kw.h. for February last year, an increase of 8%. The following are comparative figures for the months of February.

	Kw.h. 1937	Kw.h. 1936
South. Can. Pwr. Co.	19,456,610	11,647,340
Can. Northern Pwr.	48,642,577	46,006,680
East Koot. Pwr. Co.	5,359,626	5,226,098
B. C. Power Corp.	48,542,407	47,409,582
North. B C. Power	879,880	913,364
Winnipeg Elec. Co.	73,850,600	71,023,800
Total kw.h.	196,730,902	182,226,864

Joins Montreal Firm

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Routledge, Jarvis & Co., members of the Montreal Stock Exchange, announce that Norman A. Burrows has become associated with the firm.

Duplessis Safe For Full Term

By-election Result Shows Weakness of Ginger Group

From Our Own Correspondent

QUEBEC.—The Duplessis Government is in for its full term of office, unless something unexpected occurs, and there is a sudden switch of opinion among the Government supporters in the Quebec Legislature.

This was proved during the Beauce by-election, when the Government nominee was elected with a handsome majority, although the Liberals, as well as the "ginger group" claim that he was elected with a minority vote, and that the result was a "moral victory" for the Opposition.

Dr. Philippe Hamel, whose candidate ran a bad third in the three-cornered fight, and who lost his deposit, insinuated that there was a flood of liquor poured into the county during the campaign, while there were a lot of extravagant and illogical promises made. He does not, however, conceal his disappointment over the result of the polling.

Split Among Groups

Edouard Lacroix, federal member for Beauce, who staked his seat on his charges against the National Union group, to the effect that they had received money from the "trusts," saw his candidate, Vital Cliche, finish second to the Government entry, and he, consequently, is not too well pleased with Dr. Hamel, since he feels that if Dr. Hamel had kept his candidate out of the fight, the Duplessis man would have been defeated.

Following hard on the heels of the Beauce by-election come rumors of all kinds regarding impending resignations. Oscar Drouin, M.L.A. for Quebec East, and former minister of lands and forests, who resigned his portfolio on the eve of the session, because of differences of opinion with the Premier, has intimated that he is willing to resign, if the Government will promise to issue writs for a by-election within a week following his resignation, and hold the election within 30 days of the writ. Mr. Drouin has promised to stand for re-election, if such is the case.

René Chaloult, who was elected on the National Union ticket last August, but who has since broken with the party, and is now one of the "ginger group," has also offered to resign his seat, if Premier Duplessis will do the same, and both stand for re-election. Mr. Chaloult no longer recognizes Mr. Duplessis as head of the National Union party, and refers to him as "the member for Three Rivers."

Newsprint Price Adopted in B.C.

Powell River and Pacific Mills Agree to $50 Basis

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER.—British Columbia newsprint companies followed the lead of eastern mills and established $50 a ton as the basic price on newsprint during the first six months of 1938.

Powell River Co. made the announcement through its new executive vice-president, Harold S. Foley. The contract price will stand f.o.b. Powell River, with water freight allowed to Pacific coast and Gulf of Mexico ports.

Pacific Mills, the other big British Columbia newsprint producer, announced that it would adopt the same policy as Powell River, except that it does no business in the Gulf territory.

Quebec May Revive Old Law To Tax Newsprint and Power

From Our Own Correspondent

QUEBEC. — A 10-year-old law which has never been applied will probably be dusted off and put into service in the Province of Quebec this year or next, and as a result additional revenue of something like one million dollars will be available for the Province of Quebec, supplied by newsprint and power firms, and with educational institutions as the gainers.

The law in question is that passed by the Taschereau Liberal Government in 1926, by which a special tax on industries dependent upon forest resources of the province is authorized for educational purposes. This tax would be in the neighborhood of 10 cents per cord of wood, and as 1¼ cords of wood are supposed to be sufficient for a ton of newsprint, quite a substantial amount would be derived from the tax in question.

While there is no mention in the law of the tax that would be charged electricity-producing companies, it is expected that the proportion would be about the same, especially for companies producing electricity used for the production of pulp and paper.

One million dollars is said to be the unofficial aim of the Government, should the law be put into force of which the University of Montreal, whose financial condition is precarious, would receive a goodly slice.

Walker's Redemption Changes Conversion

Stock Will Cost $55 For Conversion After June 1

CALL $1,250,000

Redemption on June 1, 1937, of $1,250,000 of its 4¼% convertible debentures which have been drawn by lot for redemption at 104 by Hiram Walker-Gooderham & Worts will change the price at which conversion into common stock is possible from $45 a share to $55 a share.

The conversion price for the debentures changes from the present price of $45 a share to $55 as soon as the outstanding amount is reduced below $4 millions and the June 1 redemption will make this change.

At Dec., 1936, there were $5,786,000 of the debentures outstanding and conversion of $554,000 has taken place since then at $45 a share. This leaves outstanding $5,232,000 out of the original $8 millions issued in 1935, according to officials of the company.

Debentures May Be Converted

If all the called debentures are paid in cash, $1.3 million will be required. As the company has received $1,810,070 from the insurance companies as a settlement for its claims arising out of the warehouse fire of July 22, 1935, working capital should not be adversely affected by this demand. It is, however, unlikely that all of these debentures will be paid in cash as conversion into common stock is possible at any time prior to June, 1937.

After June 1, 1937, or possibly at some time before that date, the price at which conversion into common stock can take place will become $55 a share, or 18.2 common shares for each $1,000 debenture.

At present a debenture holder can get 22.2 shares of Walkers common for each $1,000 debenture held. His holdings of common stock would be worth $1,021 at $46 a share. If his debenture is among those drawn for redemption on June 1, he will receive $1,040, plus accrued interest, for it. With conversion at $55 a share, only 18.2 common shares would be received per $1,000 debenture. Market price would have to rise about $10 a share to make conversion attractive at this price.

Dilution of Earnings

At Feb. 16, 1937, Walkers had 722,304 common shares outstanding. At present there are about $5,232,000 debentures outstanding. The prospect of conversion of additional debentures before June 1 has an effect on calculations of earnings per share. If, for instance, $1,232,000 additional debentures were converted, 27,385 more common shares would be issued, making the total outstanding 749,689, compared with 660,000 shares at Aug. 31, 1936. While this tends to dilute the proportionate earnings per share, it also removes the senior debt chages.

Effect of the issue of stock in response to conversion demands can be seen from a comparison with earnings for the last fiscal year, when Walkers reported profits of $6.56 a share on its common stock. On 749,689 shares this would become $5.78 a share, a reduction of 78 cents a share. Based on the 722,304 shares outstanding at Feb. 16, 1937, net earnings available for the common stock in the year ended Aug. 31, 1936, would have been $6 a share.

Walkers is paying regular quarterly dividends on its common stock at the rate of $2 a share annually. On a market price of $46 a share this is a yield of 4.3%. Holders of debentures which have been drawn for redemption on June 1 will receive 104 for their securities and, on a stock yield basis, the return is 4.1%.

Increased Exports to U. S.

Definite benefit has been felt by Walkers from the reduction in tariff on whiskies imported into the United States from $5 a gallon to $2.50. Where, previous to this tariff change, possession of large inventories of matured whisky in Canada was not bringing any substantial profits to Canadian distillers, the situation has been changed. Total shipments of matured whiskies from Canada to the United States have doubled in the 14 months since the tariff reduction as compared with the preceding 14 months. Dollar value has been $24,909,668 against $15,908,544, while gallonage has been 5,777,266 against 2,869,280.

Walkers has had its share of this export business and has benefitted accordingly. Not only has the company been able to realize on its large inventories, but the profit margin on blended whiskies has been larger than on the lower-priced, straight whiskies. It is not expected that American distillers will have adequate stocks of matured whiskies until 1939 and another two years of this profitable business is expected by the company.

B. C. Relief Tax May be Imposed

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER.—British Columbia hasn't begun to pay its relief bill, and it is possible that the Provincial Government will institute a special tax to meet this growing cost.

It is understood that Hon. John Hart, minister of finance, is studying the possibility of an unemployment tax and that such a levy may be incorporated in the Government's platform when it goes to the country, as expected, early in June.

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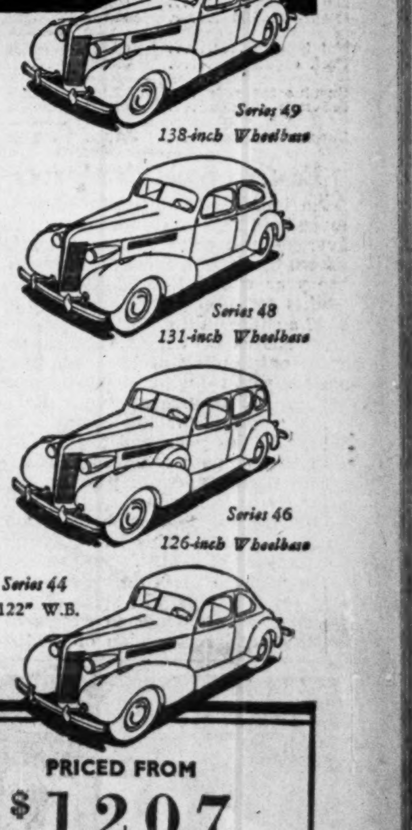

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Company Reports

National Light

Despite a reduction made in power rates during the year, National Light and Power Co., Moose Jaw, reports higher earnings for 1936, net profit being equivalent to 36 cents a share, compared with 20 cents a share in the previous year. During the year the company paid common share dividends of 21 cents a share. Sales of power increased substantially.

Working capital of the company declined from $83,706 at the end of 1935 to $49,776 at Dec. 31, 1936 due to retirement during the year of $128,662 of notes held by Iowa Southern Utilities Co. Notes still outstanding and due on Jan. 1, 1938, amount to $280,000.

First mortgage bonds outstanding remained unchanged at $2,067,500. During the year $23,500 of treasury bonds were sold to the sinking fund and cancelled.

Income and Surplus Account
Years Ended Dec. 31

	1936	1935
	$	$
Gross revenue	523,258	499,095
Less oper. exps.	165,539	161,157
Net revenue	357,719	337,938
Add: Misc. income	5,341	3,818
Less:		
Salaries, rents, etc.	34,508	36,941
Taxes	25,426	26,226
Bad debt reserve	3,846	4,858
Net earnings	299,280	273,731
Less: Depreciation	80,707	68,634
Sundry interest	21,359	29,892
Int. on 10-yr. notes	12,000	12,000
Int. on 1st mtge. bds.	124,050	123,763
Exchange	135	1,165
Bond & note disc.	10,163	10,135
Pension fund	1,936	1,849
Income tax	9,450	4,200
Net profit	39,480	22,093
Less common divd.	23,310	......
Surplus for year	16,170	22,093
Add: Previous surplus	106,461	83,616
Adjustment, prior yr.	......	752
Balance forward	122,631	106,461

Working Capital

	1936	1935
	$	$
Current assets	110,596	139,716
Current liabilities	60,820	56,010
Working capital	49,776	83,706

La Société de Prêts et Placements de Québec

The annual report for 1936 of La Société de Prêts et Placements de Québec shows the effect of improvement in economic conditions. Lack of opportunity to lend the company's funds on choice mortgages has forced the directors to purchase marketable securities and these are now held to an amount greater in market value than total deposits.

A small increase was noted in mortgages the total with interest being $741,256 at Dec. 31, 1936, and $725,529 at Dec. 31, 1935.

Shareholders' Position

	1936	1935
	$	$
Rate earned per share	5.43	3.22
Divds. pd. per share	4.00	4.00
Net profits	43,458	25,735
Reserve	316,497	309,715
P. & L. surplus	360	354

Creditors' Position

	1936	1935
Deposits	81,545	92,730
Secured by:		
Liquid assets	90,178	52,245
Mortgages & int.	741,256	725,529
Other assets	366,967	425,026
Total	1,198,401	1,202,800

C. I. I. Trust

Canadian International Investment Trust's financial statement for the year ended Feb. 28, 1937, shows a further increase in market value of investments and higher earning power. Gross income for the year at $215,172 compared with $176,971 in the previous 12 months. Net income available for the capital stock totalled $88,517, compared with $59,636 in the 1936 fiscal year.

The market value of the company's portfolio at the end of last February amounted to $4.7 millions or 11% greater than the book value of $4.3 millions, and compares with the market value of nearly $3.8 millions at the end of February, 1936. As a result of the improvement in value of net assets, the break-up value of the 5% bonds rose from $1,973 to $2,436 per $1,000 bond and that of the 5% preferred stock increased from $95 to $154 per share during the year. The net equity per share on the common stock amounted to $7.48 at the end of last February.

Income and Surplus Account

	Years Ended Feb. 28 1937	Feb. 29 1936
	$	$
Interest earned	76,708	64,054
Dividends received	128,464	112,917
Other income	10,000	......
Gross income	215,172	176,971
General expense	5,981	7,571
Trustee audit fees	2,744	2,236
Legal fees	725	790
Directors' fees	2,140	2,020
Provincial taxes	1,991	2,019
Exec. salaries	6,750	6,400
	194,841	155,935
Bond interest	90,757	90,454
Other interest	15,567	5,845
Net income	88,517	59,636
Pref. dividends	85,320	......
Surplus for year	3,197	59,636
Previous surplus	304,055	244,419
Surplus forward	307,252	304,055

Eastern Steel Products

An increase in aggregate sales of more than 25% and improvement in average unit price and earnings is shown by Eastern Steel Products for the year ended Nov 30, 1936. Net profits for 1936 were equivalent to $8.37 a share on the 7% prior preference shares of which 3,512 shares were outstanding at Nov. 30, 1936, as compared with 3,903 a year earlier. A balance of five cents a share was left for the common in 1936. In the year ended Nov. 30, 1936, the company reported a deficit.

Full dividends were paid on the prior preference stock in 1936 and $1 a share was paid on the common on Nov. 2, 1936. This left a deficit for the year of $55,194.

The balance sheet does not show any great change. In spite of the payment of dividends in excess of earnings and redemption of $39,100 principal amount of prior preference stock, working capital has been well maintained. As at Nov. 30, 1936, the company had expended $143,364 in excess of the amount required to be expended in the redemption of prior preference stock.

Income and Surplus Account
Years Ended Nov. 30

	1936	1935
	$	$
Net oper. profit*	71,916	18,739
Add: Inc. from invest.	14,946	18,892
Net income	86,862	37,631
Less: Depreciation	50,981	39,152
Prov. for inc. taxes	6,500	.....
Net profit	29,381	†1,521
Less: Pref divd.	26,575	27,408
Common divd.	58,000	......
Loss for year	55,194	28,929
Less: Prev. surplus	299,348	252,766
Disc. on stk. red.	......	363
Profit on sale of sec.	3,055	143
Trans. from loan res.	4,881	75,000
Add: Prem. on stk. red.	97	......
Trans. to cap. surp.	41,600	......
Surplus forward	210,993	299,348

†Loss.
*After executive salaries and legal fees of $21,978 in 1936 and $5,813 in 1935.

Working Capital

	1936	1935
	$	$
Current assets	940,576	961,037
Current liabilities	132,622	98,747
Working capital	807,954	862,290

Mutual Finance Corp.

Slight improvement is shown in 1936 in the income of Mutual Finance Corp., Windsor, real estate financing firm. Expenses were somewhat reduced and, the loss for the year lower than that for 1935.

Net working capital was $33,156 at the end of 1936 as compared with $23,000 at Dec. 31, 1935. Net book equity was $1,026,000 at Dec. 31, 1936, composed of total assets of $1,050,207, less current liabilities of $24,207.

Profit and Loss Account
Years Ended Dec. 31

	1936	1935
	$	$
Income	107,758	70,568
Less: Int., fees, repairs	85,686	88,904
Directors' fees	570	490
Legal fees	953	537
Executive salary	1,375	5,500
Taxes	21,755	3,296
Guar. trust bldg. loss	8,069	......
Depreciation	......	322
Loss for year	10,650	28,481

Langley's Ltd.

A substantial increase in net profit is reported by Langley's Ltd., Toronto cleaning firm, in 1936 as compared with 1935. The company earned $5.03 a share on its preferred stock in 1936 against $1.08 in 1935. Dividends accrue on the preferred stock at the rate of $7 a year and payments have been $1.75 a share in 1936 and $7 in 1935. Accumulated arrears now amount to $17.50 a share.

The company's annual meeting will be held at the head office on March 31 and holders of preferred shares will be entitled to elect a majority of the directors as arrears of dividends have now accumulated to the extent of more than two years payments.

Consol. Income and Surplus Account
Years Ended Dec. 31

	1936	1935
	$	$
Oper. profit	64,748	37,409
Add: Misc. income	2,569	4,679
Total income	67,317	42,088
Less: Directors' fees	400	470
Interest	674	452
Obsol. & deprec.	32,571	34,404
Inc. tax res.	5,200	677
Net profit	28,472	6,085
Less: Pref. divds.	9,900	39,599
Surplus for year	18,572	*33,514
Add: Prev. surplus	44,694	79,399
Profit on sale of sec.	......	402
Less: Adjustments	206	1,593
Surplus forward	63,060	44,694

*Deficit.

Working Capital

	1936	1935
	$	$
Current assets	161,029	147,682
Current liabilities	45,730	38,155
Working capital	115,299	109,527

Carnation Company

Carnation Co., manufacturers of milk products, reports sales of $52,275,243 in 1936, an increase of 16.2% over 1935. Working capital totalled $9,121,247 at the end of 1936. Bank loans of $3,500,000 at Dec. 31, 1936, have since been reduced to $1,500,000 with consequent strengthening of the company's liquid position. Working capital amounted to $6,431,088 at the end of 1935.

Net profits of $1,904,038 in 1936 were equivalent to $48.96 a share on the 5% preferred stock. The 1935 net profits were equivalent to $60.36 a share on the old 7% preferred. Per share earnings on the common stock were $2.83 in 1936 and $1.66 in 1935.

Cons. Income and Surplus Account
Years Ended Dec. 31

	1936	1935
	$	$
Oper. income	3,359,489	1,997,573
Add: Other income	69,307	65,854
Total income	3,428,796	2,063,427
Less: Obsolescence	58,000	25,000
Depreciation	729,938	679,504
Other charges	139,804	76,939
Fed. inc. taxes	438,466	141,772
Undist. profits tax	158,550	......
Net profit	1,904,038	1,140,212
Less: Pref. divds.	178,906	129,773
Common divds.	914,384	609,612
Surplus for year	810,748	400,827
Add: Prev. surplus	3,638,919	3,461,584
Invest. res. w/b	50,000	......
Adj. re min. int.	3,927	4,900
Less: Bond disc. w/o.	......	45,567
Addit. inc. tax	......	67,500
Min. int. in surp. adj.	......	31,456
Prior yr. amort. chg.	......	19,320
Res. for obsolescence	......	64,549
Pay. on old pref.	170,028	......
Surplus forward	4,333,566	3,638,919

McColl-Frontenac Oil

McColl-Frontenac Oil Co.'s financial statement for the year ended Jan. 31, 1937, shows a sharp reduction in earnings available on the capital stock. Net available for the common stock amounted to $298,621, or 45 cents a share on 660,000 shares as against $767,652, or $1.16 a share in the preceding year. While sales, both in gallons and dollars, were greater during the year, the decline in net was attributed by the management to increased costs of crude oil supplies and higher taxation.

The consolidated balance sheet at the end of last January shows several changes in the financial position of the company. The decline in working capital was due largely to the appearance of a bank loan of almost $2.2 millions. A large part of this loan was incurred to meet costs of operating the Trinidad properties. Funded debt showed a decline of only $48,000 during the year, while preferred stock outstanding was reduced by over $74,000. Among the assets, cash on hand decline during the year from $444,580 to $288,431. Accounts receivable are up about $265,000, while inventories increased nearly $1 million. Advances to subsidiary companies show an increase from $335,771 to $781,328. Other investments declined from $835,327 to $702,899.

Income and Surplus Account
Years Ended Jan. 31

	1937	1936
	$	$
Operating profit	2,594,787	3,028,761
Less: Legal fees	14,762	24,589
Ex. officers' remun.	149,647	204,592
Directors' fees	3,933	11,669
Add: Inc. from invests.	19,048	16,850
Total income	2,445,493	2,804,761
Less: Deprec. reserve	818,917	709,113
Prov. doubt. accts.	73,238	46,917
Bond interest, etc.	571,076	581,928
Bd. disct., amort., etc.	51,597	48,899
Inc. tax prov.	166,000	191,000
Net income	764,665	1,226,904
Less: Pref. divds.	466,044	459,252
Com. divds.	528,000	459,398
Surplus	*229,379	308,254
Previous surplus	†3,291,851	3,099,020
Cost pref. shs. purch. for red.	76,744	43,600
Surplus forward	2,985,728	3,363,674

*Deficit.
†Adjusted for $71,823 taxes for prior year.

Working Capital Position

	1937	1936
	$	$
Current assets	7,126,133	6,103,150
Current liabilities	3,800,008	1,576,811
Net working capital	3,326,125	4,526,339

Parisian Laundry Co.

Parisian Laundry Co., Toronto, reports net profit equal to $1.94 a share on its 2,755 shares of 6½% preference stock in 1936. The company also has 76,000 no par value common shares outstanding.

Funded debt outstanding has been reduced by $16,500 during the year. The outstanding balance now amounts to $243,200 out of the original issue of $350,000.

Income and Surplus Account
Year Ended Jan. 2, 1937

	$
Operating profit	*26,136
Less: Bond interest	16,344
Disp. of trucks	1,631
Bond exp. w/o	1,500
Tax provision	1,306
Net profit	5,355
Add: Previous surplus	14,928
Discount on bonds red.	635
Less: Additional taxes	112
Surplus forward	20,806

*After depreciation of $21,210.

Working Capital

Current assets	30,258
Current liabilities	7,910
Working capital	22,348

Dominion Gas

Marked improvement in the operations of its subsidiaries in 1936 resulted in sharply higher earnings for Dominion Gas and Electric Co., which is controlled by International Utilities Corp. Fixed charges were earned 2.27 times after depreciation, compared with 1.47 times in 1935. Common stock earnings were equivalent to 40 cents a share, compared with 17 cents a share in 1935.

During 1936 the company paid dividends on its preferred stock at the rate of $4 a share and further dividends have been paid in 1937 at the rate of $5 a share so that arrears at March 1, 1937, amounted to $1.50 a share. All of the preferred stock is owned by International Utilities Corp.

Notes payable of $311,000 were liquidated during 1936.

Consolidated Income and Surplus Account
Years Ended Dec. 31

	1936	1935
	$	$
Operating revenue:		
Natural gas	3,312,504	3,189,589
Electricity	1,115,904	1,054,571
	4,428,408	4,244,160
Less oper. exps.:		
Operations	1,918,010	1,800,196
Maintenance	353,745	328,424
Taxes (excl. inc. taxes)	341,698	322,496
Prov. for bad debts	21,800	27,467
Net oper. income	1,793,155	1,765,577
Add: Int. & divds. rec.	20,080	23,769
Misc. inc.	3,236	6,366
Net earnings	1,816,471	1,795,712
Less: Depr. & amortiz.	452,785	519,730
	1,363,686	1,275,982
Prior charges of subsids.:		
Int. on funded debt	293,614	181,647
Int. on unfunded debt	36,247	41,469
Prov. for inc. tax	167,997	156,007
Amort. bd. disc. & exp.	29,594	26,226
Pref. dividends	216,984	221,544
Earns. applic. to minor. int. in subsids. com. stks.	15,889	16,694
	603,361	632,395
Less: Int. on coll. trust bonds	256,522	413,224
Int. on unfund. debt	8,103	16,050
Exchange disc.	1,172	2,145
Net profit	337,564	200,976
Less: Pref. divds.	100,000	......
Surplus for year	237,564	200,976
Add: Prev. surp.	365,674	95,719
Adj. re prov. for amort.	364,445	22,121
Misc. credits	534	7,944
Adj. of min. int. re surplus	761	2,066
Adj. of subsid. deficits	......	72,376
Less: Loss on properties sold	......	6,925
Inc. tax adjust.	10,983	13,611
Settle. of damage claims	223,591	......
Intangibles & other items of subsid. w/o	140,854	......
Prior yr. legal exp.	......	15,000
Reduc. in earn. surp. from sale of invest. in non-op. subsids.	20,574	......
Adj. of min. int. in surplus of Northwestern Util.	10,736	......
Adj. of advance prov. for amort. re assets fully amort.	8,557	......
Balance forward	553,683	365,674

Working Capital

	1936	1935
Current assets	1,672,848	1,565,434
Current liabilities	684,485	1,062,049
Working capital	988,363	503,385

Canadian Theatre Co.

Revenue of Canadian Theatre Co., operating the Princess Theatre, Montreal, was lower in 1936 than in 1935. Reduced expenditures, however, permitted the company to show a smaller loss after interest and amortization of buildings.

Interest on the company's $361,500 first mortgage bonds was reduced to 5% from 6½% for the three years ending Sept., 1937, and sinking fund waived in 1934. Bond interest payments have been maintained under this agreement and it is expected that arrears of 1936 realty taxes will be paid from earnings of that year.

At Dec. 31, 1936, the company had current liabilities of $23,550 which were $3,504 in excess of current assets of $20,046.

Operating Statement
Years Ended Dec. 31

	1936	1935
	$	$
Revenue	220,935	283,800
Less: Expenditures	185,312	273,330
Net revenue	35,623	15,470
Less: Int., amort., etc.	38,488	38,389
Net loss	2,865	22,919

McCORMICK'S LTD. EXECUTIVES

Nathan Cummings, Montreal (left), elected president of McCormick's Ltd. at the annual meeting. Mr. Cummings succeeds Frank McCormick, London (right), who now becomes chairman of the board. Ray Lawson, London, Ont., has been elected vice-president to succeed Mr. Cummings.

Consolidated Theatres

Consolidated Theatres, operating in Montreal and other cities of Quebec, disposed of a number of its theatres during 1936. As a consequence, revenues are lower with a corresponding reduction in expenditures.

Mortgages payable have been reduced from $220,550 to $154,750 at the end of 1936, while 6% mortgage bonds outstanding remain at $68,000. Net profit for 1936 was equivalent to three cents a share of the 91,370 shares of common stock.

Operating Statement
Years Ended Dec. 31

	1936	1935
	$	$
Revenue	144,998	317,315
Less: Expenditures	130,287	301,411
Depreciation	12,048	16,031
Net profit	2,663	73

Working Capital

	1936	1935
Current assets	19,270	16,770
Current liabilities	23,302	30,880
Excess of curr. liabs.	4,032	14,110

American Cyanimid Co.

American Cyanimid Co. reports net profits for 1936 equivalent to $1.77 a share on the 2,520,368 combined class A and B shares outstanding, compared with $1.61 a share in 1935.

Although surplus for the year was $1.9 million, working capital decreased nearly $800,000, apparently largely due to investment of a net of nearly $1.4 million in mine properties and about $600,000 in Southern Alkali Corp. Also there was a reduction of $667,000 in serial bank loan.

Income and Surplus Account
Years Ended Dec. 31

	1936	1935
	$	$
Operating profit	8,827,966	7,738,826
Less: Deprec. & deplet.	2,285,728	2,118,016
Add: Divds., interest	618,132	421,983
Royalties, etc.	299,431	348,765
Other earnings	41,250	30,123
	7,501,051	6,421,681
Less: Devel. exps.	1,542,077	1,186,538
Int., debt charges	407,790	437,062
Income taxes	1,009,281	622,201
Minority divds.	86,973	113,721
Net profit	4,454,930	4,062,159
Less: Divds.	2,520,368	1,134,166
Surplus for year	1,934,562	2,927,993
Add: Prev. surplus	10,562,823	7,634,830
Earned surp. forward	12,497,385	10,562,823

Working Capital

	1936	1935
Current assets	27,761,039	27,150,755
Current liabilities	7,471,962	6,048,084
Working capital	20,289,077	21,102,671

Goulds Pumps

Goulds Pumps, Inc., Seneca, N.Y., appears to have stemmed the series of losses incurred during the depression, net profit in 1936 amounting to $96,981, compared with $4,540 in 1935. In each of the five years previous to 1935 the company reported a deficit.

Net profit in 1936 was equivalent to $5.94 a share on the common stock after providing for a full year's dividend on the company's 7% preference stock.

Working capital was increased by $123,983 to $958,271.

Sales volume secured in 1936 was 74% of that secured in 1929 and 85% of that secured in 1930. N. J. Gould, president, states that business should continue to improve.

Bonds outstanding were reduced during the year by $26,000 to $345,000.

Income and Surplus Account
Years Ended Dec. 31

	1936	1935
	$	$
Profit before taxes	126,158	4,540
Less: Inc. & prof. tax	29,176	......
Net profit	96,982	4,540
Add: Prev. surp.	264,827	260,287
Balance forward	361,809	264,827

Working Capital

	1936	1935
Current assets	1,263,944	1,105,281
Current liabilities	305,673	270,994
Working capital	958,271	834,287

Inter-City Baking

Inter-City Baking Co., subsidiary of Lake of the Woods Milling Co., reports a net profit in the fiscal year ended Jan. 31, 1937, equal to $3.75 a share on the common stock outstanding, as against $3.01 a share the year before. After payment of all charges, including $2 a share on the common stock, there was a surplus of $37,078, as aganist $42,569 in the 1936 fiscal year.

The balance sheet as at the end of January shows a reduction of $200,000 in the bonded debt. This is reflected in part by a reduction in miscellaneous investments from $326,559 to $83,731. On the other hand cash increased from $90,237 to $228,114.

Income and Surplus Account
Years Ended Dec. 31

	1936	1935
	$	$
Gross income	303,790	286,328
Less: Legal expense	887	484
Exec. salaries	29,950	28,742
Income tax	21,000	13,000
Depreciation	100,000	100,000
Bond interest	72,587	80,388
Net profit	79,366	63,714
Less: Dividends	42,290	21,145
Surplus for year	37,076	42,569
Previous surplus	240,300	197,732
Surplus forward	277,376	240,301

Working Capital

	1936	1935
	$	$
Current assets	487,919	584,025
Current liabilities	159,211	154,644
Working capital	328,708	429,381

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IRAQ, drained by the Tigris and Euphrates whose banks saw civilization's birth, is today being rocked by industrial activity. Across those sun-baked valleys and sand-swept hills resound the snort of tractors and the clang of steel, as a 1200-mile pipeline worms its way from the oil fields to Mediterranean ports.

That giant tractor-trailer weighing 20 tons is 100 feet long with 30 tires on the ground. It was built to carry 40 tons of steel pipe over unimproved roads. With the added strength of Nickel-alloy steel in its axles and gears, it has covered 5000 miles through sand and mud in one year. And the tractors which dig and backfill the 1200-mile trench, also rely on Nickel Steel in their vital parts to keep them operating.

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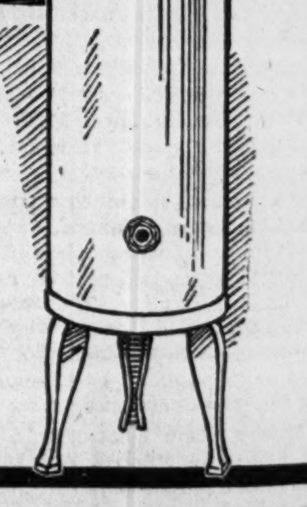

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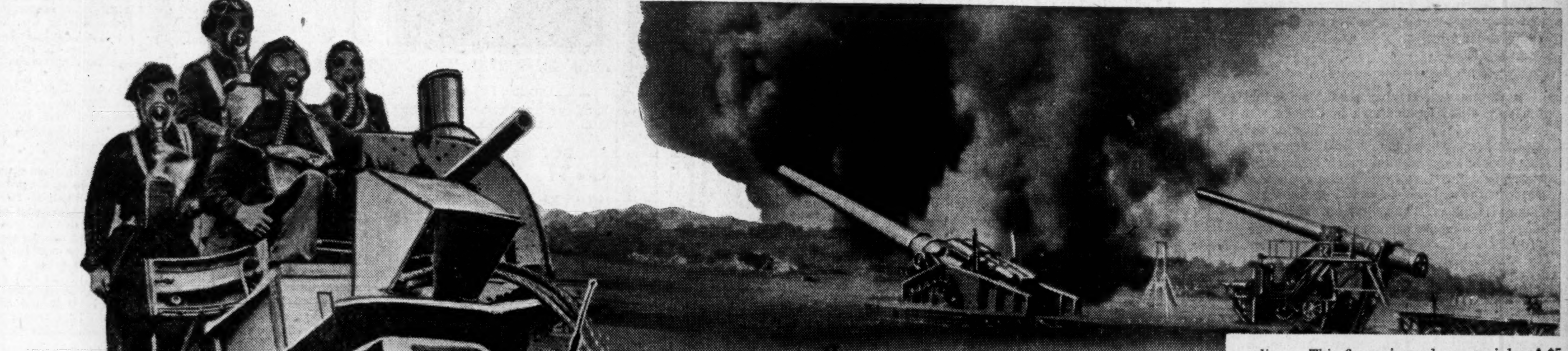
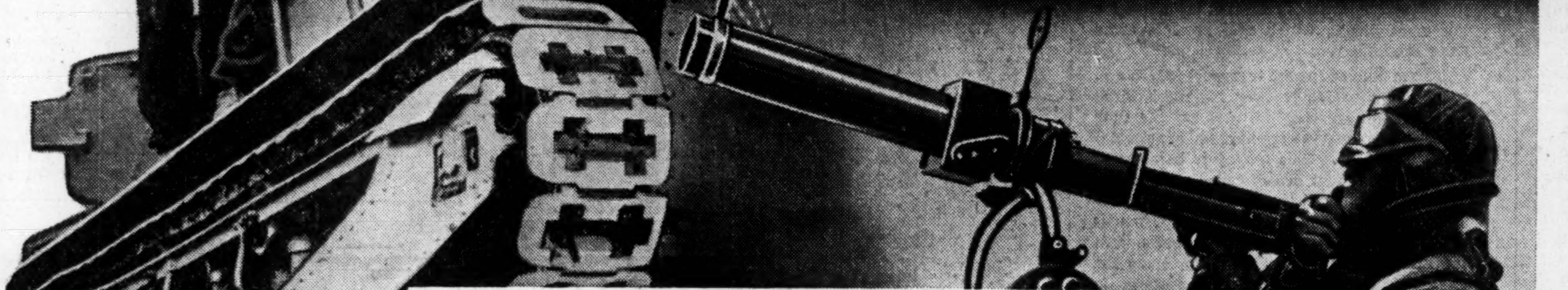
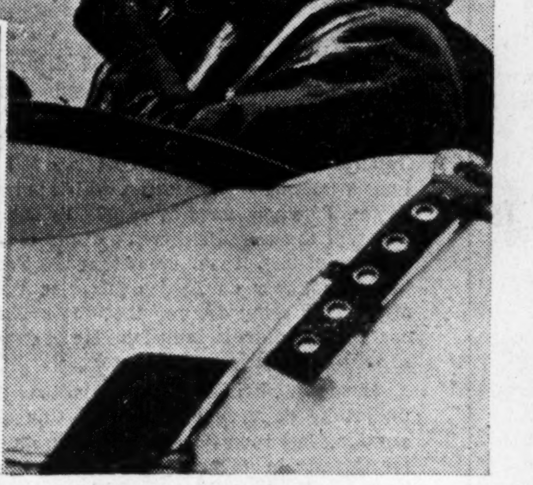
CANADA ARMS . . . for WHAT?



By GUY S. CUNLIFFE

CANADA is spending $37 millions this year to demonstrate to the world that she has no intention of staging a sit down strike, as a means of warding off potential future threats to her independence.

Before the Great War, armed nations of the world spent less than $4 billions a year on defense. This year, more than $15 billions will be spent on armaments and expanded systems of defense—and offense. Canada cannot hope to keep pace with the leaders in the relentless armaments race, but it is trying at least to break into a dog trot to avoid being left alone and vulnerable on the open track.

For when a person or a nation makes no effort to keep up with the world, the world is apt to think them an easy mark, and act accordingly.

So Canada is stocking up for a stormy day she hopes will never come. And she is putting most of her eggs in one basket, to judge from the list of requirements for the Dominion's expanded defense programme.

* * *

Extra Millions—For What?

Coastal defense is the basket, and Pacific Coast protection will be its heaviest end. The eggs are 16.5 millions of dollars worth of airplanes, coastal fortifications and artillery, naval vessels, with additional funds for the men and munitions to make the armaments effective—all designed to fend off possible attack on Canada's seaports and coast areas.

Amounts to be spent on facilities in the interior, on building up and modernizing the equipment of the army, form the lesser and admittedly insufficient portion of the enlarged appropriation. Even then, what is being spent is mainly to ensure a measure of army co-operation and support for the integrated system of naval, air and artillery defense of our shores.

The army will undoubtedly get its share in subsequent years of what it needs to be a modern and efficient defense force, and to give it, as much as the navy and air force, a minimum standard of effectiveness as a unit in a complete defense bulwark. Right now, the $37 millions budget aims only to meet minimum requirements in the light of modern conditions, and to barricade the most vulnerable gaps in fences of Canada's security.

* * *

Canada Trampled?

The possibility of Canada becoming a combatant nation in a war against another country, either as defender or aggressor, has not entered into the formulation of the present programme. It would have cost many millions more to make even a pretence of meeting such an eventuality. The primary and most pressing problem of Canada's defense, it appears, is the chance of the Dominion being trampled on in a conflict between other powers.

Should such a clash occur, there would be several ways in which Canada could be threatened—and would be threatened, in the beliefs on which the present requisition for extra defense millions seems to be based.

Since the nation depends on export trade for her economic lifeblood, she would probably be shipping supplies to one side in the hostilities. It is foreseen as likely, if not inevitable, that the other side would at least make a move to spike Canada as a supply source of the enemy, if not to seize the Dominion as a supply source of its own.

Quite apart from the aspect of supplies, one cannot overlook the potential position of Canada or parts of it under forced seizure, as a route or a base for offensive operations against another combatant. Names are never mentioned when Ottawa discusses possible future threats against Canada's neutrality. But too obvious to be concealed are the theoretical advantages of Canada, as either a supply source or a base for offensive, to any nation engaged in conflict with the United States or Great Britain. For Canada is on the "great circle" route by air from either Europe or Asia to the United States.

* * *

United States Apprehensive

That the United States is quite as concerned over possible attack from the direction prompting Canada's Pacific coast defense programme, was revealed in Washington dispatches recently. Plans were announced for a large army air base at Tacoma, with a personnel of 1,500 men, to offset potential menace by way of the Aleutian Islands, Alaska and British Columbia.

Rated as a unit in "America's first line of defense," the new base will not only serve as protection for the United States Pacific coast, but as a "stepping off place" for defense operations along the Alaskan coast.

There is temptation in United States exposure to foreign seizure of Canada. Canada's current building up of weapons against invasion confidently leaves still exposed the unfortified American border. The reported prominence of defense in Premier King's recent conversations with President Roosevelt is paralleled by its position on the agenda of the coming Imperial Conference.

These factors alone lend color to the thought that the strengthening of Canada's armed forces has a purpose broader than the primary preservation of Canada's autonomy. It would appear also to be intended to obviate the threat of an unprotected Canada exposed to air or naval-air attack, which would, in turn, threaten the United States and Great Britain.

* * *

To Protect Neutrality

In short, Canada is not only protecting herself, but as a good neighbor and loyal member of the Imperial family is ensuring that she will not be an entirely unblocked channel of menace to other nations.

Dominating the whole situation is the question: How could Canada remain neutral if attacked by one combatant nation to cut off the supplies or clear the way for onslaught on another combatant? Where would her vitally necessary export trade be if her ports were bottled up or seized?

Analysis of the Dominion's enlarged defense appropriations, and particularly of the purposes of the amounts accounting for the increase, show clearly that virtually all of the extra funds are to be spent to meet the defense problems outlined. Or rather, to make a beginning and create the nucleus of a comprehensive, dependable defense system.

Despite the lack of definite pronouncements to the contrary, it is evident that the programme this year will merely lay the foundations of the defense structure and that appropriations will continue to be as large, if not larger, than the 1937-38 vote.

Including $2 millions for the two new destroyers acquired for the Canadian Navy, the gross appropriation for defense recently voted by Parliament totals over $37 millions. This constitutes a net increase of $13,500,000 after taking into account some decreased items, and adjustments in regard to matters not strictly connected with defense but charged to the department.

But direct comparison of appropriations for the actual defense operations of the department—the navy, army and air force—reveals an increase of approximately $16.5 millions in extra amounts for stated purposes. Study of the items making up this figure shows clearly that the entire programme is concentrated on coastal defense.

The increase for the Navy will go mainly for the new destroyers and four mine sweepers, and extra personnel to man them. Air force expenditures will provide extra personnel, air bases, and new planes. These will be mostly seaplanes and fast machines capable of being moved from the interior to either coast on short notice. The army will be equipped with coast artillery emplacements and fortifications, shore battery cannon, anti-aircraft equipment and extended facilities for manufacture and storage of artillery munitions.

* * *

Mechanization Limited

Contrary to the general impression, the extra appropriation for the Army provides only to a limited extent for mechanization of transport equipment.

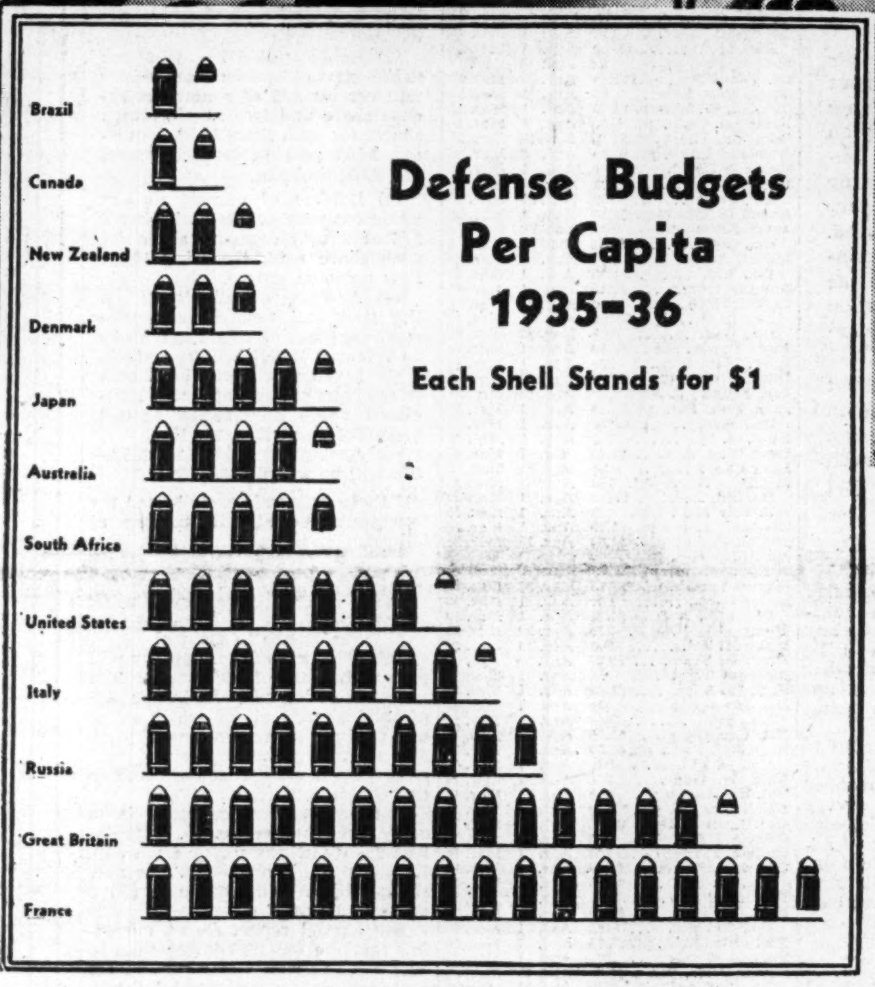
For the present, only nine tanks are being bought for instructional purposes, of which three will be at the London central depot. Limited purchases of trucks for transport of troops and supplies, tractors and other equipment to replace horses in moving light artillery, and machine guns for the new machine gun battalions are also planned.

Below is The Financial Post's analysis of the $16.3 millions increase in the 1937-38 appropriations for the three arms of Canada's defense system, classifying the chief purposes of amounts of the increases, as explained to Parliament by Hon. Ian Mackenzie, minister of national defense. The funds for extra pay are to meet enrolment of extra men to operate new naval vessels and air force machines and in the army, for instruction in the use of new equipment and troops' pay during extra training periods. Under the head of construction, the additional appropriation is for repair and extension of existing facilities, for new buildings, and for construction of such works as artillery emplacements and air fields. The heading of "equipment and supplies" covers new naval vessels, new airplanes, artillery, ammunition and other supplies.

Defense Budget Increases

Service	Extra Pay $000's	Construction $000's	Equipment and Supplies $000's	Total $000's
Navy	360	328	3,100	3,788
Air Force ..	738	1,030	4,900	6,668
Army	455	1,900	3,509	5,864
Total	1,553	3,258	11,509	16,320

* * *



CANADA'S OUTLAY SMALL

Comparisons shown in the above chart are of defense spendings during the fiscal year 1935-36, the last for which figures are available for all countries. Incomplete data for 1936-37 show increases for virtually every nation, examples of higher figures being: Canada, $1.77; Australia, $5.28; Great Britain, $20.61; France, $25; Switzerland, $19.50; Russia, $17.62. Canada's appropriation for 1937-38 amounts to a per capita outlay of $3.40. With launching this year of Great Britain's $7.5 billions five-year armament programme, the British per capita outlay for defense will jump to approximately $52.40, assuming that spending under the new programme is to be additional to continued annual expenditures on the 1936-37 scale.

Canada's Bulwarks

The international community is becoming an armed camp, and Canada has been forced to do something about it. But why, and how? The Financial Post answers these questions, and many others, in this issue.

Protection of Canada's seacoast and her general export trade in the event of future hostilities between other powers is the chief object of the Dominion's 1937 defense programme, involving the outlay of $16.5 millions more than last year. The extra millions are being spent, it is shown in the accompanying analysis, primarily on naval, aerial and artillery units to fend off possible future raids on the nation's ports and coastal areas, either directly by air from either Asia or Europe or by a combination of naval and aerial forces.

A challenging sidelight on the necessity for bolstering our defense bulwarks is given in arresting comparisons between Canada's defense expenditures and those of other countries, and with the nation's spending for social services. The figures throw light on the contention that the current defense appropriation is a comparatively modest programme to restore Canada's defense system to a normal minimum status in the light of modern conditions.

Nearly 2,000 Canadians will be able to be mustered into the ranks of their country's armed forces as a result of the expanded programme, chiefly in the Air Force and the Navy.

The following table shows the increase in the three main divisions of the forces provided for in the increased appropriations voted at Ottawa. The additional men will be enrolled chiefly to man the two new destroyers and four mine sweepers for the Navy. the 102 new planes for the Air Force, and in the Army, to give instruction in use of new equipment and direct the extended programme of militia training.

Increase in Personnel

Service	Present Strength		New Strength		Increase
Air Force					
Perm't	1,105		1,693		588
Non-Perm't	531		1,064		533
		1,636		2,757	1,121
Navy					
R.C.N.	966		1,339		373
R.C.N.V.R..	1,271		1,432		161
		2,237		2,771	534
Army					
Perm't ...	4,052		4,225		173
Militia ...	48,761		48,892		131
		52,813		53,117	304
Total ..		56,686		58,645	1,959

(The slight increase in the non-permanent militia is that recorded during the first six months of last year.)

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Sweeping Changes

Canadian civilians, and particularly those living in districts near the sea, will see a marked difference in future in the visible manifestations of their defense system. For the extra millions are not being spent to renew the system with the outward appearance it has presented in past years. For instance, the airplanes that will fly over Canadian communities, especially out West, will be speedier, far more modern, streamlined and finished in appearance. They will be mounted with formidably sinister weapons of destruction, operable with a deadly precision only dreamed of even a few years ago.

As the extra appropriations of this year and future years are spent, an almost complete metamorphosis will take place in the physical set-up as well as the potential effectiveness of Canada's defense units. New and really protective anti-aircraft artillery will replace comparatively makeshift equipment. Horses will be replaced with modern autos, tractors and truck equipment as the means of moving officers and men, artillery and supplies from place to place.

Field manoeuvres in future will be featured by appearance of armored cars and modern tanks supporting the movements of troops and planes. Short wave radio equipment will largely replace old style field telephones. Recognizable soldiers charging into sham battle will seem more like so many robots, their faces masked in weird respirators with chemical mouthpiece attachments.

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Navy Programme

The Navy programme for new equipment includes four mine sweepers as well as the two new destroyers. The sweepers will cost $250,000 apiece, or $1 million in all, but only $750,000 is appropriated for them this year. The Canadian Navy has had four sweepers since 1920, but now has only one left, in an advanced state of obsolescence and disrepair.

During the Great War, as many as 125 sweepers patrolled the waters between Halifax and Sydney, and 12 were built in Canada. The Navy programme also calls for construction of a new training ship at a cost of about $30,000. Under present plans, Canadians on both coasts will have equal chance of seeing the new vessels.

The new destroyers are the four-year-old British vessels Crescent and Cygnet (rechristened Fraser and St. Laurent), and are of the same type as the Canadian destroyers Saguenay and Skeena, constructed for the Dominion in 1931. The second-hand additions to the Canadian fleet will replace the Champlain and Vancouver, both of which are obsolete, inadequate in size and, as British vessels only loaned to Canada, recently stripped of their armaments under international treaty. The new boats are 317 feet long with a beam of 33 feet, as against a length of 275 feet and beam of 27.5 feet for the two 17-year-old boats.

The rest of the increase for the Navy is largely due to repairs and extensions of land base facilities, additional munitions and other stores, the Navy's share of this year's cost of reconstructing the joint service magazine at Esquimault; booms, chains and preparations for mines at harbor entrances; and pay for the extra men on the larger destroyers and the mine sweepers.

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Lion's Share For Air Force

The Lion's share of the total defense increase is allotted to the Air Force, $6.7 millions. This figure is made up mainly of $5 millions for the purchase of 102 new airplanes, together with ammunition, bombs, torpedoes, airplane parts and other stores. A large proportion of the planes will be of a type designed for coastal and over-water work, the scheduled purchases including seven flying boats costing $150,000 each, 18 coastal reconnaissance ships, and 11 torpedo bombers — deadly machines that can drop self-propelling torpedoes similar to those launched from submarines.

Also to be bought are 12 fast fighting pursuit planes, 24 slower bombing planes capable also of air fighting, three army co-operation machines for scouting and advance fighting, and 27 light training planes capable of being converted into wartime fighting machines.

The remainder of the Air Force increase is for the pay of additional personnel, and for construction of air fields, barracks, hangars and other facilities as follows: Central depôt at Trenton, $747,000; Pacific coast, $450,000; and Atlantic coast, $435,000.

The addition of the new airplanes will raise the total of Canada's fighting aircraft to 284, but the 182 at present possessed by the Air Force are, in the main, either obsolete and useless as to speed and defensive equipment or are rapidly becoming so. The nation's flying strength will be concentrated on the Pacific Coast, where new airdromes, air fields and other bases are being constructed, and to a lesser degree at Dartmouth and other parts of the Maritimes. Most of the remaining strength and the training centre of the Air Force will be concentrated at Trenton.

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For the Army

In the Army's increase of $5.8 millions, the largest item is $3.5 millions extra for general stores and equipment. The latter figure includes $2.8 millions for what are politely called artillery stores, including munitions, coast defense cannon, anti-aircraft guns and searchlights, machine guns, tractors and other equipment. Of the increase of $1.8 million for construction works, approximately $1 million is for observation posts, fortifications and artillery emplacements on the Pacific Coast. These will be in the vicinity of Esquimault, Vancouver, Victoria, off Prince Rupert and off Johnson Strait. Through a twist in the coastline, some guns point (but will never be aimed) at Port Angeles, Washington.

Other construction works, included in a supplementary vote in the public works appropriations, are three new armories at $100,000 a piece at Hull, Montreal and Cornwall; extension and improvement of the Dominion arsenals at Quebec and Valcartier and a number of less elaborate projects at Ottawa, Petawawa, London, Barriefield, St. John's (Que.), Halifax, Winnipeg, Shilo, Dundurn, Sask., and Calgary. New rifle ranges are being built at Hamilton and Montreal.

The total appropriations for the three defense services (including the increases analyzed) are: Army and militia, $17.8 millions; Air Force, $11.4 millions; Navy, $6.5 millions (incl. new vessels); total, $35.9 millions. Appropriations for general purposes covered by the department budget and for special supplementary items bring this figure to the gross total of $37 millions.

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Comparatively Modest

Vigorous protest in Parliament that this amount was excessive and unnecessary elicited from Prime Minister King and Defense Minister Mackenzie statistical comparisons between the defense expenditures of Canada and other countries, and between Canada's defense outlay and the country's huge outlays in recent years for social services, including relief. In the fiscal year 1935-36, the last for which complete figures on all countries are given, the per capita outlay of Canada on defense was $1.41, and the only countries with lower figures were Brazil ($1.31), Peru ($1.30) and Mexico ($1.12).

The per capita figures for the other Dominions during the same period are: Australia, $4.37; South Africa, $4.53, and New Zealand, $2.38. Among comparable countries in Europe, Denmark spent per capita, $2.50; Norway, $3.31; Sweden, $4.95. Tiny Switzerland spent $7.56 per capita in 1935-36, and $19.50 in 1936-37.

While Canada's per capita figure rose to $1.77 during the fiscal year just closing, the totals for other countries also jumped. The appropriation of $37 millions for the coming fiscal year sets the Dominion's per capita outlay at $3.40, but it is believed this will still be

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Canada Arms — For What?

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below those of the other Dominions and many European countries.

Premier King set the total outlay on defense during the past five years at $76 millions, or an average of $15.2 millions a year. Towering over this was his estimate of total expenditures during the same period on social services —by the Dominion Government alone, $681 millions by Federal, Provincial and municipalities combined, $1,779 millions. Included in social services were costs for unemployment relief and relief works, old age and soldiers' pensions, public health and hospitalization, farm relief and labor departments, and provincial-municipal outlay for charities and education.

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Back to Normal

Both ministers emphasized the point that the augmented expenditure in Canada was essentially a programme of modernization and replacement, to bring the nation's defense system back to a normal minimum level from the status to which it fell during the depression years. In recent years, because of drastically reduced appropriations, defense experts regarded the defense establishment as so woefully inadequate as to be virtually ineffective. In 1932-33, our defense appropriation dropped to $12.6 millions.

Because of this, the programme is so diversified that it cannot be said that the outlay of the extra money will benefit to any emphatic extent any particular plant, industry, or group of producers of raw materials. However, it undoubtedly will diffuse a general benefit through the nation's producing and industrial community as a whole.

The construction industry should benefit from the $3.2 millions programme of varied works, metal producers should reap a limited advantage, but the principal benefit will be scattered among a variety of industrial plants in different parts of the country.

In addition to the nature of the programme itself, an additional curb has been exercised by the Government. Steps have been taken to ensure that no particular group or plant shall either reap excessive profits or corral the major portion of defense expenditures. Special committees of the Government and defense department, assisted by British experts, have not only drafted the nature, disposition and details of the programme, but are surveying Canadian industry to determine how and where the production of materials may best be carried on.

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Industrial Survey

The survey may not be concluded for several years, but sufficient data has already been accumulated to justify the expectation that the major portion of new equipment and materials will be produced in Canada. The four mine sweepers and naval training schooner will be built in the Maritimes. Some of the planes have already been ordered from the Vickers plant in Montreal, the Fleet plant in Fort Erie, and the Canadian Wright plant. It is expected that most of the remaining machines needed will be produced at these and other Canadian plants.

Most of the munitions needed will be produced immediately in the Government arsenals in Quebec and Valcartier, but orders for additional supplies will likely have to be given to private Canadian plants which, now or in the future, can be utilized for munitions manufacture.

Heavy cannon will have to be manufactured in England or elsewhere, as there will not be enough ordered for the present to make it economic to convert a Canadian plant for their manufacture. It is hoped, however, to obtain manufacturing rights and arrange for plant conversion to permit Canadian manufacture of the Bren gun, a Czechoslovakian development the full rights to which have been acquired by the British Government. The Bren is a light, rapid-fire machine gun with which the reorganized militia rifle battalion will be equipped. Two specimens have already been obtained for test and instruction purposes, and 1,500 to 2,000 will likely be ordered.

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Twenty Thousand Masks

Among the miscellaneous items for which the enlarged appropriation provides are 20,000 anti-gas respirators, which it is planned to have manufactured entirely in Canada with the exception of the chemical attachments for the mouthpieces, which will have to come from England.

In the field of special transport trucks and such equipment as tractors for mechanized artillery haulage, expenditures for the time being are confined to a special fund of approximately $300,000. This money is being used by the department in collaboration with the automotive industry, in experiments and research work to develop the types of trucks and tractors best adapted to military operations in the Dominion. So far, the Army has only one mechanized artillery battery, at Kingston.

The Government's expressed determination to develop, in Canada, a comprehensive industrial structure for the supply of defense equipment and materials is intensified by an important factor. This is Britain's $5.7 billions armaments programme, which is taxing Britain's own sources of supply to capacity and will tax any additional sources created. In view of this, it is obvious that the Dominion cannot rely on British factories for the armaments required, and that the evolution of Canadian defense industries is not only desirable but vitally necessary.

Even now, British airplane plants will not undertake delivery of planes to Canada in anything less than two years, and production for Canada in any reasonable time of such items as light artillery, machine guns and munitions appears out of the question.

With the Legislators

Ottawa

Railways—The bill to recast the capital structure of the Canadian National Railways received third reading in the Commons and was sent to the Senate.

United Kingdom Trade Agreement—The House of Commons approved of the trade agreement with the United Kingdom and sent it to the Senate for consideration.

Income Tax—The House of Commons approved a convention whereby the United States agrees that it shall not collect more than 5% income tax upon nonresident individuals and corporations, on Canadian investments in the United States.

Fisheries—The House of Commons approved a convention between Canada and the United States relating to the protection and preservation of the sockeye salmon fisheries in the Fraser River system.

The House also discussed a convention for the preservation of the halibut fisheries of the North Pacific and the Bering Sea.

ONTARIO——Catch

Following tradition the Ontario Legislature wound up its session before the Easter week-end. Among major bills passed during the session were:

Hydro — Bills making the Ontario Hydro Commission judgment proof. Bill validating power agreement with Ottawa Valley Power Co.

Labor—Industrial Standards Act Amendment extending minimum wage to men.

Municipal — Bill centralizing payment of old-age pensions and pensions for blind under the province. Bill providing a subsidy of one mill to municipalities on condition that it be used to reduce tax rates.

Securities—Bill giving blanket powers of investigation to Securities Commission.

Education—Bill to repeal legislation of last year giving separate schools a larger share of corporation taxes.

Housing—Bill enabling municipalities to exempt repairs made under the Home Improvement Plan from taxation.

Marketing—Bill providing for farm products control board to regulate marketing and grading.

Quebec

Communism: Quebec's latest anti-Red bill has passed both Houses with little more than a murmur of opposition. The legislation, fittingly dubbed the "padlock" bill, declares it illegal for any person occupying a house to allow its use "to propagate Communism or Bolshevism." The definition of house is widened to include any sort of shelter above or below ground. Police are given the right close to up any such dwelling and to seize any periodicals or pamphlets published in contravention of the Act.

Industry: The mining and newsprint industries made their contributions officially to the map of Canada when bills were passed incorporating the towns of Malartic and Baie Comeau.

Hydro: As forecast in the Throne Speech Premier Duplessis has introduced his bill permitting municipalities to undertake municipal ownership of electricity.

Financial — The Roman Catholic School Commission is seeking power from the legislature to call its bonds up to $5.5 millions and thus take advantage of lower interest rate. The bill now before the lower House creates a precedent for the province. If passed it allows the Commission after a certain date to deposit with the treasury department funds covering the par value of all bonds not sent in for redemption and thereby relieve itself of all responsibility for interest payment.

Agriculture—Third reading given by Legislative council to bill increasing from $10 millions to $15 millions the amount at the disposal of the Rural Credits Organization.

Nova Scotia

Business: Predicted legislation giving the Nova Scotia Public Utilities board power to fix the wholesale price of gasoline in the province introduced. The bill replaces a former more moderate measure instructing the board to see that fair prices prevailed.

Labor: Bill renewing Nova Scotia labor wall by forbidding employment of outside workmen while there is a surplus of labor in the province given third reading.

Legislation to legalize trade unions and the right of collective bargaining in the province introduced by Opposition Leader G. S. Harrington. The bill also provides a penalty of $100 for any employer who prevents an employee from joining a union.

New Brunswick

Labor: Legislation to put teeth into New Brunswick's Fair Wage Act by providing a fair wage board with labor representation introduced. Formerly authority to establish fair wage rates has been vested in the Public Utilities Board.

Housing: Bill enabling municipalities to exempt home improvement loan payments from taxation for two years introduced.

Prince Edward Island

Prince Edward Island's one party house expects to clean up its entire agenda within a month. Bills introduced include legislation to assist distressed poultry and livestock farmers and to implement work already under way in conjunction with the Federal Government to put the fishing industry on its feet. The Dairy Industry bill adopts for the province all provisions of the federal Dairy Industry Act.

Manitoba

Legal: Second reading given bill providing for exemption of indigent litigants from paying court fees.

Taxation—Revised by its sponsor, L. St. George Stubbs from a motion of censure to an academic expression of opinion the expected anti-sales tax motion was introduced. The revision eliminates any possibility that the tax will be abolished and is taken as another indication that opposition groups are not out for a Bracken defeat this session.

Plans for a **special survey** board to investigate the economic and social life of Manitoba were announced by Premier Bracken. The survey would be undertaken, he said, with the assistance of a number of advisory committees and would include mining, fishing, forestry, hydro, health problems, labor conditions and soil survey.

Saskatchewan

Agriculture: Drastic changes are indicated in the bill to extend the cooperative scope of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool. The bill which has created a deadlock in committee would in its present form allow the pool to engage in ahy business venture for the benefit of its members.

Drought area adjustment bill designed to allow the Government to adjust taxes and relief claims involving provincial and Federal contributions introduced. The legislation aims at providing some form of credit to those who have continued paying their taxes.

Credit—A bill to allow savings and credit unions in Saskatchewan has passed third reading. The measure patterned on similar legislation in force in Quebec and the Maritimes, allows 10 or more persons to form a credit union under supervision of the registrar to create a source of credit for members.

Labor — Saskatchewan's Industrial Standards Act awaits only the signature of the Lieutenant-Governor to become law. Like similar measure adopted in other provinces the Act provides the machinery for fixing by order-in-council wage scales in the various industries when these have been agreed on by representatives of employers and workers.

Minimum Wage Act widened to five power to the board to include under the Act any class of worker which it sees fit.

Alberta

Labor: A bill to legalize the formation of trade unions and recognize the right of collective bargaining introduced by private member.

Municipal: Among the remnants of the Calgary bill after running the gauntlet of the municipal committee is provision for the funding of $250,000 relief expenditure.

Livestock—Bill providing for licensing of all livestock dealers and agents and for tightening up grading and weighing by appointment of livestock inspectors introduced.

Financial—Legislation reducing by one half interest rates to be paid on all province of Alberta bonds and all bonds guaranteed by the province introduced. The bill replaces the former act outlawed by the courts.

Petroleum and Gas

The monthly report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on petroleum and natural gas production in Canada shows New Brunswick's output of crude petroleum for last year at 18,377 barrels, as compared with 13,359 barrels in 1935.

Dividends Declared

	This payment	Date payable	Date of record
Acadia Sugar	7½c	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Assoc. Brew.	20c	Mar. 31	Mar. 16
Do., pref.	$1.75	Apr. 1	Mar. 16
Agnew-Surpass, pf.	$1.75	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Acme Glove	12½c	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Do., pref.	$1.62½	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Do., arrears	56¼c	Apr. 1	Mar. 31
Alberta Wood Pres.	$1.75	Apr. 1	Mar. 25
Amer. Cyan., A & B	15c	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Beatty Bros.	$1.50	May 1	Apr. 15
Bldg. Prod., A & B	35c	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Brazilian Tr., pf. ..	$1.50	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Brewing Corp.	37½c	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Brit. Amer. Assur.	$1.50	Apr. 1	Mar. 25
Brit. Amer. Oil ...	25c	Apr. 1	Mar. 18
B. C. Power, A ...	45c	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
B. C. Telephone ...	$1.50	Apr. 1	Mar. 17
Bell Telephone ...	$1.50	Apr. 15	Mar. 23
Bralorne Mines ...	10c	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Do., extra	10c	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Belding Cort. ...	$1	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Do., pref.	$1.75	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
B. C. El. Pr. & G. p.	$1.50	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Bk. of N. Scotia ..	$3	Apr. 1	Mar. 16
Brant. Cordage, pf.	32½c	Apr. 15	Mar. 20
Brewers & Distil. .	•40c	May 20	May 1
Do., bonus	•10c	May 20	May 1
Burry Biscuit, pf...	75c	Apr. 1	Mar. 25
Brockville Trust ..	62½c	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Bruck Silk	10c	Apr. 15	Mar. 30
Can Iron Fd., pf...	$2.50	Apr. 30	Apr. 15
Can. Fair.-Morse ..	$1.50	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Can. Silk, pd.	37½c	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Can. Cottons	$1	Apr. 1	Mar. 19
Do., pref.	$1.50	Apr. 1	Mar. 19
Can. Indus. A, B ..	$1.50	Apr. 30	Mar. 31
Do., pref.	$1.75	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Can. Celanese, pf..	$1.75	Mar. 31	Mar. 16
Do., partic.	69c	Mar. 31	Mar. 16
Do, com.	40c	Mar. 31	Mar. 16
Can. Gen. Elec. ...	$1.50	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Candn. Gen'l. Inv.	12½c	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Can. Westinghouse	50c	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Can. Pac Rly. pf..	1%	Apr. 1	Mar. 1
Canadian Oil, pref.	$2	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Can. Bread, 1st pf.	$1.25	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Do., B pfd.	62½c	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Can. Perm. Mtge. ..	$2	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Cariboo Gold	2½c	Apr. 1	Mar. 10
Chartered Trust ..	$1	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Can. Nor. Power ..	30c	Apr. 26	Mar 31
Do pref.	$1.75	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Can. For. Invest. ..	40c	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Can. Canners, 1 pf.	25c	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Do., pref.	$2	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Can. Wire Box, A .	37½c	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Cons. Bakeries ..	25c.	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Carnation, pfd	$1.25	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Celanese of Amer., pr. pf.	$1.75	Apr. 1	Mar. 16
Do., part. pfd. ...	$3.50	June 30	June 15
Do., partic.	$1.69	Apr. 1	Mar. 16
Do., com.	75c	Apr. 1	Mar. 16
Central Can. Loan.	$2	Apr. 1	Mar. 22
Cosmos Imp., pf .	$1.25	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Dominion Coal ...	‡37c	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Dominion Glass .	$1.25	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Do., pref.	$1.75	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Dominion Bank ..	$2.50	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Dome Mines	50c	Apr. 20	Mar. 31
Do., extra	$2	July 20	June 30
Dom. Rubber, pf...	$1.75	Mar. 31	Mar. 17
Dom. Textile	$1.25	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Do., pref.	$1.75	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
East. Steel, pf. ...	$1.75	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Economic Invest...	$1.37½	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Falconbridge N. ..	7½c	Mar. 31	Mar. 10
Fanny Farmer .. .	25c	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
General Tr., pf. ...	$1.50	Apr. 1	Mar. 27
Gachin Gold, pf. ..	8c	Mar. 31	Mar. 16
Goodyear Tire	62c	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Do., pref.	62½c	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Goulds Pumps, pf.	$2	Apr. 15	Apr. 1
Gt. Lakes Pw., pf.	$1.75	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Great-West Life ..	$5	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Gr'ning, B., Wire p.	$1.75	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Hamilton Cot'n, pf.	*50c	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Ham. Un. Theat., p.	$1.25	Mar. 31	Feb. 27
Highland Dairy, pf.	$1.75	Apr. 2	Mar. 24
Hinde & Dauch ...	25c	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Howe Sound	$1.75	Mar. 31	Mar. 20
Do., extra	75c	Mar. 31	Mar. 20
Huron & Erie Mtg.	$1.25	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Inter. Nickel, c. . .	50c	Mar. 31	Mar. 1
Do., pfd.	$1.75	May 1	Apr. 1
Indust. Accept. A ..	▲25c	Apr. 1	Mar. 22
Do., pfd.	$1.25	Apr. 1	Mar. 22
Imperial Bank ...	$2.50	May 1	Mar. 31
Imperial Tob., ord.	10c	Mar. 31	Mar. 12
Do.. final	22½c	Mar. 31	Mar. 12
Do., pref.	3%	Mar. 31	Mar. 12
Inter. Power, pfd...	$1.50	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Inter. State Rlty., A	28c	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Inter. Milling, pf. ..	$1.25	Apr. 15	Apr. 3
Inv. Found p.	50c+75c*	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Jam. Pub. Ser. pf	$1.75	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Do., com.	43¾c	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Lang. J. A.	17½	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Land. Bkg. & L. ..	$1.25	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Lava Cap	2c	Mar. 31	Mar. 10
Maritime Tel. & Tel.	15c	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Do. pfd.	17½c	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Mtl. City & D. Sav.	$3	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Mitchell. J. S., pf.	$1.75	Apr. 1	Mar 15
McColl-Front., pfd.	$1.50	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
McKinley Min. Sec.	2½c	June 1	May 15
Monarch Knit, pf.	$1.75	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Marcus Loew's, pf.	*$1.75	Mar. 31	Mar. 20
Moore Corp., ...	40c	Apr. 1	Mar. 10
Do., pfd., A & B	$1.75	Apr. 1	Mar. 10
Montreal L. H. & P.	37c	Apr. 30	Mar. 31
Montreal Tel.	80c	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Montreal Tram. ...	$2.25	Apr. 15	Apr. 5
National Trust	$2	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
N. S. Lt. & Pr.	$1.25	Apr. 1	Mar. 16
Nat. Breweries	50c	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Do pref.	44c	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Nat. Grocers, pf. ..	$1.75	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
New Eng. Pwr., pf.	$1.50	Apr. 1	Mar. 16
Do., $2 pfd.	50c	Apr. 1	Mar. 16
Niag. W. Weav. ..	50c	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Nat. Biscuit, com. .	40c	Apr. 15	Mar. 12
North Star Oil, pf.	*8¾c	Apr. 1	Mar. 18
Ont. Loan & Deb.	$1.25	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Ogilvie Flour Mills	$2	Apr. 1	Mar. 19
Ottawa Traction ..	50c	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Ottawa L. H. & P.	$1.50	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Do., pf.	$1.25	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Provincial Pap, pf.	$1.75	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Para. Pictures, pf.	$1.50	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Do., 2nd pfd. ...	†75c	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Porto Rico Pwr., pf.	$1.75	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Pressed Metals	50c	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Power Corp., pfd. .	$1.50	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Do., 2nd pfd. ...	75c	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Premier Gold	3c	Apr. 15	Mar. 12
Do., extra	1c	Apr. 15	Mar. 12
Pioneer Gold	10c	Mar. 31	Mar. 1
Page-Hersey Tubes	$1	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Pickle Crow	§5c	Mar. 31	Mar. 20
Robinson Cons. ...	25c	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Reno Gold	3c	Apr. 1	Mar. 10
Riverside Silk	50c	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Russell Motor	$1.25	Mar. 31	Mar. 18
Do., pref.	$1.75	Mar. 31	Mar. 18
South. Can. Pwr., c.	20c	May 15	Apr. 30
San Antonio	7c	Apr. 20	Apr. 1
Sheep Creek	2c	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Smith, H., Pap., pf.	$1.50	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
South. Can. Pwr., p.	$1.50	Apr. 15	Mar. 20
Saguenay Pwr., p.	$1.37½	May 1	Apr. 15
So. Am. Gold	10c	Apr. 23	Apr. 18
Sher.-Williams, p.	*$1.75	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Standard Steel, pf.	75c	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Do., extra	*75c	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Sylvanite Gold ...	5c	Mar. 31	Feb. 15
Do., extra	5c	Mar. 31	Feb. 15
Sun Life	$3.75	Apr. 1	Mar. 16
Stand. Fuel, pf...	$1.62½	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Steel Co. of Can., c.	43¾c	May 1	Apr. 7
Do., pf.	43¾c	May 1	Apr. 7
Toronto Gen'l Tr. ..	$1	Apr. 1	Mar. 22
Toronto Mtge.	$1.50	Apr. 1	Mar. 13
Tip Top Tailors ..	15c	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Do., pref.	$1.75	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Tamblyn	20c	Apr. 1	Mar. 17
Do., pref.	62½c	Apr. 1	Mar. 17
Teck-Hughes	10c	Apr. 1	Mar. 10
Tuckett Tobacco, p.	$1.75	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
United Distillers ..	10c	Apr. 51	Mar. 31
United Sec.	50c	Apr. 15	Mar. 26
Viau Ltd., pf.	$1.25	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Wabasso Cotton ..	25c	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Weston, Geo	20c	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
West Koot. Pr., pf.	$1.75	Apr. 1	Mar. 23
West. Grocers	60c	Apr. 15	Mar. 20
Do., pref.	$1.75	Apr. 15	Mar. 20
West. Assur., c. ...	$1.20	Apr. 1	Mar. 25
Wright-Hargreaves	10c	Apr. 1	Mar. 1
Do., extra	5c	Apr. 1	Mar. 1

▲Initial. †Of which 60c is on arrears. §Increased dividend of 10 cents payable June 30, 1937. *On arrears. Subject to ratification at meeting. •Apr. 29, 1937. ‡Mar. 19, 1937.

Winnipeg Stocks

(Transactions from Mar. 22 to Mar. 27)

	Sales	High for period	Low for period	Close Mar. 27
Cres. Cream., p.	5	35.00	35.00	35.00
Cryderman	5,200	.03½	.03½	.03½
Can. Rand	1,000	.04	.04	.04
Dom. Envelope	50	2.50	2.50	2.50
Federal Grain .	1,025	5.00	5.00	5.00
Flin Flon	7,200	.17	.14½	.17
Globe Royalties	500	.20	.20	.20
Gt. Falls M. ...	700	.21	.20	.20
Gold Lake	1,000	.06	.06	.06
Gurney Gold ..	7,400	.58	.52	.52
Marvel Oils ...	23,000	.19	.13	.15
Monarch Life ..	18	23.00	23.00	23.00
Optic Lake	175	1.00	.85	.85
Ore Grande ...	4,700	.11	.10	.10
Packsack	2,000	.15	.15	.15
Scotia Gold	3,000	.07	.06	..
Sachigo	195	19.00	18.50	18.50
Star Lake	10,500	.03	.03¾	.02¾
Vanson Man. ..	1,000	.01¾	.01¾	.01¾
United Grain ..	59	11.00	10.50	10.50
Wings	610	1.95	1.70	1.95
Wpg. R. Tin ...	4,500	.02½	.02½	.02½
Wallace Lake ..	2,950	.02½	.02½	.02½
Wylie Dom.	250	.46	.46	.46
Wingold	4,000	.07½	.07	.07½
West. Brew. ...	100	1.25	1.25	1.25
West. Steel, pf.	20	15.00	15.00	15.00

Stocks Not Traded in During Week*

	Bid	Asked
Beaver Fire Insurance	..	100
Can. Indemnity	125	..
Home Invest.	20	..
Northern Can. Mtge., pf. ...	..	3
Northern Trust	7	9½
Northern Mtge., part pd. ...	..	3¼
Traders Bldg.	94½	..

*Stocks more active on other exchanges not included.

NEW IMPERIAL TOBACCO DIRECTORS

J. M. O'Brien, left, and E. C. Wood, right, have been elected directors of Imperial Tobacco Co. of Canada.

G.W. Saddlery To Reorganize

Operating Revenue Down But Profits Up For 1936

Elimination of the accumulated deficit, waiver of arrears of preferred dividends and writing down of fixed assets is proposed in a reorganization plan which will be presented to shareholders of Great West Saddlery Co. on May 3. This would be done by writing off the capital surplus and rearranging the company's capital.

The plan provides for the following:

(1) Holders of 6½% $100 par value first preference stock will receive one new 6% preference share of $50 par value and three new no par value common shares for each share held. This will require distribution of 6,992 new preference and 20,976 common.

(2) Holders of 6½% $100 par value second preference shares will receive 4/5 of a new preference share and two new common shares for each share held, requiring 1,158 new preference shares and 2,894 common.

(3) Holders of present no par value common shares will receive 2/5 of a new common share for each share held, requiring 16,001 new common shares.

(4) Arrears of dividends on the first and second preference stocks amounting to $48.75 a share as at March 1, 1937, will be waived.

(5) Fixed assets will be shown in the balance sheet at their depreciated value of $795,516 against $1,120,881 as at Dec. 31, 1936.

(6) Accumulated deficit of $172,916 will be wiped out.

If these proposals are adopted the company's capital will become as follows:

	Author.	Issued
First mtge. bonds ..	$1,000,000	$417,000
6% cum., red., pref., $50 par	407,500	407,500
Common, n.p.v. ...	40,000 shs.	39,871 shs.

Preference in Control

Voting control of the company will pass to holders of the present first preference stock who will have 58.4% of total shares, all of which carry one vote per share. Holders of present second preference stock will have 8.4% of all shares and common shareholders 33.2%.

The new preference stock is to carry one vote per share. Cumulative 6% dividends accrue from Jan. 1, 1938, payable quarterly. The new stock will be redeemable at $55 a share on 60 days' notice.

The annual report shows operating revenue for 1936 lower than in 1935 but, as a result of lower charges for depreciation and bond interest, net profit of $13,881 is considerably more than in 1935. Bond interest was earned 1.68 times in 1936 after depreciation as compared with 1.09 times in 1935. Earnings available for the first preference were $1.98 a share in 1936 and 19 cents in 1935.

Income and Surplus Account
Years Ended Dec. 31

	1936 $	1935 $
Operating revenue ...	99,037	135,994
Less: Exec. salaries ..	20,289	33,619
Depreciation	35,742	54,039
Bond interest	25,665	44,490
Income tax	3,460	2,484
Net profit	13,881	1,362
Add: Prev. deficit	365,051	367,805
Non-recurring rev. ..		1,392
Trans. from cap. surp.	178,254	......
Deficit forward	172,916	365,051
Working Capital		
Current assets	1,049,342	1,022,206
Current liabilities	227,111	148,099
Working capital	822,231	874,107

Sees Big Market In British India

An annual outlet for $50 millions of Canadian manufactured goods is seen possible in British India by C. Gordon Gosney, Toronto manufacturer's agent, who has just returned from a trip around the world. Mr. Gosney also covered the principal Canadian western cities following his arrival in Vancouver aboard the Canadian Pacific liner Empress of Japan. He started his world trade tour in September, when he sailed from Montreal on the S.S. Montcalm.

During his tour nothing struck Mr. Gosney more forcibly than the possibilities for sale of Canadian specialty lines in India and the mid-East as well. Estimating that 75% of India's population of 375,000,000 live off the land, there is still left, he said, many millions of buyers, all moderately wealthy, who are anxious to trade with Canada.

Mr. Gosney pointed out that Canada has only one trade commissioner in India, located at Calcutta. He states that only three representatives of Canadian manufacturers visited India last year, but all of them were convinced of India's desire for Canadian trade.

During his month's stay in India, Mr. Gosney received many enquiries for such commodities as flooring materials, paper, air-conditioning equipment, garden furniture, electric household goods, canned foods and hardware of all kinds. Great interest was also shown in newsprint which at present is practically all supplied through Sweden. Mr. Gosney considered there was a market in Canada for India in raw and semi-manufactured articles and in arts and crafts.

Dominion Stores Reports Sales Increase of 2.08%

Dominion Stores, Ltd., has reported an increase in sales for each of the three four-week periods so far in 1936. For the period ended March 20, 1937, sales were $1.544.860 as compared with $1,513,367 for the corresponding period of 1936, an increase of 2.08%.

For the year 1937 to March 20, 1937, sales have totalled $4,477,777 as compared with $4,377,933 in the corresponding period of 1936, an increase of $98,844.

Comparative figures for 1937 and 1936 are given below:

	Sales		
Four-week period ending	1937 $	1936 $	Incr. %
Jan. 23	1,457,927	1,413,478	3.14
Feb. 20	1,474,990	1,452,088	1.58
Mar. 20	1,544,860	1,513,367	2.08
Total	4,477,777	4,378,933	2.26

What's What in Advertising

By JACK STONE

Baker Advertising Agency, Toronto, is releasing instructions for special advertising on Maxwell House Coffee, a product of General Foods, Ltd. This campaign features the new "Drip Grind" Maxwell House for use in glass and other drip type coffee makers. This advertising appears in larger-than-usual space in newspapers across Canada.

* * *

W. C. McNaught, formerly of J. J. Gibbons, Ltd., Toronto, has joined the staff of A. McKim, Ltd. Toronto.

* * *

The advertising of Moirs Chocolates, now being handled by the James Fisher Co., Toronto, is currently concentrated on boxed chocolates. The theme is "Give Moirs and Be Appreciated."

* * *

Harold Reid, vice-president and manager of J. J. Gibbons, Ltd., Montreal, and Mrs. Reid, have just returned after spending two weeks at Miami, Florida.

* * *

The Frigidaire division of General Motors Sales Corp. has just released 1937 newspaper advertising across Canada, following completion of a series of dealers' meetings. The new Frigidaire models were presented at these meetings by means of stage skits and talking pictures. A new feature of the 1937 model is the instant cube release, and will be played up in the advertising campaign. This account is handled by the Baker Advertising Agency, Toronto.

* * *

Sismans Shoes, Ltd., will shortly commence an advertising campaign, concentrating on farm papers, under the direction of E. W. Reynolds & Co, Toronto.

* * *

This spring's advertising campaign for Morgan Hats is now running in large city papers. The advertisements are noteworthy for their striking appearance. Men's faces are shown in strong, white, chalk-like outline on a black background with the hats reproduced in half tone. The James Fisher Co., Toronto, handles this advertising.

* * *

R. R. Diaz, export sales manager for Plough, Inc., manufacturers of Penetro Products of Memphis, Tennessee, it at present in Toronto making advertising plans for 1937 and studying the potentialities of market expansion in Canada. J. J. Gibbons, Ltd., Toronto, handle Canadian publicity.

* * *

The Venus Pencil Co., Toronto, has just commenced an extensive 1937 advertising programme, concentrating on the Venus and Venus-Velvet Pencils. Space will run from the end of March until November, in week-end papers, financial and business papers, trade papers and several daily newspapers. Advertising is directed by the F. H. Hayhurst Co., Toronto.

* * *

E. W. Reynolds & Co., Toronto, are releasing newspaper advertising of Stewart - Warner - Alemite Corp. of Canada, Belleville, Ont. The campaign will feature, for the most part, changes in lubrication from winter to summer.

EXCHANGE GOVERNOR

MONTREAL. — Raymond Allan, partner of Greenshields & Co., and vice-chairman of the Montreal Curb Market, has been elected a member of the governing committee of the Montreal Stock Exchange, filling the vacancy created by the retirement of Maurice Forget.

I. B. A. Convenes

The annual convention of the Investment Bankers Association of America is to be held Nov. 3 to Nov. 7, 1937, at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.

More Than

$600,000

YEARLY SAVINGS

for

TELEPHONE USERS

•

Telephone users throughout Ontario and Quebec will benefit to the extent of more than $600,000 annually by reductions in several important items of our schedule of rates—

For Toronto subscribers the following reductions will apply—

INSTALLATION CHARGE

(Equipment not in place)

	Old Rate	New Rate
On Business telephones	$6.00	$4.50
On Residence telephones	3.00	2.50

SERVICE CONNECTION CHARGE

(Where equipment is in place)

On Business telephones	$3.00	$1.00
On Residence telephones	1.50	1.00

INSIDE MOVES

Business and Residence Main Stations	$2.00	$1.00
Extensions	1.00	1.00

(Above rates effective April 1st)

HAND (CRADLE) TELEPHONES

Reduced from 30 cents to 15 cents per month over desk type.

(Effective with May bills)

SHORT HAUL LONG DISTANCE CALLS

20 cent person-to-person calls reduced to 15 cents.

Surcharge for reversed "anyone" calls is cancelled. Long distance calls, whether "reversed" or paid, are at the same rate.

(Effective April 1st)

EXTRA LISTINGS

in white pages of telephone directory

	Old Rate	New Rate
Business listings	60c per mo.	50c per mo.
Residence listings	60c per mo.	25c per mo.

(Effective with May bills)

DEAF SETS

The special type of equipment available for the hard-of-hearing is reduced from $2.50 to $1.50 per month.

Reductions in rates to rural subscribers, while not of immediate benefit to Toronto users, will mean savings to farmers of $100,000 annually and will thus contribute to the spending power of the primary producers of Ontario and Quebec.

THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA

Highway Dollars to Buy Safety

Canada to Spend More Money on Level Crossing Elimination, Grading And Improved Traffic Conditions

By THOMAS C. THOMPSON

Maximum safety rather than maximum mileage is the primary objective of enlarged highway construction programmes in Canada for 1937.

Development of high speed automobiles, increasing tourist traffic, introduction of tourist trailers on already congested highways and greater domestic automobile travel are all having the effect of focussing attention on safety features.

Mileage will be increased substantially, both on unimproved and hard-surfaced roads but much of the increased highway appropriations of the provinces will go this year for further reduction of level crossings, extension of the new "cloverleaf" and "semi-cloverleaf" types of separate grade crossings, wider roads and bridges, improved alignments and grades, divided traffic channels on main highways and roadside guideposts and signs.

Accident Toll

Automobile deaths in Canada last year as shown by the National Safety Council report were 9.9 per 1,000 of population, a figure higher than that shown by New Zealand or South Africa but lower than almost every other country in the world. The figure in the United States was 13.6, in England and Wales 30.6, in Germany 46.6 and in Italy 59.4.

Among the major causes of accidents in Canada are the 30,000 existing level railway crossings. Other factors are "cutting in," sideswiping and head-on collisions. In new programmes now contemplated, elimination of many of these level crossings will go hand in hand with three-lane or divided highways and in some cases with "cloverleaf" intersections.

This "cloverleaf" type of intersection, an adaptation of which is now under construction near Burlington, Ont. is perhaps the most striking of highway innovations. By separation of the grades and provision for "turn-outs in any direction, the "cloverleaf" replaces the ordinary level crossing in such a manner that accidents are almost impossible. This type of intersection has proved popular in the U. S. and Germany, and while it requires a considerable amount of space, the saving in time through absence of "traffic jams" and the greater element of safety are recognized as outweighting factors. When "cloverleaf" intersections are used in conjunction with multiple-lane highways the flow of traffic is considerably simplified, since experts have found a three-lane pavement built at 50% more cost than a two-lane highway is able to handle 100% more traffic. Development of the two-lane highway is going on in Ontario between Toronto and Hamilton, west of "Brown's Line," and construction of this type is also proceeding on the Kingston Road, east of Toronto, and near Brockville, Ont.

$14.6 Millions for Ontario

Ontario's highways budget of $14.6 millions for the fiscal year April 1, 1937 to March 31, 1938 compares with $6.1 millions charged to gross capital payments on highways in the previous fiscal period. On the smaller expenditure the province added 167 miles to the provincial road system last year and in addition engaged in 76 projects inaugurated under agreement with the Federal Government by which the latter contributed 50% of the cost of labor and materials. The latter resulted in an additional 95 miles of new pavement, 100 miles of grading and 15 new bridges.

It is too early to estimate the exact proportion of work this year in the form of new construction, in relation to improvements and safety measures in Ontario, and until detailed schedules are compiled by highway officials the exact locations of the work will not be known.

However, it is known that further attention will be paid to development of the northern areas and at least a part of the estimated 3,000 miles of roadway awaiting paving in northern Ontario will receive a generous share of the provincial appropriation. It is noted that about one-third of the total mileage of the Trans - Canada highway winds through Ontario, and it is recognized that auxiliary traffic arteries, linked with the Trans-Canada are essential to a well-planned highway system in the north. Much of this year's paving is likely to take place on the Great Northern highway, north of Sault Ste. Marie, and on sections of the Ferguson highway from North Bay to the Sault.

Level Crossings

Several grade crossings were eliminated in Ontario last year but greater attention will be given to these traffic menaces in 1937 and both railway and highway grade separations will be carried out on a larger scale. Construction generally will be of a higher standard, according to provincial authorities.

Much of the money to be spent in 1937 will be used for widening existing highways in southern Ontario and surfacing those on which traffic is increasing. The work in northern Ontario will consist largely of surfacing gravel roads.

To Reduce Accidents

Ontario's death toll of more than 3,000 persons in the last six years as a result of automobile accidents has aroused concern among police, government and highway authorities alike and the prospect that motor travel this year will show a marked gain has compelled highway experts to concentrate on safety features rather than new highways.

Nova Scotia Plans

In Nova Scotia provincial authorities spent more on highway construction and maintenance last year than in any other similar period. The results, in the form of employment, circulation of money and general economic benefits are claimed to have fully justified the extension this year.

This year, Nova Scotia will complete 142 miles of preparatory work as part of the current 812 miles of paving programme in the province. A total of 448 miles of hard surfacing remains as part of this programme and of this about 306 miles will be completed this year with the balance in 1938.

New Brunswick Paving

New Brunswick embarked some time ago on a large-scale programme of hard-surfaced road construction, largely as a relief measure and in lieu of direct relief. The 1937 schedule calls for a 285-mile programme of hard surfacing which will cost around $4.3 millions but this is additional to the two-years' programme started in 1936 and which will also be continued through this year. The two-years' programme includes about 420 miles of hard surfacing, divided into about 330 miles of permanent paving and 90 miles of "carpet" paving.

New Brunswick is adopting the modified asphaltic concrete type of road as standard for its main highways, cost of which is estimated around $15,000 a mile.

Safety Keynote in Quebec

Quebec's exact appropriations for highway construction and maintenance in 1937 will not be known until budget details are available but the province plans extension of highway operations with the main object of greater safety. Level crossings, which have been responsible for some of the most serious automobile accidents in Quebec, will be reduced further. On the Berthier-Three Rivers route alone no fewer than 11 of these crossings will be eliminated.

Several highways will be widened, narrow and obsolete bridges replaced, a substantial sum spent on construction of roads into the mining areas of the province. Some of these measures will be undertaken as unemployment relief works, the cost being shared by the Federal Government.

Both Quebec and Ontario are following a now fairly well defined policy of opening northern areas by means of new highways, surfaced or gravelled. In Ontario the policy is further emphasized by the heavy tourist traffic each summer to Callander, home of the Dionne quintuplets and development of highways extending from the U. S. border, via Burlington, Toronto and northern points is still in progress to accommodate the annual influx of quintuplet admirers. Development of mining areas in northern Ontario and Quebec will, of course, be accelerated as a result of the highway policies of both provinces.

Alberta's Maintenance Costs

Alberta highway construction for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1937 will total 3,602 miles, of which 2,309 miles are hard-surfaced highways. The figures compare with 3,414 miles and 2,245 miles of hard-surfaced highway in the previous fiscal year.

Last year's expenditures were chiefly for maintenance and the province's share of capital expenditure on highways account dropped to $632,495 compared with $1,712,399 in the previous year. The Dominion subsidy was higher at $403,515 against $118,143 in the previous fiscal period.

There is, however, no indication of the probable extent of Alberta's highway programme this year beyond the report that highway relief projects of $480,000 will be carried out as a Dominion-provincial employment measure with the Dominion providing the full amount. Half will be provided as a loan and the other half as a grant.

The Peace River area where it is planned to spend about $200,000 on extension of the all-season gravelled road, will likely be the chief centre of highway activity in the province.

Saskatchewan and Manitoba

Development of highway safety features, including elimination of many existing level crossings and their replacement by overhead bridges, will form an important part of the highway programme of Saskatchewan, but like other western provinces, the extent of financial resources will be the determining factor in extension and improvement of existing highways.

Manitoba is planning a substantial programme in connection with Dominion-provincial employment relief, similar to that of last year when work on the Trans-Canada highway, alone entailed expenditure of nearly $500,000.

British Columbia

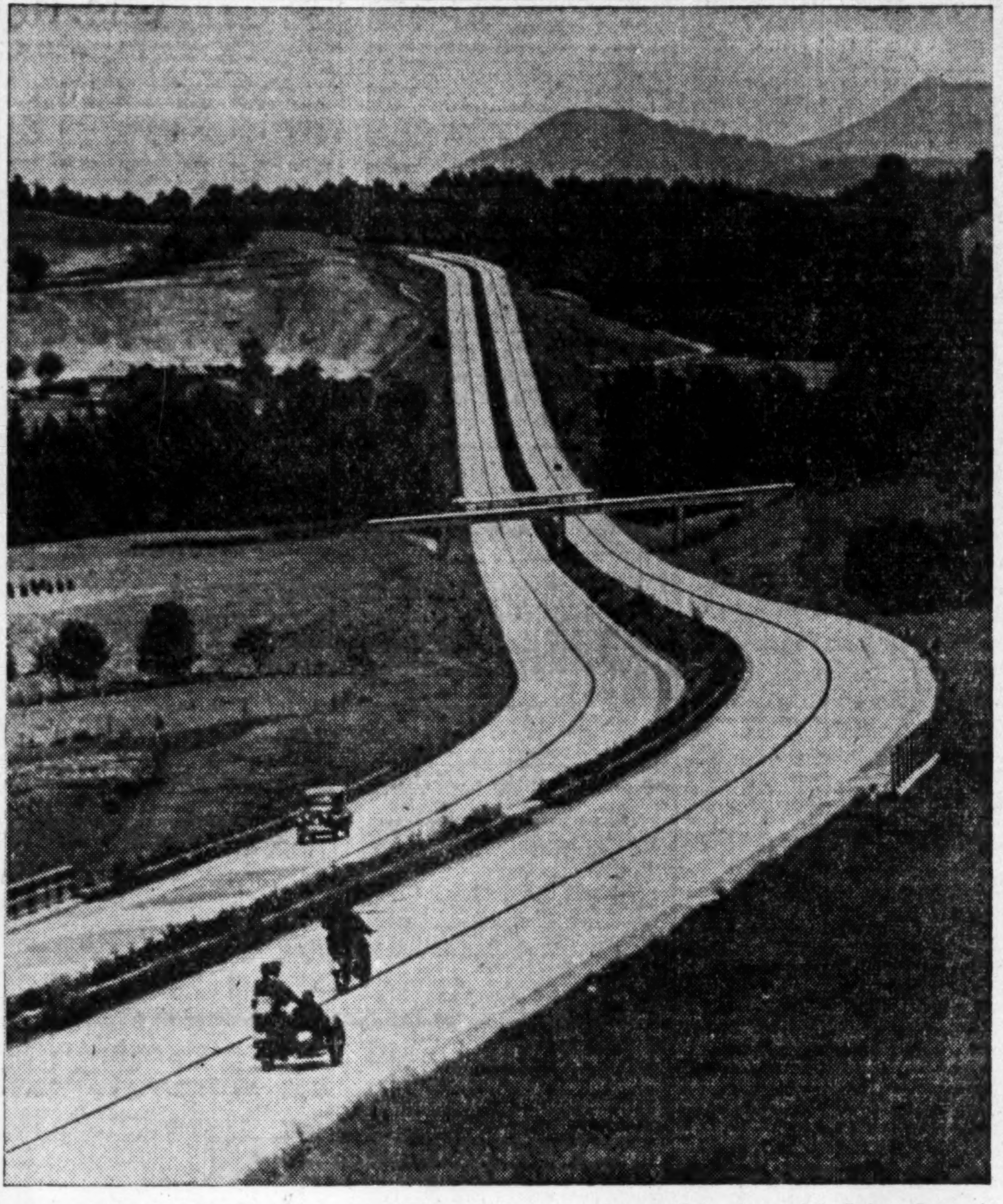
British Columbia's decision to spend more on roads and less on bridges conforms to a policy adopted last year when improvement plans were initiated on main highway routes. Hard surfacing of these roads is considered essential to development of B. C. tourist trade as well as interior commercial and pleasure routes. The roads also provide necessary links between the Trans-Canada highway, and U. S. border points. The New Westminster bridge over the Fraser River is now the main connection between Vancouver and the remainder of Canada and the U. S. Costing around $4 millions, it is the largest item in British Columbia's current highway programme.

Details of British Columbia's highway construction programme will not be known until conclusion of present negotiations between Hon. F. M. MacPherson, minister of public works, and Hon. Norman Rogers, in Ottawa, but the Government expects to use a large part of a new $3 millions loan obtained in eastern Canada for road purposes, with additional federal funds.

Plans to improve the Cariboo highway, main artery from the coast to interior points, and Malahat Road, Vancouver Island, are under way. The province hopes also to have all main loops surfaced, but will be handicapped by necessity of reconstructing considerable stretches to meet modern traffic conditions.

Prince Edward Island

Tourist traffic in mounting volume is a prime reason for Prince Edward Island's expansion of highway construction by means of hard-surfaced roads. At least a part of the 1937 appropriation for that purpose will include the road from Charlottetown to the new National Park. The distance is 15 miles but a large section, if not all the distance, will probably be hard surfaced this year.



HITLER HIGHWAY

(Leica photograph by Saebens, Germany)

Part of the 7,000-kilometer road network known as "Adolf Hitler's Highways," of which 1,000 kilometers have been completed, the photograph shows the newest type of fast-speed safety highway in Germany, and which is planned for early introduction into Canada. A dividing barrier of concrete, earth and foliage serves the double purpose of preventing collision and shielding drivers' eyes from headlight glare of cars travelling in the opposite direction. Unusual is the method shown above of separating the grade on a curve, thus permitting the proper "banking" of the highway for traffic in both directions.

Montreal Building Trades Get Increase in Wages

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—All building trades workmen on the island of Montreal and in 14 nearby counties are affected by a new collective labor agreement which establishes minimum wage rates and regulates hours of work. The agreement was signed by the Montreal Builders Exchange, Council of Construction Syndicate of Montreal and the Building Trade Council of Montreal and vicinity, representing the bulk of the larger construction firms and organized construction labor.

The new pact provides for a 7% average wage increase in the 35 different trades covered. Taking effect as soon as an order in council makes it legal and obligatory on all parties concerned, the agreement will continue until March 31, 1938. It will probably become official about May 1.

Under the agreement, maximum hours of work for skilled tradesmen will be eight hours a day between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m., four hours Saturday morning between 8 a.m. and noon, the total weekly maximum fixed at 44 hours. Common laborers will not work more than nine hours daily or 50 hours weekly.

New hourly wage rates vary between a 40-cent low for common laborers and 80 cents paid to bricklayers, marble-setters, masons, stonecutters and plasterers.

According to the agreement, the new wage rates will be subject to a 20% reduction on all building operations less than $20,000 in gross value throughout the entire jurisdiction, except the island of Montreal and the City of Valleyfield.

Provision for time and one-half rates for overtime is retained in the contract, along with specification for double time pay for work done on prescribed legal holidays and Sundays. Structural steel workers are exempt from work on holidays and Sundays, although they may be called to the job in case of emergency at double-time rates.

Double or extra shifts of workmen, operating at regular pay rates, will not be subject to specified hours of starting or finishing the day's labor, but their hours are limited to 44 for the skilled men and 50 for the laborers.

An important clause incorporated in the new contract states:

> "Contractors who do not employ skilled tradesmen, but who themselves execute building trades work with their own hands, shall for the purposes of this agreement, be deemed to be tradesmen and shall be paid wage rates not less than 25% in excess of particular trade or trade rates concerned, per hour of labor. It is also hereby stipulated and agreed that the provisions of this article shall apply and extend equally, and in the same manner, to any family business or to any firm, partnership or company, in proportion to the number of members thereof so engaged."

Divided Road Plan Adopted By Canadians

Safety Type Being Widely Used in German Roads Network

REDUCE GLARE RISK

Introduction of the new type of safety highway, divided in the centre into two channels for traffic in opposite directions, is almost certain to take place in Canada this year or next.

Highway engineers in Ontario have already prepared plans for this ultra modern type of traffic artery, on which the dividing line is made to serve several safety purposes. A narrow boulevard strip, bordered by concrete curbs, the dividing line prevents head-on collisions and effectively keeps clear the travelling space for cars moving in the same direction. On the boulevard strip shrubbery or trees are sometimes planted to prevent the glare of approaching headlights from blinding car drivers coming from the opposite direction.

Developed in Germany

Most advanced stage of the new type of highway is found in Germany where intensive highway construction has been in progress for more than three years. During that time about one seventh of the huge project known as "Adolf Hitler's Highways" has been completed. The programme calls for about 7,000 kilometers of improved highways.

A fixed standard has been established in the dimensions and other features of these roads. There are two separate motor-ways each 25 feet wide, and divided by a 16-foot greensward planted with trees or shrubs. There are no level crossings, as these are being replaced in every instance by bridges or viaducts. Special turnouts are provided for cars desiring to enter upon or leave the main road, so that they may take either direction without having to cross the main highway. In this connection there are still many difficulties and obstacles to be met and overcome. Near Kaiserberg, in the Ruhr basin, the Reich motor road must cross 11 railway lines, 17 ordinary highways and two canals. In the Essen district there are 40 sets of railway tracks to be crossed, 103 roads and highways, and 20 rivers or canals.

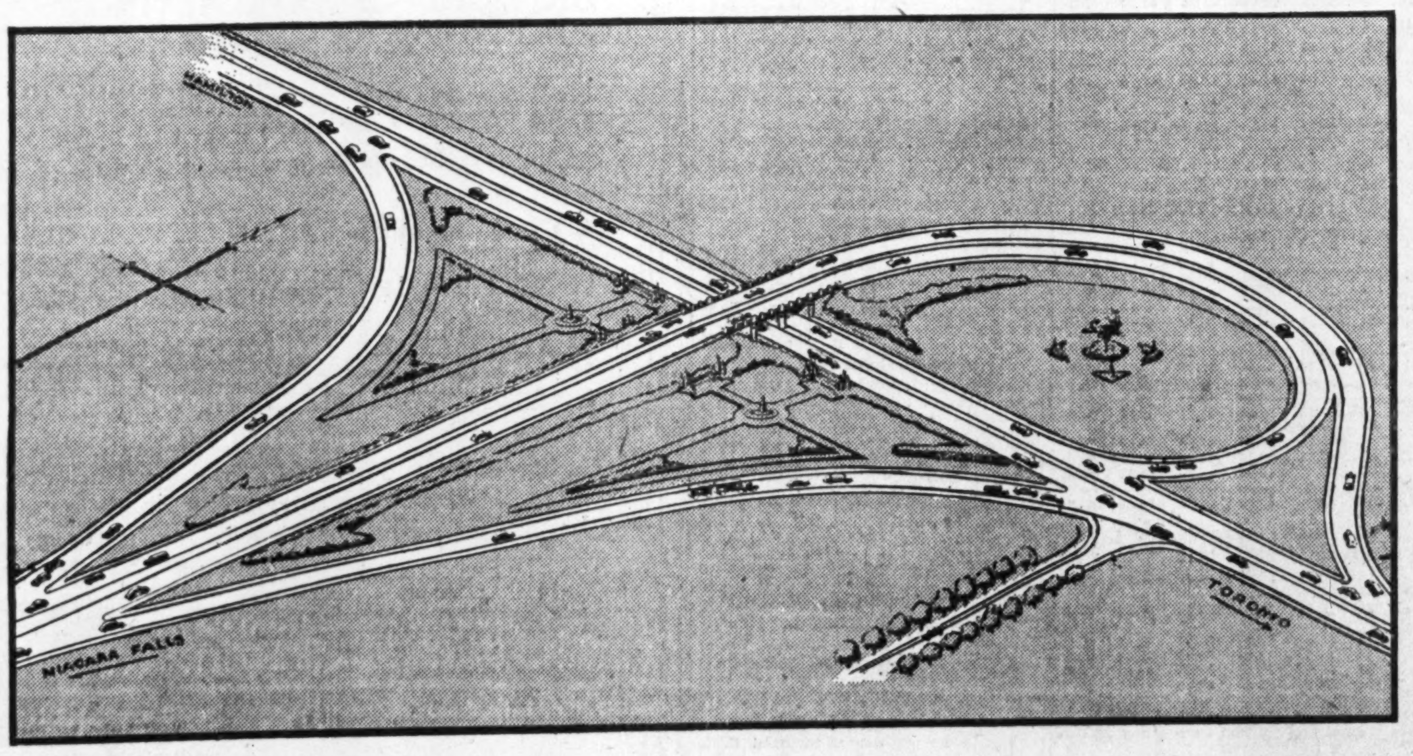
Landscape Altered

Care is being taken not to spoil or detract from the natural beauty of the country through which the roads pass. A large staff of landscape specialists has been employed for the purpose of studying the problem of avoiding monotony in the landscape. It has been demonstrated that many motor accidents are due to nervous fatigue, and that such fatigue is aggravated by hours of endless monotony in the surrounding country through which one is driving.

According to the plans, adopted, all sections of the new road system will be built up to the German frontiers, indicating perhaps that they are intended to form a part of an international European network of roads for motor traffic.

47% For Wages

The German Government is allocating 400 million marks annually to the project. Of this sum 47% goes into wages, 25% is for materials, 12% for machines and equipment, 16% for administration expenses and kindred items. A total of 120,000 workmen are actually employed on the roads; auxiliary work occupies another 60,000; and there are at least 80,000 engaged in the manufacture and preparation of materials. This means that the state is saving something like 120 million marks per annum which would otherwise have to be paid out for unemployment relief, and at the same time is receiving additional tax revenue to the amount of 80 millions.



GRADE LOOP

Designed for reduction of traffic risk and unimpeded movement of traffic in any direction, the sketch above shows the new "cloverleaf" type of separated grade intersection now under construction near Burlington, Ont. It is not a "cloverleaf" in the strict sense of the term, since it has only one "leaf" instead of a possible four, but it is one of several adaptations of the ultra-modern intersection now being introduced into Canada. Of steel and concrete construction, the new separated grade will be in use this summer, replacing a hitherto dangerous level crossing.

Paul C. Jones Named To Toronto Committee

Paul C. Jones, chairman of the board of directors of Terminal Warehouses Ltd., Toronto, has been named chairman of the Toronto Advisory Committee of the Home Improvement Plan. Honorary chairman of the Toronto Advisory Committee is G. Harrison Smith, president of Imperial Oil Ltd., and the vice-chairman is G. H. Rennie of the Toronto Stock Exchange firm of Haig, Rennie and Co.

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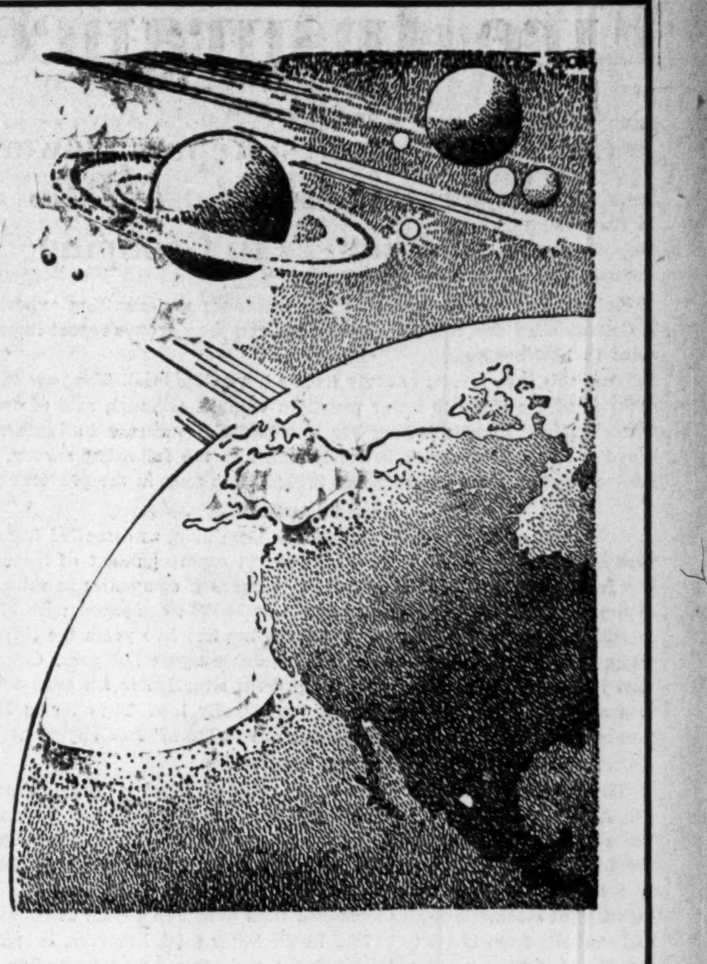

WORLD COMMERCE

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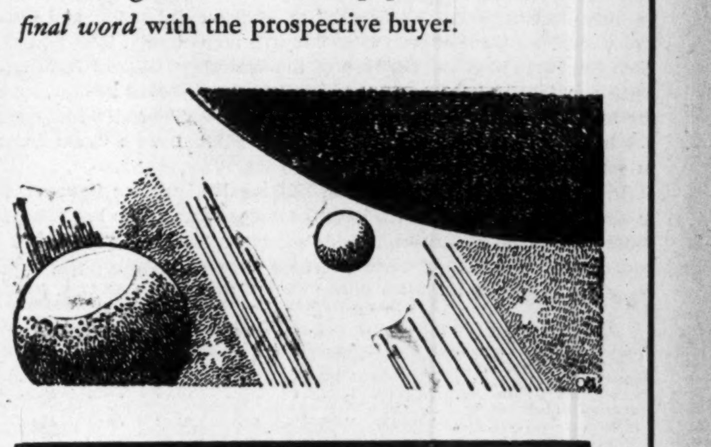

Business on the "UP"

1. The Canadian Locomotive Company, Ltd., Kingston's biggest industrial plant, has just received an order for 20 stream lined locomotives for the C. P. R.
2. Queen's University has just received the gift of $380,000 under the will of the late Dr. A. Craine of Smiths Falls. A new bio-chemistry building is to be started at once.

The Whig-Standard
"A Good Newspaper in a Good Market"
KINGSTON, ONT.
W. J. COYLE. *Advertising Manager*

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You are being gypped by relief chisellers who are racketeering at your expense . . .

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Fire Insurance Group and Company Experience in 1936

Board Companies Report Lower Volume But Best Loss Ratio — Few Changes in Grouping

Reflecting the most favorable fire insurance underwriting experience in Canadian history, most companies and company groups report improvement in 1936 business.

That this is so results entirely from a lower loss total. The year saw no reversal of the trend to lower premium volume, although rate of decline was checked. Even allowing for a substantial increase in business of Lloyd's, of London, which is not included in the following survey, premiums written in 1936 were about $700,000 less than in the previous year.

Loss Ratio 36.32%

Loss ratio on business throughout the Dominion, as compiled from figures submitted to G. D. Finlayson, Federal superintendent of insurance, and from returns of leading provincially licensed companies as submitted to the Ontario insurance department, was 36.32%, compared with 37.73% in 1935, the former record low figure. In the last five years the ratio has plunged from 61.5% to the unusually favorable figure last year. Company men incline to the opinion that the present situation is too good to last; that an earned loss ratio of 36% is unnaturally low. Thus far in 1937 a number of companies have reported more "normal" loss experience.

Board Volume Down

The drop in premium volume was largely confined to "board" insurers—that is, those who are members of an underwriters' association and write at rates determined by that body. Such companies still account for the bulk of Canadian business, although their total of $28.8 millions in 1936 represents 67.8% of the total, compared with 71.2% in 1935. Non-board joint stock companies increased their proportion from 16.1% to 17% and mutuals from 12.3% to 13.7%. In the latter total, however, is included for the first time a substantial volume of business written by the New England factory mutuals, which were licensed by the Federal department last year. Reciprocals report a somewhat lower volume for the year.

In so far as loss experience is concerned, the board companies registered much the best year. Their combined ratio was just under 35%. Mutuals were next in line with 36.75%, then non-board joint stocks with 39.96% and reciprocals with 56.56%. All of these ratios, with the exception of the reciprocals, are materially below those of the previous year.

Group Ranking

The year's business brought relatively few changes in the ranking of the various underwriting groups. Despite a considerable decrease in premium income, the Royal group is still far in the lead in respect to total business and is the only group to write more than $2 millions in premiums. Its associated group, the Liverpool and London and Globe, stands in fifth place. London and Lancashire, Phoenix of London, and Commercial Union, rank second, third and fourth respectively. The first change from the 1935 list is the advance of the Wawanesa Mutual from tenth to sixth position. This group is now the largest non-board insurer, supplanting Shaw and Begg by a very small margin. Leading individual company, not included in a group, is Northwestern Mutual, with Grain Insurance in second place.

In the accompanying analysis of 1936 results, based on figures supplied by the Dominion and Ontario insurance departments, the loss figures, and consequently the loss ratios, include adjustment expenses in the last three years. In 1933 and 1932, these expenses were excluded.

RANKING OF LEADING FIRE UNDERWRITERS IN CANADA, 1936

Company Groups:	Net Prems. Written 1936 $	Net Prems. Written 1935 $	Earned Loss Ratio 1936 %	1935 %	1934 %	1933 %	1932 %
Royal	2,062,952	2,264,210	33.33	37.61	43.44	46.30	56.16
London & Lancashire	1,681,758	1,813,760	44.47	32.34	41.20	46.47	59.99
Phoenix of London	1,590,900	1,619,379	32.38	31.40	43.58	53.77	56.42
Commercial Union	1,483,676	1,559,492	37.51	36.16	37.12	49.98	55.16
Liverpool & London & Globe	1,347,067	1,470,520	35.31	35.72	43.32	49.94	63.66
Wawanesa	1,284,797	1,073,660	43.09	38.90	47.65	50.62	63.59
Shaw & Begg	1,223,762	1,207,927	40.23	37.60	49.10	42.73	64.43
Home	1,177,226	1,194,404	40.80	39.70	36.32	70.83	88.78
Ontario Cash Mutuals	1,175,281	1,126,126	35.87	36.60	42.41	54.10	65.50
British America-Western	1,032,544	1,074,846	29.55	27.12	38.60	43.83	55.32
Sun	984,408	1,041,243	35.18	36.80	39.23	52.81	57.84
Royal Exchange	859,239	974,889	29.51	35.79	32.55	43.12	50.71
Norwich Union	834,698	893,305	36.39	36.23	41.63	49.73	58.46
Massie & Renwick	817,662	846,294	29.91	38.58	34.81	36.03	48.34
N. British & Mercantile	793,128	821,505	30.51	35.29	36.82	56.81	51.62
America Fore	767,615	810,185	34.33	37.59	37.72	45.81	57.82

Company Groups:	Net Prems. Written 1936 $	Net Prems. Written 1935 $	Earned Loss Ratio 1936 %	1935 %	1934 %	1933 %	1932 %
Guardian	764,844	867,999	36.06	33.61	49.27	51.17	56.87
J. E. Clements	751,311	763,750	36.35	56.70	52.54	54.55	58.35
Eagle, Star	699,734	727,135	33.49	35.67	33.87	47.74	53.39
Northern	694,634	755,953	36.68	35.34	41.58	52.20	68.21
North American	684,867	738,380	37.33	37.71	47.78	48.02	55.33
Prudential	681,322	690,879	42.27	44.61	46.21	44.74	....
Employers' Liability	680,485	698,836	30.04	34.66	37.40	37.20	57.08
Hardware Mutual	663,917	677,047	26.22	50.03	27.18	26.08	50.31
Hartford	661,381	646,830	36.88	31.50	40.42	43.29	48.62
Northwestern Mutual*	596,999	570,129	21.70	36.64	33.72	39.05	64.66
Corroon & Reynolds	592,575	631,776	51.19	52.27	50.84	54.54	69.46
Willis Faber	567,628	612,748	41.40	41.53	43.24	64.53	68.73
Provident	562,323	193,338	48.57	52.38	49.58	63.57	....
Grain*	508,562	551,356	21.64	16.76	41.11	12.38	45.47
Atlas	505,047	527,795	31.31	34.34	36.28	42.88	55.00
London	483,064	496,564	31.55	31.75	37.27	49.52	56.34
Great American	478,491	503,453	47.24	46.52	43.70	50.08	64.71
Union of Canton	467,309	500,289	26.27	32.95	28.58	36.53	53.36
Phoenix of Hartford	465,289	490,094	30.40	31.68	29.38	44.02	57.24
General Accident	437,700	458,849	42.44	35.66	27.17	45.51	40.62
Century	428,867	428,990	36.92	27.12	34.92	53.00	58.29
Aetna	406,133	411,693	30.99	36.85	40.25	40.60	50.70
Canadian Fire	403,248	422,554	23.98	29.82	29.97	38.01	40.81
New England Mutuals	350,171	.....	94.44	....	....	....	....
Commerce Mutual*	366,331	368,690	30.34	39.05	44.62	52.91	46.55
Alliance	344,655	363,629	27.44	36.85	40.25	40.60	50.70
Stanstead & Sherbrooke	339,356	296,046	33.99	39.25	42.47	....	....
Canadian General	330,186	277,078	36.85	38.30	41.77	48.79	62.30
Caledonian	319,991	335,738	42.53	43.15	32.85	45.58	52.48
P. J. Perrin	310,194	295,621	35.31	48.89	50.93	....	....
Yorkshire	301,863	325,917	34.52	37.85	45.61	44.00	53.68
Assoc. Reciprocal Und.	300,468	260,870	50.89	26.34	17.93	20.24	35.97
Scottish Union	300,260	308,201	40.22	50.46	51.52	48.00	63.45

*Individual company.

Fire Insurance Experience in Canada, 1936, Analyzed by Groups and Individual Companies

(Official Federal and Ontario Government Figures—Ranked in Order of Net Premiums Written)

Board Companies

(A)—Group Experience:	Net prem. written 1936 $	Net losses incurred 1936 $	Ratio of losses incurred to premiums earned 1936 %	1935 %	1934 %	1933 %	1932 %
(1) Royal Group:							
Pioneer Insurance	83,398	30,845	34.17	38.30	44.12	51.49	51.02
Queen Ins. of America	427,250	157,654	34.11	38.23	44.05	50.77	53.79
Royal Insurance	1,301,716	462,081	32.86	37.23	43.08	43.83	57.55
Hudson Bay	148,264	54,836	34.17	38.30	44.12	51.21	53.12
Newark Fire	102,324	37,700	34.07	38.27	43.95	49.94	55.61
Total	2,062,952	743,116	33.33	37.61	43.44	46.30	56.16
(2) London & Lancashire Group:							
Law, Union & Rock	262,582	106,416	38.05	27.87	32.34	46.28	54.56
London & Lancashire Insur.	898,825	489,414	51.75	35.50	44.12	45.13	59.99
London & Lancashire G. & A.	32,695	10,525	31.37	18.06	26.38	34.18	39.00
Mercantile Fire	117,081	44,063	38.53	27.58	32.03	30.85	43.15
Quebec Fire	120,233	41,800	32.23	31.87	50.85	38.03	52.11
*Queen City	64,792	20,475	28.70	28.33	44.18	59.07	39.52
*Hand-in-Hand	46,689	30,308	64.48	42.80	46.95	89.09	57.34
*Merchants	138,861	43,947	29.61	26.29	36.75	55.38	44.51
Total	1,681,758	786,948	44.47	32.34	41.20	46.47	59.99
*Provincial licensed companies; official figures.							
(3) Phoenix of London Group:							
Acadia	186,606	60,320	31.18	32.88	39.73	49.50	58.96
Columbia	62,202	20,107	31.18	32.88	39.73	49.16	56.57
Imperial Assur.	124,404	40,213	31.18	32.88	27.16	49.12	56.61
London Guar. & Acc.	124,404	40,213	31.18	32.88	39.73	49.50	56.93
North Empire Fire	124,404	40,213	31.18	32.88	39.73	49.15	56.70
Phoenix of London	798,473	274,328	33.49	30.02	47.35	57.66	55.87
Union Marine Ins. Co.	106,205	35,803	31.89	32.31	39.72	50.98	59.71
United Firemen's	62,202	20,107	31.18	32.88	39.73	49.16	56.57
Total	1,590,900	531,304	32.38	31.40	43.58	53.77	56.42
(4) Commercial Union Group:							
Commercial Union Assurance	612,383	264,539	41.57	36.80	37.43	50.36	56.64
Commercial Union Fire	12,813	4,625	34.66	35.27	36.29	47.25	52.27
Palatine Insurance	179,383	64,742	34.66	35.56	37.61	50.77	64.79
British & European	38,439	13,873	34.66	35.44	36.56	48.42	35.51
British General	64,066	23,122	34.66	37.88	37.00	57.81	51.24
California	38,439	13,873	34.66	37.70	36.41	58.86	72.93
Canada Acc. & Fire	153,758	55,493	34.66	35.44	36.60	47.28	48.70
North West Fire	64,066	23,122	34.66	35.45	36.57	47.63	45.90
American Central	64,066	23,122	34.66	35.44	36.60	48.94	56.73
Union of London	256,263	92,489	34.66	35.36	36.87	47.89	51.03
Total	1,483,676	579,000	37.51	36.16	37.12	49.98	55.16
(5) Liverpool & London & Globe Group:							
Central Insurance	94,792	35,059	34.17	38.30	44.12	49.52	38.00
Globe Indemnity	118,489	43,824	34.17	38.30	44.12	59.50	51.68
Liverpool & London & Globe	849,411	329,039	35.99	34.23	43.03	49.13	71.67
Liverpool-Manitoba	189,583	70,118	34.17	38.30	44.12	49.49	51.08
National-Liverpool	94,792	35,059	34.17	38.30	44.12	48.89	53.97
Total	1,347,067	513,099	35.31	35.72	43.32	49.94	63.66
(6) Home Group:*							
City of New York	1,177,226	479,283	40.80	39.70	36.32	70.83	88.78
Franklin							
Home							
Homestead							
National Liberty							
New Brunswick							
*All business in Canada reinsured in Home Insurance Co.							
(7) British America-Western Group:							
British America	320,935	102,442	30.42	28.54	38.93	44.20	53.66
British Canadian	62,112	19,201	30.45	28.56	39.27	44.58	63.49
British Empire Assurance	79,473	26,182	30.45	28.56	39.23	43.71	54.33
Imperial Guar. & Accid.	39,664	12,967	30.33	28.49	37.70	45.00	53.65
Western Assurance	421,000	137,883	30.42	28.55	38.94	44.48	53.67
North River Ins.	109,360	17,758	19.91	8.64	33.72	37.05	75.78
Total	1,032,544	316,433	29.55	27.12	38.60	43.83	55.32
(8) Sun Group:							
Imperial Insurance	101,925	27,867	28.04	42.56	39.73	49.16	43.87
Patriotic Assurance	106,144	31,394	26.56	27.26	46.34	62.02	71.58
Planet Assurance	73,534	31,574	41.90	26.14	36.92	40.10	61.34
Sun Insurance	610,219	228,008	37.61	39.92	37.01	52.70	57.64
London & County	95,586	29,835	32.47	30.63	65.95	59.16	48.66
Total	984,408	348,678	35.18	36.80	39.23	52.81	57.84
(9) Royal Exchange Group:							
Car & General	135,771	30,906	21.81	40.73	41.34	33.09	52.68
Local Government	52,728	16,904	30.14	35.40	31.81	45.50	45.12
National Provincial	99,105	37,584	35.94	36.58	38.97	55.40	55.09
Royal Exchange	405,995	132,543	30.58	36.19	31.86	44.10	47.47
State Assurance	61,743	19,277	30.62	38.24	27.35	47.17	36.50
Motor Union	51,347	7,276	13.99	28.30	27.46	35.45	88.98
United British	52,550	22,052	42.10	25.24	52.10	35.55	39.22
Total	859,239	266,542	29.51	35.79	32.55	43.12	50.71
(10) Norwich Union Group:							
Canada Security	131,714	41,584	31.54	30.00	44.94	45.11	50.12
Norwich Union	702,984	271,868	37.27	37.32	41.05	50.55	59.91
Total	834,698	313,452	36.39	36.23	41.63	49.73	58.46
(11) North British & Mercantile Group:							
North British	634,515	202,964	30.60	36.81	38.19	59.35	55.31
Occidental Fire	116,613	44,169	34.57	27.97	33.29	47.08	42.88
Railway Passengers	42,000	7,029	16.77	34.18	24.98	47.91	19.08
Total	793,128	254,162	30.51	35.29	36.82	56.81	51.62
(12) America Fore Group:							
Continental Insurance	266,688	94,080	33.43	37.26	40.06	42.39	62.40
Fidelity-Phenix of N. Y.	280,813	91,689	31.05	30.89	29.57	45.84	57.35
First American	44,431	16,543	38.43	48.32	45.52	74.30	45.85
Maryland Insurance	65,430	31,621	47.29	43.62	41.79	53.54	50.52
Niagara Fire	110,253	43,506	35.82	47.24	37.83	40.29	57.04
Total	767,615	277,439	34.33	37.59	37.72	45.81	57.82
(13) Guardian Group:							
Guardian Assurance	671,611	265,969	36.59	33.70	48.50	50.99	57.45
Guardian Ins. of Canada	93,233	31,822	32.16	32.93	54.88	52.51	52.59
Total	764,844	297,791	36.06	33.61	49.27	51.17	56.87
(14) Eagle Star Group:							
British Crown Assur.	248,123	92,302	35.20	35.43	39.30	60.70	67.34
British Northwestern	129,946	45,280	32.54	38.95	36.17	50.73	42.35
Eagle, Star & British Dom.	291,747	91,444	32.44	34.25	27.94	35.01	46.22
Security National	29,918	7,967	32.67	35.49	....	....	....
Total	699,734	236,993	33.49	35.67	33.87	47.74	53.39
(15) Northern Group:							
Northern Assurance	378,828	140,015	34.63	36.05	44.36	52.46	62.54
Royal Scottish	81,530	29,665	32.50	36.60	36.11	61.47	75.29
World Marine & Gen.	45,079	42,214	92.01	23.96	35.31	77.27	103.01
London & Scottish	74,522	26,858	34.53	29.42	35.50	44.00	48.43
Scottish Metropolitan	114,675	32,402	26.98	40.66	43.40	35.37	75.03
Total	694,634	271,154	36.88	35.34	41.58	52.20	68.21
(16) North American Group:							
Alliance Ins.	156,940	60,471	40.52	25.47	35.45	42.75	53.01
Ins. Co. of N. A.	469,422	172,189	35.90	42.21	50.43	49.15	55.99
Philadelphia Fire & Marine	58,505	24,424	40.82	31.93	51.16	48.79	52.13
National Security	5,491	83	4.39	....	....	....	....
Total	690,358	257,167	37.24	37.71	47.78	48.02	55.33
(17) Prudential Group:							
Prudential of Eng.	520,089	200,612	39.54	42.52	46.11	44.55	73.01
Bee	161,233	81,762	50.87	51.53	46.63	46.32	....
Total	681,322	283,374	42.27	44.61	46.21	44.74	....
(18) Employers' Liability Group:							
Employers' Liab.	517,780	169,212	31.45	36.50	38.96	36.52	62.53
Merchants' Marine	162,705	42,306	25.47	28.44	31.66	39.82	37.23
Total	680,485	211,518	30.04	34.66	37.40	37.20	57.08
(19) Hartford Group:							
Citizens of N. J.	21,732	6,790	29.45	36.71	46.37	17.82	58.39
Hartford Fire	530,320	192,318	34.79	30.83	39.06	42.47	47.74
London-Canada	109,419	57,665	47.95	33.61	46.01	52.71	51.05
Total	661,381	256,773	36.88	31.50	40.42	43.29	48.62
(20) Atlas Group:							
Atlas Assurance	446,275	147,784	31.30	34.61	36.24	43.43	55.56
Essex & Suffolk	58,772	19,453	31.36	32.34	36.53	38.83	50.49
Total	505,047	167,237	31.31	34.34	36.28	42.88	55.00
(21) London Assurance Group:							
British Law	66,941	26,820	39.67	25.56	31.88	48.24	20.98
London Assurance	344,264	100,472	29.71	31.45	37.91	49.57	63.08
Guildhall Ins.	71,859	23,106	32.60	39.63	40.03	49.52	54.53
Total	483,064	150,398	31.55	31.75	37.27	49.52	56.34
(22) Great American Group:							
American Alliance	47,126	23,188	46.51	47.57	47.09	54.10	70.62
Great American	421,940	211,014	47.34	43.32	46.44	49.62	64.01
County Fire	9,425	4,638	46.52	44.07	47.80	55.98	78.05
Total	478,491	238,840	47.24	43.70	46.52	50.08	64.71
(23) Union of Canton Group:							
Beaver Fire	21,702	7,889	35.19	23.81	27.99	31.30	33.88
British Traders	155,963	41,996	25.98	33.02	30.69	42.33	39.19
China Fire	22,280	5,999	25.98	34.06	11.13	21.27	144.98
Union of Canton	267,364	71,154	25.73	33.66	29.01	34.97	54.43
Total	467,309	127,038	26.27	32.95	28.58	36.53	53.36
(24) Phoenix of Hartford Group:							
Connecticut Fire	139,859	45,719	31.85	33.17	30.34	42.44	56.75
Equitable Fire & Marine	27,972	9,144	31.85	33.16	30.36	42.44	56.76
Phoenix of Hartford	231,767	75,763	31.85	33.17	30.35	42.44	56.75
Reliance of Canada	65,691	16,084	22.20	23.39	23.53	31.62	37.53
Total	465,289	146,710	30.40	31.68	29.38	*44.02	*57.24
*Including Westchester Fire & Providence Washington omitted from group in 1934 and 1935.							
(25) Century Group:							
Anglo-Scottish	121,487	37,985	30.51	28.61	33.81	47.91	55.95
Pacific Coast Fire	94,442	34,360	35.51	27.26	33.87	50.06	54.89
Southern Insurance	35,052	11,512	31.69	24.68	39.91	47.63	27.91
Century Insurance	177,886	76,920	43.24	26.43	36.02	60.91	63.44
Total	428,867	160,777	36.92	27.12	34.92	53.00	58.29
(26) Aetna Fire Group:							
Aetna Insurance	346,927	111,324	32.73	38.41	32.26	74.73	50.54
World Fire & Marine	61,206	12,581	21.06	35.77	39.85	48.04	68.80
Total	408,133	123,905	30.99	36.85	40.25	40.60	50.70
(27) Canadian Fire Group:							
Canadian Fire	296,719	74,493	23.29	29.24	29.07	36.76	38.81
Canadian Indemnity	106,529	29,300	25.90	31.41	32.50	41.81	47.09
Total	403,248	103,793	23.98	29.82	29.97	38.01	40.81
(28) Alliance Group:							
Alliance Assurance	344,655	99,128	27.44	36.85	40.25	40.62	50.67
Westminster Fire Office	......	......	....	....	....	....	....
Total	344,655	99,128	27.44	36.85	40.25	40.60	50.70
(29) Caledonian Group:							
Caledonian	268,398	125,245	44.02	42.31	33.85	46.48	53.85
Caledonian-American	51,593	17,543	34.23	48.04	26.67	49.84	44.36
Total	319,991	142,788	42.53	43.15	32.85	45.58	52.48
(30) Yorkshire Group:							
London & Provincial	46,793	28,951	61.50	39.11	34.82	44.35	81.14
Yorkshire Insurance	255,070	81,713	29.87	37.64	47.11	43.95	49.98
Total	301,863	110,664	34.52	37.85	45.61	44.00	53.68
(31) Scottish Union Group:							
Scottish Union	288,823	125,354	40.58	50.38	50.72	48.28	64.14
Central Union	11,437	3,481	30.38	52.62	78.59	41.01	43.92
Total	300,260	128,835	40.22	50.46	51.52	48.00	63.45
(32) Springfield Group:							
Sentinel Fire	6,664	2,810	41.66	46.32	53.27	53.35	72.65
Springfield F. & M.	262,536	109,522	41.57	44.30	59.70	57.74	82.64
Michigan Fire	26,657	11,238	41.65	46.30	52.69	56.91	73.48
Total	295,857	123,570	41.58	44.49	58.99	57.61	81.35
(33) Pearl Group:							
Pearl Assurance	274,246	82,976	33.74	94.73	28.30	37.18	58.46
Eureka-Security Fire & Mar.	9,058	352	7.11	6.65	....	....	....
Pearl Underwriters*	......	......	....	....	....	....	....
Total	283,304	83,328	32.21	94.37	28.30	37.18	58.46
*Formerly Stuyvesant, all business reinsured with Pearl Assurance.							
(34) Wm. Thompson Group:							
Security of New Haven	72,220	21,748	29.74	23.08	43.14	41.56	48.54
American Insurance	82,856	21,192	25.54	43.70	44.51	43.27	54.07
Fire Assoc. of Philadelphia	126,277	63,993	53.13	28.02	38.72	48.66	48.44
Total	281,353	106,933	38.67	31.64	41.99	44.71	*48.96
*Including Universal experience.							
(35) General Fire of Paris Group:							
General Fire of Paris	130,103	51,556	38.27	48.37	41.43	56.73	66.58
Phenix Fire of Paris	115,912	47,563	38.90	46.50	41.82	57.00	58.59
Total	246,015	99,119	38.57	47.51	41.61	56.86	62.69
(36) Muir Beddal (Canada) Ltd. Group:							
Legal & General	151,376	77,975	45.95	49.79	64.73	66.83	39.78
Urbaine	77,022	41,503	59.12	45.42	65.14	84.37	71.57
Total	228,398	119,478	49.80	48.55	64.84	70.80	87.95
(37) St. Paul Group:							
Mercury Insurance	74,896	15,287	21.05	29.47	26.16	35.34	70.26
St. Paul Fire & Marine	145,921	43,473	28.45	35.03	32.76	43.61	97.04
Total	220,817	58,760	26.07	33.29	30.57	41.02	89.20
(38) Firemen's Fund Group:							
Firemen's Fund	149,536	42,722	26.92	32.77	39.85	52.21	73.83
Home Fire & Marine	58,753	20,657	34.52	43.67	42.09	43.94	62.36
Total	208,289	63,379	29.00	36.03	40.53	49.91	71.16
(39) Dale & Company Group:							
Hanover Fire	82,912	49,507	61.13	48.05	55.98	47.41	64.03
National Union	123,530	51,280	46.65	51.42	62.52	50.71	72.35
Total	206,442	100,787	52.79	49.98	59.74	49.25	68.39
(40) R. de Grand Pre Group:							
Granite State Fire	32,402	21,850	69.12	43.36	50.40	51.49	63.02
New Hampshire Fire	122,120	53,187	38.99	38.62	48.25	57.49	56.86
Total	154,522	75,037	44.66	39.50	48.62	56.50	57.87
(41) Canadian Surety Group:							
Camden Fire	69,913	21,380	35.50	46.56	66.26	57.87	73.47
Canadian Surety Co.	52,918	13,527	27.92	38.22	38.77	43.52	60.16
Total	122,831	34,907	32.12	42.63	54.45	51.65	67.69
(42) B—Individual Companies:							
Grain Ins. & Guar.	508,562	107,749	21.64	16.76	41.11	12.38	45.47
Travelers Fire	286,155	83,067	30.34	46.58	60.17	32.44	79.36
Nat. Fire of Hartford	251,760	91,651	35.68	48.52	32.17	69.58	62.90
Ocean Accident & Guar.	212,322	86,325	38.92	30.48	27.64	55.17	65.11
United States Fire	164,821	49,490	28.30	32.38	44.98	56.58	45.40
Sea Insurance	113,410	33,264	29.91	40.51	32.46	55.05	58.21
New York Underwriters	102,114	29,435	27.12	23.25	33.80	32.59	40.28
Westchester Fire	94,946	33,623	33.09	35.06	25.06	47.16	51.96
Glens Falls	91,013	30,404	29.38	36.40	41.26	75.86	74.86
Providence Washington	89,814	31,173	34.92	34.98	20.45	58.73	82.74
Rhode Island	85,471	28,045	27.65	48.75	80.27	36.74	63.51
Boston Ins.	52,504	20,902	37.28	28.75	44.50	41.87	66.37
Agricultural Co. of N.Y.	48,750	15,767	30.27	82.38	32.31	52.65	85.42
Bankers & Traders	35,242	4,814	13.35	46.98	37.71	34.11	39.46
Tokio Marine & Fire	33,198	12,998	37.48	33.25	23.93	78.78	29.66
Queensland	10,245	2,802	29.47	30.66	39.76	1.25	109.72
Transcontinental	8,379	205	2.40	67.93	143.33	59.44	102.13
Ins. Co. of Penn.	—13	155	19.60	28.07	19.15	69.81	61.82
TOTAL BOARD COS.	28,831,590	10,454,894	34.99	36.28	40.50	49.01	59.50

Non-Board Companies

(A)—Group Experience	Net prem. written 1936 $	Net losses incurred 1936 $	1936 %	1935 %	1934 %	1933 %	1932 %
(43) Shaw & Begg Group:							
Consolidated	95,097	53,302	57.32	48.61	68.11	62.05	96.89
Bankers & Shippers	90,082	34,604	43.92	38.13	....	....	....
Federal‡	208,628	90,326	45.13	24.63	48.81	48.72	55.67
Lumbermen's Insurance	64,911	37,097	50.65	28.72	42.96	48.94	51.42
Merchants' Fire Assur.	183,539	53,776	29.23	28.35	47.85	38.38	63.25
Millers National	125,903	51,045	42.70	39.43	60.19	39.24	73.93
New Jersey Insurance	75,096	24,845	41.78	35.40	25.75	34.30	54.65
Pacific Fire	133,685	53,596	33.66	42.09	53.05	38.03	71.84
Wellington‡	246,821	91,055	36.47	41.37	41.77	45.05	50.27
Total	1,223,762	489,646	40.23	37.60	49.10	*42.73	*64.43
‡Provincial licensed company; official figures.							
*Including Stuyvesant (now Pearl Underwriters) prior to 1934.							
(44) Massie & Renwick Group:							
Dominion Fire	282,415	75,737	27.23	36.78	35.88	38.95	47.05
Ensign Insurance	64,519	21,742	32.79	36.90	31.69	37.36	39.05
Firemen's Ins.	150,445	51,658	32.04	38.06	27.95	37.16	50.08
Girard Fire & Marine	30,016	11,501	39.12	48.23	26.65	34.56	78.94
National Ben Franklin	144,815	52,354	34.80	42.88	44.29	33.25	53.43
Northwestern National	145,452	38,809	24.81	36.96	35.45	33.16	42.00
Total	817,662	251,801	29.91	38.58	34.81	36.03	48.34
(45) J. E. Clements Ins. Group:							
Fire Ins. of Canada	280,232	116,582	41.51	46.67	51.63	49.74	57.74
Excess	43,339	4,571	17.87	0.04	....	....	....
Nationale of Paris	427,740	152,751	34.17	48.99	53.10	57.18	55.52
Total	751,311	273,904	36.35	56.70	52.54	54.55	58.35
(46) Corroon & Reynolds Group:							
Merchants & Manufacturers	193,801	67,132	35.82	53.22	41.14	59.71	74.45
American Equitable of N.Y.	210,047	148,578	68.24	36.90	59.18	54.52	55.84
New York Fire	188,727	85,839	46.67	67.47	52.67	52.12	72.70
Total	592,575	301,549	51.19	52.27	50.84	54.54	69.46
(47) Willis Faber Group:							
Provincial Ins.	276,087	116,037	41.22	49.59	48.15	63.73	82.14
Cornhill Ins.	193,240	80,033	38.14	33.13	38.76	64.92	58.44
British Oak	98,301	47,200	49.00	37.71	40.22	64.33	63.67
Total	567,628	243,270	41.40	41.53	43.24	*64.53	*‡68.73
*Exclusive of British Oak not in group prior to 1934.							
‡Including other companies not in group in 1933 and subsequent years.							
(48) Provident Group:							
North Star	72,201	32,854	54.37	....	....	....	....
British Colonial	......	......	....	37.29	58.51	68.47	74.69
Provident*	193,366	169,281	50.10	47.27	49.05	69.26	94.91
Switzerland General	142,042	11,881	23.56	....	....	....	....
Providence of Paris	154,714	70,245	51.45	51.14	39.94	53.24	52.73
Trans Canada	......	......	....	....	48.79	56.56	57.94
Total	562,323	284,261	48.57	52.38	49.58	63.57	....
*Provincial licensed company; official figures.							
(49) General Accident Group:							
General Acc. of Canada	74,911	22,023	28.56	46.09	23.77	34.55	44.61
General Acc. F. & L.	298,599	123,196	41.90	32.55	30.78	51.34	39.64
Scottish Canadian	64,190	32,637	45.67	36.58	17.58	34.31	40.10
Total	437,700	187,856	42.44	35.66	27.17	45.51	40.62
(50) Canadian General Group:							
Toronto General*	173,016	62,796	36.08	37.17	42.49	53.57	65.62
Canadian General	157,170	52,121	37.81	38.90	40.61	43.35	58.54
Total	330,186	114,917	36.85	38.30	41.77	48.79	62.30
*Provincial licensed company; official figures.							
(51) P. J. Perrin Group:*							
La Fonciere	222,202	74,835	34.66	50.04	50.10	42.11	68.44
Sussex Fire	87,992	31,265	36.98	46.14	53.04	50.97	65.61
Total	310,194	106,100	35.31	48.89	50.93	....	....
*Group as shown above complete only since 1934.							
(52) Dominion of Canada Group:							
Casualty Co. of Canada	37,783	5,430	15.05	15.47	28.74	47.24	50.72
Dom. of Canada General	176,173	44,743	23.95	22.34	31.98	27.88	37.26
Total	213,956	50,173	22.51	21.25	31.46	30.94	39.34
(53) T. Meunier Group:							
Rossia Insurance	103,016	22,359	21.36	38.51	43.98	46.52	58.69
Metropolitan Fire	69,053	21,060	30.13	27.46	42.65	54.33	72.79
Total	172,069	43,419	24.87	34.08	43.48	49.54	*68.90
*Including other companies not in group in 1933 and subsequent years.							
(54) B—Individual Companies:							
General of America	265,264	141,274	45.66	34.39	26.00	31.73	72.18
Union of Paris	245,824	99,661	49.04	39.10	42.27	63.48	82.18
Halifax Fire	241,232	74,749	33.22	37.49	32.29	45.36	71.91
American Reserve	152,817	60,374	49.93	30.33	59.26	48.22	74.01
American Home Fire	138,837	74,790	54.93	49.47	38.21	69.18	69.29
Baloise Fire	123,296	60,271	47.38	57.64	52.18	53.89	77.86
International	47,644	30,802	45.63	64.24	....	....	....
Svea	27,838	3,251	27.34	1.25	....	....	....
Pilot‡	25,915	6,964	26.87	65.62	61.40	88.33	112.74
Commerce Ins.	6,372	3,671	63.87	....	....	....	....
Automobile	2,788	101	8.36	20.12	7.23	51.40	19.26
‡Provincial licensed company; official figures.							
TOTAL NON-BOARD JOINT STOCK	7,257,193	2,902,804	39.96	42.00	43.47	48.90	65.90

Mutual Companies

(A)—Group Experience	Net prem. written 1936 $	Net losses incurred 1936 $	1936 %	1935 %	1934 %	1933 %	1932 %
(55) Wawanesa Mutual Group:							
Wawanesa Mutual	1,206,984	439,011	43.34	39.06	47.65	50.62	63.59
Wapiti	77,813	23,244	38.87	36.76	....	....	....
Total	1,284,797	462,255	43.09	38.90	47.65	50.62	63.59
(56) Ontario Cash Mutuals Group:							
Economical Mutual	308,158	109,940	36.53	31.96	33.81	45.3	67.2
Gore District Mut.‡	368,056	115,610	31.89	34.12	40.40	45.7	72.3
Perth Mutual‡	194,756	73,183	38.13	39.27	44.48	59.9	61.7
Waterloo Mutual‡	304,311	116,045	38.55	41.46	51.55	65.6	60.4
Total	1,175,281	414,778	35.87	36.60	42.41	54.1	65.5
‡Provincial licensed company; official figures.							
(57) Hardware Mutual Group:							
Hardware Dealers Mutual	210,668	54,783	26.16	48.59	26.92	26.08	50.21
Minnesota Implement Fire	224,616	59,472	26.74	47.52	26.97	26.08	50.31
Hardware Mutual	228,633	59,116	25.77	54.06	27.62	26.08	50.21
Total	663,917	173,371	26.22	50.03	27.18	26.08	50.31
(58) New England Factory Mutuals:							
American Mutual	11,111	6,428	79.65	....	....	....	....
Arkwright Mutual	41,808	24,148	72.48	....	....	....	....
Blackstone Mutual	25,249	12,431	60.08	....	....	....	....
Boston Manufacturers	45,212	30,527	398.47	....	....	....	....
Cotton & Woollen Mfrs.	9,513	4,601	168.41	....	....	....	....
Enterprise Mutual	11,111	6,428	79.65	....	....	....	....
Fall River	3,156	9,210	....	....	....	....	....
Firemen's Mutual	77,082	9,805	16.73	....	....	....	....
Hope Mutual	11,029	4,701	70.68	....	....	....	....
Industrial Mutual	4,756	2,301	169.82	....	....	....	....
Manufacturers Mutual	18,519	10,713	79.57	....	....	....	....
Mechanics Mutual	11,111	6,428	79.64	....	....	....	....
Merchants Mutual	14,607	6,804	57.66	....	....	....	....
Mill Owners Mutual	5,664	1,302	43.23	....	....	....	....
Paper Mill Mutual	5,733	2,909	91.28	....	....	....	....
Philadelphia Mfrs.	—24,100	4,396	....	....	....	....	....
Protection Mutual	8,496	1,952	67.22	....	....	....	....
Rhode Island Mutual	18,519	10,713	79.57	....	....	....	....
Rubber Manufacturers	9,513	4,601	168.41	....	....	....	....
State Mutual	22,223	12,856	79.62	....	....	....	....
What Cheer Mutual	11,029	4,701	70.68	....	....	....	....
Worcester Mfrs.	8,830	9,062	129.11	....	....	....	....
	350,171	187,017	94.44	....	....	....	....
(59) Lumbermen's Mutual Group:							
Central Manufacturers Mutual	70,719	25,521	36.96	35.50	17.31	23.64	65.54
Lumbermen's Mut. of Mansf.	43,692	17,671	37.79	71.20	44.19	39.16	81.83
Total	114,411	43,192	37.29	49.90	28.99	31.07	73.96
(60) B—Individual Companies:							
Northwestern Mutual	596,999	128,828	21.70	36.64	33.72	39.05	64.66
Commerce Mutual	363,331	107,194	30.34	39.05	44.62	52.91	46.55
Stanstead & Sherbrooke*	339,356	116,676	33.99	39.25	42.47	....	....
Millowners Mutual	248,495	49,133	19.91	35.75	28.14	41.05	48.01
Portage la Prairie	218,670	173,128	60.04	52.65	49.28	48.23	80.08
United Mutual	118,022	19,562	16.98	43.87	37.10	52.96	53.85
Lumber Mut. of Boston	86,180	46,331	52.52	69.80	24.22	61.79	87.59
Pennsylvania Lumbermen's	64,958	17,057	27.22	58.47	40.90	48.02	159.31
Indiana Lumbermen's	59,051	27,086	44.82	52.03	39.54	43.91	166.63
Ohio Farmers	42,900	10,550	24.44	53.57	25.40	35.17	61.63
Kings Mutual	42,147	26,963	50.48	54.83	53.07	37.94	88.41
Retail Lumbermen's	28,517	7,809	26.85	13.41	22.43	36.03	....
Pictou County Mut.	9,399	1,397	16.93	55.85	33.48	57.68	112.25
Antigonish Farm. Mut.	3,396	2,831	87.12	38.33	58.89	92.34	113.44
Cumberland Farm. Mut.	3,117	4,736	150.78	107.86	82.57	31.33	41.31
*Provincial licensed company; official figures.							
TOTAL MUTUAL COS.	5,816,115	2,019,949	36.75	41.74	39.20	44.94	....

Reciprocal Companies

	Net prem. written 1936 $	Net losses incurred 1936 $	1936 %	1935 %	1934 %	1933 %	1932 %
(61) Associated Reciprocal Underwriters Group:							
Affil. Underwriters	115,027	93,941	96.38	27.78	23.82	28.51	67.38
Fireproof Sprinklered	8,484	724	8.66	8.23	9.26	17.32	2.97
Individual Underw.	75,625	20,024	27.27	24.21	18.89	26.32	20.19
Metropolitan Inter-Insurers	45,014	19,969	44.85	30.47	12.49	15.26	40.33
N. Y. Reciprocal	56,318	6,297	11.84	26.51	15.17	6.59	22.42
Total	300,468	140,955	50.89	26.34	17.93	20.24	35.97
(62) Lumbermen's Und. Alliance Group:							
Inter Insurers Exch.	982	50	2.79	29.29	....	21.86	79.87
Lumbermen's U. Alliance	217,333	151,663	80.55	30.00	208.88	47.44	296.05
Underwriters' Exchange	8,427	346	4.57	31.67	0.24	6.37	11.76
Total	226,742	152,059	76.93	30.07	194.77	44.36	281.86
(63) Canners Exchange							
Canners Exchange	40,224	12,952	28.43	....	....	....	....
Warner Reciprocal	1,875	......	....	....	....	....	....
	42,099	12,952	27.51	....	....	....	....
(64) Individual Companies:							
Manufacturing Lumbermen's	......	......	....	31.46	270.96	71.03	206.40
American Exchange U.	10,827	135	1.10	1.78	0.68	3.64	1.56
Can. Recip. Underwriters*	8,065	585	7.06	44.77	10.42	....	....
*Provincial licensed company; official figures.							
TOTAL RECIPROCALS	588,201	306,686	56.56	30.45	98.67	36.96	....
GRAND TOTAL FIRE COS.	42,492,218	15,680,745	36.33	37.73	41.67	48.41	61.50

NOTE:—Loss figures include adjustment expenses except in 1932 and 1933.

Hail

(Dominion Licensed Companies)

(A)—Group Experience:	Net prems. written $	Net losses incurred $	Ratio %
Aetna-Alliance Ins.			
Aetna	17,796	8,215	46.16
Ins. of N. A.	30,141	9,683	32.13
Spring. F. & Mar.	26,373	8,473	32.13
Sentinel	754	242	32.10
World F. & Mar.	12,345	1,468	11.89
Mich. Fire & M.	3,014	968	32.12
	90,423	29,049	32.92
Continental			
Continental Ins.	52,043	28,016	53.83
Fidelity Phoenix	34,874	15,532	44.54
First American	30,492	16,011	52.51
Maryland	7,280	3,817	52.43
Niagara	17,051	6,092	40.48
	141,740	68,468	48.30
Hartford			
Hartford Fire	57,706	13,960	24.19
Citizens of N.J.	16,334	6,861	42.00
N. Y. Underwrit.	6,974	1,576	22.60
	81,014	22,397	27.64
Phoenix of Hartford			
Phoenix Ins.	38,357	13,728	35.79
Connecticut	23,146	8,284	35.79
Equitable Fire	4,629	1,657	35.80
Prov. Washington	33,066	11,835	35.79
Westchester	33,066	11,835	35.79
	132,264	47,339	36.54
(B)—Individual Companies:			
Alliance Assur.	13,947	3,152	22.60
Amer. Alliance	4,440	1,809	40.74
Bee Hail	15,815	6,256	39.56
Canada Security	14,627	4,375	29.91
County Fire	888	362	40.77
Gen Cas. of Paris	95,139	31,952	33.58
Great American	39,069	15,921	40.75
Home Ins.	145,779	33,592	23.04
Lond. & Scottish	6,573	1,049	15.96
Northwest Mut.	5	....	....
St. Paul F. & M.	33,510	5,972	17.82
Grand Total, 1936	815,233	273,503	33.53
1935	1,068,670	636,922	59.60

Weather

	Net prems. written $	Net losses incurred $	Ratio %
Hartford Fire	3,966	602	15.18
Home Insurance	2,080	389	18.70
Toronto Gen.*	1,003	422	42.08
1936	7,049	1,413	20.05

*Provincial licensed company.

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Automobile Underwriters' Experience in 1936

Automobile Loss Ratio 2 Points Higher in 1936

Background of the recent jump of 5% in automobile insurance rates is afforded by figures on 1936 business as reported by the companies to the Dominion and Ontario departments of insurance.

Completely reversing the experience in fire insurance, the year saw substantially higher premium volume in automobile lines, but a more than proportionate rise in losses. As a result, the ratio of losses incurred to net premiums written, as reported by Dominion licensed companies advanced to 56.38%, two full points above the previous year.

As reported to G. D. Finlayson, federal superintendent of insurance, business of the year amounted to $13.5 millions as against slightly less than $12 millions in 1935. Losses were up $1.1 million at $7.6 millions. Insurance men can see no check to the rising tide of losses in the immediate future, holding that claims are bound to increase with a greater number of cars and heavier traffic.

Largest group is again Shaw & Begg, which, with net premiums of $958,022, has widened the margin over the Canadian General group to well over $200,000. Largest individual insurer not included in a group was General Exchange which wrote premiums of $642,000. Substantial gains in ranking were made by Foncier Transport, Glens Falls and St. Paul.

The figures in the accompanying tables are those of the Dominion Department of Insurance, supplemented by returns of some of the larger provincially licensed companies to the Ontario department. Loss figures for the last few years are exclusive of adjustment expenses except in companies licensed by Ontario, where these are included in the published returns. No tabulation has been made of operations of Lloyd's of London, which, of course, operate on a somewhat different basis to the other insurers. For purposes of comparison, however, underwriters at Lloyd's wrote almost $1.4 million of automobile premiums in Canada last year, with a written loss ratio of about 62%.

Comparative figures for the leading 25 groups and companies, on the basis of premium volume, are as follows:

Automobile Underwriters, 1936

	Net Premiums Written 1936 $	Loss Ratio 1936 %	Loss Ratio 1935 %
Shaw & Begg	958,022	51.36	58.41
Canadian General	739,471	65.17	57.29
General Exchange*	641,970	52.72	49.63
Brit. Amer.-Western	580,214	56.63	51.28
General Accident	541,014	66.28	66.29
Foncier Transport*	517,151	65.33	54.66
Pilot*	452,338	66.34	63.10
Phoenix of London	434,839	56.41	45.86
Employers' Liability	431,089	61.45	52.54
Dom. of Can. Gen.	426,807	45.78	47.91
Glens Falls*	413,688	47.81	41.54
Willis Faber	331,756	62.67	51.76
Liverpool & L. & G.	329,561	66.50	54.01
Norwich Union	311,849	55.63	55.60
St. Paul	309,965	52.84	45.43
Wawanesa	306,834	55.18	47.61
London & Lanc.	288,702	55.76	59.74
Royal	282,625	61.50	52.86
Union of Paris*	282,298	60.21	65.30
Canadian Fire	282,227	52.33	45.21
Commercial Union	265,025	59.49	59.80
Travelers'	255,689	46.89	38.71
Lumbermen's	245,005	49.51	35.52
Ocean Accident*	235,322	49.37	40.55
Halifax*	232,192	45.84	48.15

*Individual company.

Automobile Insurance Experience, 1936, Analyzed by Groups and Individual Companies

(Official Federal and Ontario Government Figures—Ranked in Order of Net Premiums Written)

	Net prems. written $	Net losses incurred $	Ratio of losses incurred to premiums written 1936 %	1935 %	1934 %	1933 %	1932 %
(1) Shaw & Begg Group:							
American Auto. Fire	138,636	50,764	36.62	32.67	31.8	24.6	31.4
American Auto. Ins.	472,942	236,123	49.93	72.81	65.6	46.7	60.7
Consolidated	165,741	96,689	58.34	54.33	65.6	56.1	57.6
New Jersey	......	......	....	....	115.3	35.8	62.8
Wellington Fire‡	180,703	108,490	60.04	41.80	74.6	49.6	24.0
Total	958,022	492,066	51.36	58.41	61.5	*48.7	*51.9
‡Provincial licensed company; official figures.							
*Including Stuyvesant (now Pearl Underwriters) and Lloyd's prior to 1934.							
(2) Canadian General Group:							
Canadian General	403,880	257,100	63.66	61.35	57.4	52.2	51.1
Toronto General‡	335,591	224,848	66.99	52.11	61.3	41.9	36.8
Total	739,471	481,948	65.17	57.29	59.2	47.6	44.1
‡Provincial licensed company; official figures.							
(3) British America-Western Group:							
British America	150,404	87,463	53.15	50.93	45.5	41.4	49.1
British Canadian Ins.	34,909	19,875	56.93	52.63	56.8	35.2	46.0
British Empire	72,691	39,977	55.00	51.82	51.1	39.5	45.9
Imperial Guar. & Acc.	50,363	29,301	58.18	52.41	48.9	39.6	44.2
Western Assur.	271,847	152,013	55.92	50.93	44.7	39.3	44.5
Total	580,214	328,629	56.63	51.28	46.9	39.6	46.0
(4) General Accident Group:							
General Acc. of Can.	409,848	288,368	70.36	69.23	45.7	32.4	35.5
General Acc., Fire & Life	131,166	70,244	53.55	52.60	42.6	28.0	34.2
Total	541,014	358,612	66.28	66.29	45.3	31.8	35.3
(5) Phoenix of London Group:							
London Guar. & A.	187,129	114,864	61.38	53.77	49.8	50.2	42.3
Phoenix Assurance	201,792	106,393	52.72	40.11	33.9	53.3	67.5
Union Mar. & General	45,918	24,069	52.42	38.36	42.6	38.7	44.0
Total	434,839	245,326	56.41	45.86	42.4	50.1	53.1
(6) Employers' Liability Group:							
Employers' Liability	405,569	254,054	62.64	40.13	71.4	45.4	50.3
Merchant's Marine	25,520	10,866	42.58	100.06	16.6	31.0	49.3
Total	431,089	264,920	61.45	52.54	69.4	45.0	50.3
(7) Dominion of Canada Group:							
Casualty Co. of Canada	80,595	35,643	44.22	44.56	44.8	47.0	59.0
D. of C. General	346,212	159,780	46.15	48.63	48.0	40.5	45.0
Total	426,807	195,423	45.78	47.91	47.4	41.6	47.4
(8) Willis Faber Group:							
Cornhill	90,153	51,425	57.04	47.97	67.2	40.8	50.1
Provincial Insur.	145,855	107,188	73.49	49.47	59.3	35.3	36.0
British Oak	95,748	49,327	51.52	58.53	51.3	41.4	35.0
Total	331,756	207,940	62.67	51.76	59.6	37.4	40.7
(9) Liverpool & London & Globe Group:							
Central Ins.	......	......	....	....	....	....	57.6
Globe Indemnity of Canada	197,283	123,279	62.49	56.28	54.6	36.7	51.8
Liverpool & L. & Globe	111,042	83,005	74.75	50.23	50.0	38.9	34.3
Liverpool-Manitoba	21,236	12,880	60.65	53.42	51.7	43.4	32.3
Total	329,561	219,164	66.50	54.01	52.9	37.9	45.4
(10) Norwich Union Group:							
Canada Security	67,738	29,382	43.38	51.09	54.2	77.7	63.4
Norwich Union Fire	244,111	144,111	59.04	56.81	42.8	54.4	52.4
Total	311,849	173,493	55.63	55.60	44.9	59.4	54.8
(11) St. Paul Group:							
Mercury Insurance	8,090	3,189	39.42	27.49	12.3	63.4	44.8
St. Paul Fire & Marine	249,739	133,162	53.32	44.87	44.0	52.5	44.0
St. Paul Mercury	52,136	27,457	52.66	50.66	148.8	35.6	161.1
Total	309,965	163,808	52.84	45,43	55.0	50.9	54.6
(12) Wawanesa Mutual Group:							
Wawanesa	261,995	147,231	56.20	48.66	43.5	42.1	59.8
Wapiti	44,839	22,092	49.27	41.30	....	....	....
Total	306,834	169,323	55.18	47.61	43.5	42.1	59.8
(13) London & Lancashire Group:							
Hand-in-Hand‡	4,521	319	7.06	20.21	70.2	29.4	34.1
Law, Union & Rock	94,153	52,886	56.17	77.15	39.5	29.4	69.6
Lon. & Lanc. Ins.	36,186	29,836	82.45	73.78	41.1	26.7	99.1
London & Lanc. G. & A.	137,494	67,304	48.95	51.79	34.2	43.6	42.8
Merchants' Fire Ins.‡	16,348	10,640	65.08	8.30	60.4	87.3	53.3
Total	288,702	160,935	55.76	59.74	38.1	38.8	55.8
‡Provincial licensed company; official figures.							
(14) Royal Group:							
Queen Insurance	20,075	9,951	49.57	37.32	34.3	35.7	28.6
Royal Insurance	245,833	155,592	63.29	55.21	50.7	23.6	64.7
Newark Fire	16,717	8,296	49.63	37.44	33.8	37.2	19.6
Total	282,625	173,839	61.50	52.86	48.5	25.4	58.7
(15) Canadian Fire Group:							
Canadian Fire	125,176	56,180	44.88	34.73	32.2	30.2	41.5
Canadian Indemnity	157,051	91,534	58.28	53.49	52.4	36.5	60.3
Total	282,227	173,839	61.50	52.86	48.5	25.4	58.7
(16) Commercial Union Group:							
Brit. General Ins.	26,266	20,201	76.91	44.18	19.3	54.1	37.7
Canada Acc. & Fire	110,575	79,588	71.98	55.80	45.4	32.5	52.8
Commer. Union Assur.	59,474	27,740	46.64	89.93	44.4	32.8	55.5
Palatine Insurance	31,400	13,419	42.74	44.24	27.4	38.5	55.3
Union Assurance	37,310	16,738	44.86	51.65	31.8	16.9	57.0
Total	265,025	157,686	59.49	59.80	38.3	33.3	53.4
(17) Travelers' Group:							
Travelers Fire	31,843	6,500	20.41	27.79	24.5	16.2	36.5
Travelers Indemnity	223,846	113,412	50.67	40.45	62.8	44.3	40.2
Total	255,689	119,912	46.89	38.71	57.2	40.0	39.5
(18) Lumbermens Group:							
Lumbermen's Mutual Cas.	204,805	114,103	55.71	37.64	66.2	51.2	33.6
Central Manufac. Mutual	40,200	7,217	17.95	18.75	16.0	15.2	19.5
Total	245,005	121,320	49.51	35.52	57.2	45.7	31.5
(19) Royal Exchange Group:							
Car & General	34,950	15,422	44.13	32.61	30.5	17.7	55.0
Motor Union	48,684	8,532	17.53	48.35	50.4	34.8	47.9
Royal Exchange	81,264	37,712	46.41	53.20	48.2	38.3	74.0
United British	64,546	26,576	41.17	77.92	44.0	36.1	49.8
Total	229,444	88,242	38.45	55.65	45.2	34.1	61.7
(20) Massie & Renwick Group:							
Dominion Fire	42,199	18,318	43.41	26.76	31.9	28.2	35.5
Metropolitan Cas.	156,116	126,482	81.02	78.57	71.4	35.7	47.4
Natl. Ben Franklin	5,736	2,060	35.98	55.94	93.5	21.3	72.3
Northwestern National	12,129	4,312	35.55	39.35	36.3	16.3	17.7
Total	216,180	151,172	69.92	66.03	61.4	32.4	43.2
(21) Provident Group:							
North Star	10,766	5,392	50.08	....	....	....	....
British Colonial	......	......	....	....	80.5	59.0	45.3
Provident‡	204,838	227,828	111.22	79.70	70.1	51.3	60.5
Trans Canada	......	......	....	....	88.2	54.5	75.5
Total	215,604	233,220	108.17	....	75.5	54.5	62.3
‡Provincial licensed company; official figures.							
(22) Home Group:							
Franklin Fire	......	......	....	....	....	....	....
Home Indemnity	......	......	....	....	....	99.3	80.0
Home Insurance	210,628	93,268	44.28	50.67	39.8	....	....
Homestead	......	......	....	....	....	....	....
National Liberty	......	......	....	....	....	....	....
Total	210,628	93,268	44.28	50.67	39.8	99.3	80.0
(23) London Assurance Group:							
British Law	15,345	6,173	40.23	48.54	43.8	46.2	67.2
Guildhall Insurance	165,658	86,973	52.50	73.62	59.2	44.0	47.4
London Assurance	29,589	14,781	49.95	40.41	52.8	33.5	43.6
Total	210,592	107,927	51.24	67.80	57.8	43.0	48.2
(24) Northern Group:							
London & Scottish Assce.	11,695	5,999	51.30	11.21	31.3	....	74.9
Northern Assurance	123,878	60,945	49.20	37.39	50.4	51.9	45.3
Scottish Metropolitan	33,929	23,448	69.11	36.40	73.1	32.9	64.5
World Marine & General	32,544	20,225	62.15	50.93	56.0	33.4	47.8
Total	202,046	110,617	54.74	37.38	54.1	41.7	51.5
(25) Hartford Group:							
Hartford Acc. & Ind.	116,233	58,570	50.39	54.48	62.8	49.0	54.2
Hartford Fire	17,353	6,384	36.79	27.99	26.5	29.4	51.7
London-Canada Ins.	62,236	32,245	51.81	55.55	48.0	55.5	42.4
Total	195,822	97,199	49.63	52.28	55.4	48.4	50.7
(26) North British Group:							
North British	107,300	75,076	69.97	47.92	25.8	47.6	50.1
Occidental Fire	23,152	14,912	64.41	32.09	31.3	36.7	33.8
Railway Passengers	61,936	10,245	16.54	33.01	26.1	42.7	51.2
Total	192,388	100,233	52.09	40.47	26.9	43.7	47.0
(27) Union of Canton Group:							
British Traders	65,194	28,919	44.36	46.62	45.8	37.3	52.0
China Fire	......	......	....	7.25	60.7	10.3	19.5
Union of Canton	122,074	55,905	45.80	58.68	41.2	26.6	46.4
Beaver Fire	735	361	49.12	32.73	23.0	14.0	90.9
Total	188,003	85,185	45.31	54.94	42.5	29.3	47.8
(28) Century Group:							
Anglo-Scottish Ins.	56,291	32,762	58.20	69.82	52.8	35.9	58.9
Century Insurance	56,714	34,398	60.65	66.00	46.5	40.8	63.3
Pacific Coast Fire	55,728	34,398	61.72	67.33	53.3	36.3	39.8
Southern Insurance	18,764	11,466	61.11	66.66	52.8	36.0	40.9
Total	187,497	113,024	60.28	67.60	51.1	37.5	50.5
(29) Alliance Group:							
Alliance Assurance	146,222	100,456	68.65	60.98	68.6	47.9	38.9
Westminster Fire	....	......	....	....	....	....	....
Total	146,223	100,456	68.65	60.98	68.6	47.9	38.9
(30) General of America Group:							
First National of Amer.	......	......	....	....	....	....	....
Gen. Cas of America	91,827	76,972	83.82	57.70	73.0	36.5	79.9
Gen. Ins. of America	54,009	24,477	45.32	32.57	30.8	35.0	38.5
Total	145,836	101,449	69.56	50.01	58.2	36.0	68.9
(31) U. S. Fidelity Group:							
Fidelity of Canada	58,707	36,152	61.58	59.24	59.8	37.7	67.9
U. S. Fidelity & Guar.	79,950	109,843	137.39	44.96	70.4	40.7	89.7
Total	138,657	145,995	105.29	51.61	66.2	39.5	80.6
(32) Sun Group:							
Imperial Insurance	17,533	8,949	51.04	59.73	36.9	32.2	57.1
London County	18,178	14,167	77.93	59.39	26.2	....	....
Patriotic	9,262	8,963	96.77	7.07	20.2	....	....
Sun Insurance	61,365	27,156	44.25	45.58	47.9	42.1	40.6
Total	106,338	59,235	42.78	47.81	41.8	38.8	46.4
(33) Yorkshire Group:							
London & Prov.	19,626	10,866	55.37	28.69	48.1	39.3	48.7
Yorkshire Ins.	86,317	34,447	39.91	45.95	33.1	53.7	43.4
Total	105,943	45,313	42.77	42.42	35.3	52.0	44.0
(34) Canadian Surety Group:							
Camden Fire	3,837	2,795	72.84	71.29	55.4	10.4	27.0
Canadian Surety	99,051	46,097	46.54	50.07	44.3	38.2	48.5
New York Casualty	......	......	....	....	....	....	....
Total	102,888	48,892	47.51	51.40	45.0	36.0	47.2
(35) Northwestern Mutual Group:							
Northwestern Mutual	60,608	23,316	38.47	24.25	25.9	23.4	33.1
Northwest. Casualty	37,109	16,189	43.63	55.65	84.3	39.6	73.7
Total	97,717	39,505	40.42	35.84	46.1	....	....
(36) Pearl Group:							
Pearl Assurance	70,618	29,559	41.86	38.30	55.1	40.7	56.1
Pearl Underwriters	......	......	....	....	....	....	....
Eureka-Security Fire & Mar.	......	......	....	....	....	....	....
Total	70,618	29,559	41.86	38.30	55.1	....	....
(37) Great American Group:							
American Alliance	2,452	950	38.74	52.62	48.7	33.4	38.5
County Fire of Phila.	490	190	38.78	55.24	48.5	33.3	38.5
Great American Ind.	44,263	19,318	43.64	81.33	29.1	4.8	116.9
Great American Ins.	21,577	8,361	38.75	55.70	48.7	33.4	38.5
Total	68,782	28,819	41.89	71.57	36.5	15.6	84.2
(38) Chubb & Son Group:							
Marine	4,737	2,718	57.38	32.57	24.0	....	....
Federal Ins.	45,190	25,749	56.98	62.55	34.4	35.7	40.9
U. S. Guarantee	15,236	7,152	46.94	12.20	55.0	23.9	61.3
Total	65,163	35,619	54.66	45.94	39.6	28.0	44.2
(39) North American Group:							
Alliance Ins.	8,899	4,608	51.78	62.62	44.3	25.1	44.4
Indemnity Insur.	40,299	25,137	62.38	114.55	91.6	111.9	85.8
Insurance Co. of N. A.	12,426	2,466	19.85	27.91	26.8	21.1	42.3
Total	61,624	32,211	52.27	90.59	71.4	78.4	69.6
(40) Boston Group:							
Agricultural	13,087	8,304	63.45	28.06	25.5	25.6	2.7
Boston	3,472	2,194	63.19	50.41	15.4	....	....
Total	16,559	10,498	63.39	36.16	22.8	....	....
(41) Hardware Mutual Group:							
Hard. Dealers' Mutual	2,851	834	29.25	29.89	5.0	13.2	15.3
Minn. Implement Mutual	2,851	834	29.25	29.89	5.0	13.2	15.3
Hardware Mutual	2,851	834	29.25	29.89	5.0	13.2	15.3
Total	8,553	2,502	29.25	29.89	5.0	....	....
(42) William Thompson Group:							
Security Ins.	2,377	349	14.68	55.61	10.8	5.5	49.2
American Ins.	1,499	323	21.55	11.24	13.7	6.8	....
Fire Assoc. of Phil.	163	—14,984	....	....	....	46.1	....
Total	4,039	—14,312	....	39.57	11.6	....	....
(43) Springfield Group:							
Sentinel Fire	—1	......	....	....	5.9	....	20.4
Springfield Fire & Marine	—7	......	....	....	.7	....	32.3
Michigan Fire	—1	......	....	....	....	....	....
Total	—9	......	....	....	....	....	....
(44) Individual Companies:							
General Exchange	641,970	338,437	52.72	49.63	37.1	35.7	43.7
Foncier Transport & Ac'dnt	517,151	337,861	65.33	54.66	39.1	....	....
Pilot‡	452,338	300,061	66.34	63.10	47.8	49.0	46.1
Glens Falls	413,688	197,767	47.81	41.54	34.4	38.2	41.9
L'Union Fire of Paris	282,298	161,971	60.21	65.30	57.8	45.2	41.4
Ocean Accident	235,322	116,179	49.37	40.55	44.6	57.4	45.4
Halifax	232,192	106,429	45.84	48.15	79.2	58.7	33.7
Guardian Ins. Co.	228,261	108,059	47.34	55.27	62.7	50.6	54.4
Zurich	198,265	96,608	48.73	62.50	64.2	62.9	48.4
Prudential Assurance	144,515	75,095	51.96	64.52	66.4	35.2	45.1
Merchants' Casualty	134,192	93,104	69.38	42.58	44.6	48.3	36.5
Employers' Reinsurance	125,407	125,481	100.06	40.71	35.0	28.9	25.0
Atlas	96,643	40,269	41.67	46.68	46.6	16.3	....
Gen. Casualty of Paris	92,279	92,650	100.40	53.96	38.9	38.6	39.1
American Home Fire	82,052	52,882	64.45	36.75	49.5	39.4	55.9
Maryland Casualty	70,390	32,048	45.53	51.21	38.3	129.4	49.3
Legal & General	66,159	40,463	61.16	81.08	64.4	49.7	33.5
Scottish Union	59,578	40,511	68.00	39.18	51.5	33.8	63.2
Bankers & Traders	37,777	23,845	63.12	91.26	123.3	2.2	....
United Pacific Casualty	16,570	17,963	108.41	19.81	142.9	....	....
Providence Washington	15,071	6,692	44.40	29.73	38.2	104.9	45.3
Commerce Mutual	14,776	14,262	96.52	20.34	32.3	19.0	30.7
Caledonian	13,356	10,682	79.98	185.75	23.4	45.9	20.9
New Hampshire	9,647	4,838	50.15	55.97	37.7	18.9	21.0
National Union Fire	6,979	2,710	38.83	15.81	18.5	229.2	300.5
Ohio Farmers	6,663	2,270	34.07	49.48	50.9	55.7	13.3
Continental Casualty	2,348	18,187	543.22	87.90	58.2	51.6	60.0
N. Y. Underwriters	302	6	1.99	25.70	.2	4.3	22.7
Rhode Island	—26	—18	....	57.79	30.6	....	....
Portage la Prairie	—311	—3,371	....	....	64.3	63.0	42.0
Lumber. Mut. of Mansfield	......	......	....	....	21.7	3.4	2.3
British Crown	......	......	....	....	....	....	....
Insurance Co. of Penn.	......	......	....	....	....	132.6	60.2

‡Provincial licensed company; official figures.

Note:—Loss figures are exclusive of adjustment expenses except in 1932.

Forgery

	Net prems. written $	Net losses incurred $	Ratio %
Canadian Gen.	736	2,764	375.54
Canadian Indem.	2,655	273	10.28
Canadian Surety	1,758	1,057	60.13
Fidelity Insur.	762	......	....
Globe Indemnity	5,553	—23	....
Grain Insurance.	2,446	31	1.27
Indemnity Ins.	14,688	—188	....
Liv & Lon. & Gl.	1,651	—3	....
Maryland Cas.	550	......	....
National Surety.	7,323	842	11.51
Royal Insurance.	12,959	—70	....
U. S. Fid. & Guar.	14,048	—12,721	....
1936	65,129	—8,038	....
1935	46,741	15,654	33.49

North British & Mercantile Insurance Company Limited
Estd. 1809

Railway Passengers Assurance Company

The Occidental Fire Insurance Company

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Higher Loss Ratio In Casualty Lines

Reflecting mainly the less favorable automobile insurance experience in 1936, the ratio of premiums written in casualty lines to losses incurred rose to 47.32% compared with 44.2% in the previous year. Volume of business transacted increased substantially during the year to $28.6 millions, almost $2.4 millions above the 1935 level, but losses increased more than proportionately.

Comparative underwriting results of companies licensed by the Dominion Department of Insurance are summarized in the following table:

CASUALTY INSURANCE IN CANADA, 1936

	Net premiums written 1936 $	Net premiums written 1935 $	Net losses incurred 1936 $	Loss ratio 1936 %	Loss ratio 1935 %	Loss ratio 1934 %
Accident:						
(1) Personal	3,049,560	2,842,908	1,197,206	39.26	43.68	50.49
(2) Empl. liab. & comp.	488,449	410,189	186,105	38.10	49.30	42.72
(3) Other	1,649,633	1,524,248	560,913	34.00	41.73	38.92
Acc. & sickness combined	1,802,645	1,689,975	1,095,694	60.78	59.25	56.53
Falling aircraft	491	101	......	....	....	34.90
Automobile	13,510,431	11,973,477	7,617,691	56.38	54.38	51.49
Aviation	36,316	21,851	15,474	54.04	....	64.42
Burglary	1,345,343	1,231,268	540,325	40.16	50.92	46.05
Credit	171,809	169,828	—6,100	....	20.22	16.92
Earthquake	5,396	6,943	......	....	0.58	....
Machinery	196,665	142,510	93,328	47.46	26.64	20.49
Explosion (riot & civil comm.)	38,578	34,863	—13	....	6.54	0.47
Forgery	65,129	46,741	—8,038	....	33.49	22.57
Fraud	11,955	13,612	3,870	32.37	27.47	25.39
Guarantee:						
(1) Fidelity	1,092,295	1,157,141	282,294	25.84	27.09	25.95
(2) Surety	761,953	668,515	37,822	4.96	8.28	16.38
Hail	815,233	1,068,670	273,503	33.55	59.60	95.78
Inland transp.	1,355,050	1,235,323	518,867	38.29	35.97	33.70
Livestock	26,767	23,918	18,860	70.45	76.37	82.77
Personal property	125.003	......	56,800	45.44	....	....
Sickness	1,417,688	1,308,852	944,247	66.60	63.47	56.06
Steam boiler	438,954	472,889	28,230	6.43	6.51	4.44
Tornado	161,336	154,175	61,890	38.36	31.63	32.62
	28,568,679	26,197,997	13,518,968	47.32	*44.20	*45.10

*Including plate glass experience.

Personal Property

	Net prems. written $	Net losses incurred $	Ratio %
Aetna Insurance	35,529	15,728	44.27
Alliance Assur.	1,971	656	33.28
Amer. Alliance	96	.....	....
County Fire	19	.....	....
Dom. of Can. Gen.	13,005	7,233	55.62
Great American	846	.....	....
Hardware Dealers	135	.....	...
Hardware Mutual	135	.....	....
Home Insurance	35,178	25,904	73.64
Minn. Implement	135	.....	....
North Brit. & M.	6,030	1,458	24.18
Northern Assur.	8,927	630	7.06
Ocean Accident	8,425	1,835	21.78
Rly. Passengers	1,232	620	50.32
Royal Exchange	869	279	32.11
Union Assurance	3,438	350	10.18
World Fire & M.	3,799	1,196	31.48
World Marine	3,695	222	6.01
Yorkshire	1,539	689	44.77
1936	125,003	56,800	45.44

Note—The above tabulation is incomplete for the reason that many companies have been unable for 1936 to separate the business of this class from that of other classes with which it has heretofore been combined. It is hoped that for the year 1937 the said tabulation will have been completed and that this tabulation will hereafter accurately indicate the volume of business of this class.

Property

	Net prems. written $	Net losses incurred $	Ratio %
Aetna Insurance	8,973	.....	....
Continental Ins.	28	.....	....
Employers' Liab.	4,476	1,367	30.54
Fidelity-Phenix	2,408	1,547	64.24
World F. & Mar.	15	.....	....
1936	15,900	2,914	18.33

Note—The above tabulation is incomplete for the reason that many companies have been unable for 1936 to separate the business of this class from that of other classes with which it has heretofore been combined. It is hoped that for the year 1937 the said separation will have been completed and that this tabulation will hereafter accurately indicate the volume of business of this class.

Livestock

	Net prems. written $	Net losses incurred $	Ratio %
Hartford Livestock	20,729	12,560	60.59
Indemnity Insur.	3,629	1,600	44.09
Yorkshire	2,409	4,700	195.10
1936	26,767	18,860	70.45
1935	23,918	18,265	76.37

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GENERAL ACCIDENT
Assurance Company
of Canada
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SCOTTISH CANADIAN
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Burglary

(Official Government Figures)
(Dominion Licensed Companies)
(A)—Group Experience

	Net prems. written $	Net losses incurred $	Ratio %
Canadian Surety			
American Surety	3,977	190	4.78
Canadian Surety	22,242	7,660	34.44
	26,219	7,850	29.93
British-America Western			
British America	12,506	5,862	46.87
British Canadian	4,548	1,954	42.96
British Empire	3,868	1,494	38.62
Imp. Guar. & Acc.	6,971	2,744	39.36
Western Assur.	21,713	10,224	42.09
	49,606	22,278	44.91
Canadian Fire			
Canadian Fire	6,273	843	13.44
Canadian Indem.	70,757	26,288	37.15
	77,030	27,131	35.23
Canadian General			
Canadian General	56,028	18,185	32.46
Toronto General*	20,629	7,975	38.66
	76,657	26,160	34.13
Commercial Union			
Canada Acc. & F.	14,438	2,730	18.91
Union Assur.	7,334	3,525	48.06
Commercial Union Assur.	8,775	2,893	32.97
	30,547	9,148	29.95
Dominion of Canada			
Casualty Co	17,239	8,575	49.74
Dom. of Can. Gen.	57,927	15,970	27.57
	75,166	24,545	32.65
General Accident			
Gen. Acc. of Can.	59,549	25,698	43.15
Gen. Acc., F. & L.	10,068	5,387	53.51
	69,617	31,085	44.64
London & Lancashire			
Law Union & Rock	4,014	4,326	107.77
London & Lanc. G. & A.	17,749	6,451	36.35
	21,763	10,777	49.52
North British & Mercantile			
North Brit. & M.	28,041	8,597	30.66
Occidental Fire	2,580	1,391	53.91
Railway Pass.	7,547	5,013	66.42
	38,168	15,001	39.30
Northern			
Lond. & Scottish	4,069	1,426	35.05
Northern Assur.	34,102	13,090	38.38
World Marine	8,037	5,107	63.54
	46,208	19,623	42.51
Norwich Union			
Canada Security	4,759	2,580	54.21
Norwich Union	26,610	12,675	47.63
	31,369	15,255	48.62
Phoenix of London			
Union Marine	3,348	1,636	48.86
Lond. Guar. & A.	23,048	9,994	43.36
Phoenix Assur.	14,294	5,169	36.16
	40,690	16,799	41.27
Royal, Liverpool & L. & G.			
Globe Indem.	51,170	23,968	46.84
Liverp'l & L. & G.	6,597	2,664	40.38
Royal Insurance	52,291	25,277	48.34
	110,058	51,909	47.19
Sun			
Sun Insurance	10,745	4,301	40.03
Imperial Ins.	3,865	1,480	38.29
	14,610	5,781	39.60
United States Fidelity			
Fidel. Ins. of Can.	20,263	14,819	73.13
U. S. Fid. & Guar.	53,974	25,177	46.65
	74,237	39,996	53.97
Yorkshire			
London & Prov.	6,603	1,805	27.34
Yorkshire	16,409	6,464	39.39
	13,012	8,269	63.60
(B)—Individual Companies:			
Alliance Assur.	18,871	10,799	57.23
Anglo-Scottish	2,274	985	43.32
Atlas	11,047	5,749	52.04
Brit. Northwest'n	6,319	2,585	40.91
Century Ins.	4,707	—522	....
Continental Cas.	3,585	425	11.85
Employers' Liab.	70,802	27,770	39.22
Employ. Reins.	7,900	1,387	17.56
Federal*	10,851	9,436	86.96
Fidel. & Casualty	1,234	.....	....
Foncier Transport & Accident	11,488	8,211	71.47
General Casualty of Paris	35,135	17,833	50.76
Grain Insurance	13,471	4,614	34.25
Guardian Insur.	38,511	17,207	44.68
Guildhall	5,338	4,248	79.58
Hartford Accident	22,258	9,578	43.03
Indemnity Insur.	22,713	4,029	17.74
Legal & General	3,725	878	23.57
London Assoc	688	260	37.79
Maryland Cas.	25,730	7,559	29.38
Metropolitan Cas.	10,093	2,222	22.02
National Surety	3,302	7,862	238.10
Northw't Cas'lty	2,896	602	20.79
Ocean Accident	36,724	16,258	44.27
Pearl	5,795	1,681	29.01
Pilot*	3,595	1,884	52.41
Portage la Prairie	.....	—360	....
Prudential Assur.	22,421	12,836	57.25
Provident*	14,571	11,378	78.09
Reliance	3,521	1,040	29.54
Royal Exchange	20,142	9,981	48.55
Travelers Indem.	90,436	22,376	24.74
L'Union of Paris	3,415	2,257	66.09
Union of Canton	23,436	8,960	38.23
U. S. Guarantee	4,200	657	15.64
Wawanesa	2,869	603	21.02
Zurich	25,969	6,123	23.58
Total, 1936	1,394,989	570,998	40.93
1935	1,286,833	649,383	50.49

*Ontario licensed companies; official figures.

Personal Accident

(Official Government Figures)
(A)—Group Experience:

	Net prems. written $	Net losses incurred $	Ratio %
British Amer.-Western			
British America	22,478	10,301	45.83
British Canadian	5,381	2,486	46.20
British Empire	14,531	6,212	42.75
Imperial G. & A.	78,164	41,876	53.57
Western Assur.	37,017	16,658	45.00
	157,571	77,533	49.25
Canadian Fire			
Canadian Fire	11,884	4,559	38.36
Canadian Indem.	23,524	7,407	31.49
	35,408	11,966	33.79
Commercial Union			
Canada Acc.	60,968	18,275	29.97
Union Assur.	16,097	2,298	14.28
Comm. Union	10,124	3,043	30.06
	87,179	23,616	26.05
Dom. of Canada			
Cas. Co. of Can.	42,688	6,616	15.50
Dom. of Can. G.	232,649	86,491	37.18
	275,337	93,107	33.81
General Accident			
Gen. Acc. of Can.	80,337	45,375	56.50
Gen. Acc. F. & L.	35,004	16,975	48.49
	115,741	62,350	54.73
London & Lancashire			
London & Lanc. G. & A.	44,854	22,771	50.77
Law Union & Rk.	17,338	13,834	79.79
	62,192	36,605	57.24
North British			
North British	64,689	17,150	26.51
Rly. Passengers	53,074	16,646	31.36
Occidental Fire	5,760	641	11.13
	123,523	34,437	27.87
Northern			
Lond. & Scottish	693	150	21.65
Northern Assur.	14,496	2,513	17.34
Scottish Metrop.	5,064	1,701	33.59
World Marine	4,643	938	20.20
	24,896	5,302	20.88
Norwich Union			
Canada Security	7,511	3,416	45.48
Norwich Union	49,512	31,288	63.19
	57,023	34,704	60.85
Phoenix of London			
London G. & A.	51,229	20,845	40.69
Union Marine	9,582	3,161	32.99
Phoenix Assur.	15,594	2,771	17.77
	76,405	26,777	36.35
Royal Exchange			
Royal Exchange	16,748	6,622	39.54
Car & Gen. Insur.	5,200	1,343	25.83
Motor Union Ins.	4,077	2,145	52.61
	26,025	10,110	50.48
Royal Liverp'l. & L. & G.			
Globe Indem.	84,904	30,456	35.87
Liverp'l & L. & G.	10,457	3,385	32.37
Royal Insur.	81,597	28,827	35.33
	176,958	62,668	35.41
Sun			
Sun Insurance	41,605	25,718	61.81
Imperial Ins.	5,160	846	16.40
	46,765	26,564	56.80
U. S. Fidelity			
Fidel. Ins. of C.	7,537	1,838	24.39
U.S. Fid. & Guar.	33,727	10,171	30.16
	41,264	12,009	31.52
Yorkshire			
London & Prov.	6,074	6,350	104.54
Yorkshire	84,738	26,793	31.62
	90,812	33,143	36.49
(B)—Individual Companies:			
Aetna Life	876	....	....
Alliance Assur.	27,288	5,369	19.68
Anglo-Scottish	10,388	10,361	99.74
Atlas	3,997	4,250	106.33
Br. Nor'western	3,167	2,093	66.09
Century Insce.	8,850	1,022	11.55
Confed. Life	3,526	....	....
Continental Cas.	284,688	114,455	40.20
Consolidated	298	....	....
Employers Liab.	214,448	84,720	39.51
Employers' Reins.	6,861	3,289	47.94
Fidelity & Cas.	187	....	....
Gen. Cas. of Paris	50,588	27,986	55.32
Guardian Ins.	30,114	16,080	53.40
Guildhall	5,489	2,299	41.88
Hartford Acc.	8,097	1,398	17.27
Indemnity Insur.	10,262	4,542	44.26
Legal & General	2,392	809	33.82
London Assur.	1,706	39	2.29
Lumberman's M.C.	1,064	300	28.20
Maryland Cas.	23,574	6,137	26.03
Metropolitan Cas.	5,507	893	16.22
Metropolitan Life	180,593	70,777	39.19
North Amer. Acc.	4,266	196	4.59
Occidental Life	10,589	14,853	140.27
Ocean Acc. & Gr.	127,296	41,526	32.62
Pearl	1,090	117	10.73
Provident*	32,573	17,148	52.64
Prudential Assur.	50,873	13,909	27.34
Prudential Ins.	1,554	142	9.14
Travelers Insur.	478,120	173,327	36.25
Union of Canton	64,714	29,780	40.02
Zurich	29,792	15,046	52.52
Grand Total, 1936	3,082,133	1,214,354	39.40

*Provincial licensed company.

Credit

	Net prems. written $	Net losses incurred $	Ratio %
Amer. Credit Ind.	171,809	—6,100	....
1936	171,809	—6,100	....
1935	169,828	34,336	20.22

Complete Alphabetic Index To Fire & Automobile Figures

Companies included in the following index of fire and automobile insurers, listed on pages 14 and 15, are classified according to the group number. Individual companies will be found grouped together under a single number.

	Fire	Auto
Aetna	26	..
Amer. Mut.	58	..
Arkwright Mut.	58	..
Acadia	3	..
Affil. Und.	61	..
Automobile	54	..
Agricultural	42	40
Alliance Assur.	28	29
Alliance Ins.	16	39
American All.	22	37
American Auto Fire	..	1
American Auto	..	1
American Central	4	..
Amer. Equit. of N.Y.	46	..
Amer. Exchange Union	64	..
Amer. Home Fire	54	44
American Ins.	34	42
American Res.	54	..
Anglo Scottish	25	28
Antigonish Farm Mut.	60	..
Atlas	20	44
Bankers & Traders	42	44
Beaver	23	27
Bankers & Shippers	43	..
Blackstone Mut.	58	..
Boston Man.	58	..
Bee	17	..
Baloise	54	..
Boston	42	40
Brit. American	7	3
Brit. & European	4	..
British Can.	7	3
Brit. Colonial	48	21
Brit. Crown	14	44
Brit. Empire	7	3
British Gen.	4	16
British Law	21	23
British Oak	27	8
Brit. Nor'western	14	..
British Traders	23	27
Candn. Recip.	64	..
Caledonian	29	44
Caledonian Amer.	29	..
California	4	..
Camden	41	34
Canada Accident	4	16
Canners Exch.	63	..
Can. Security	10	10
Candn. Fire	27	15
Candn. General	50	2
Candn. Indemnity	27	15
Candn. Surety	41	34
Car & General	9	19
Casualty of Can.	52	7
Central	5	..
Century	25	28
Cotton & Wool Mfrs.	58	..
Cent. Manuf.	59	18
Central Union	31	9
Citizens of N.J.	19	..
City of N.Y.	6	..
China	23	27
Columbia	3	..
Commercial Ins.	42	..
Commerce Mutual	60	44
Comm. Union Fire	4	..
Comm. Union Assur.	4	16
Connecticut Fire	24	..
Consolidated	43	1
Continental Cas.	..	44
Continental Ins.	12	..
Cornhill	47	8
County Fire	22	37
Cumber. Farm Mut.	60	..
Dominion Fire	44	30
D. of C. Gen.	52	7
Eagle Star	14	..
Economical Mut.	56	..
Eureka Sec.	..	38
Ensign	44	..
Excess	45	..
Enterprise Mut.	58	..
Emp. Liability	18	6
Emp. Reinsurance	..	44
Equitable Fire	24	..
Essex & Suffolk	20	..
Fall River	58	..
Firemen's Mut.	58	..
Federal	43	38
Fidelity	..	31
Fidelity-Phenix	12	..
Fire Assur. of Phil.	24	42
Firemen's Fund	38	..
Fire Ins. of Can.	45	..
Firemen's Ins.	44	..
First American	12	..
Fireproof Sprink.	61	..
First National	..	30
Fonciere T. & A.	..	44
Franklin	6	22
Gen. Accid. of Can.	49	4
Gen. Acc. F. & L.	49	4
Gen. Cas. of Amer.	..	30
Gen. Exchange	..	44
Gen. Ins. of Amer.	..	30
Gen. of Amer.	54	..
Gen. of Paris	35	44
Girard	44	..
Glens Falls	42	44
Globe Indem.	5	9
Gore Dist.	56	..
Grain Ins.	42	..
Granite State	40	..
Great Amer. Ind.	..	37
Great Amer. Ins.	22	37
Guardian Assur.	13	..
Guardian Ins.	13	44
Guildhall	21	23
Halifax	54	44
Hand in Hand	2	13
Hanover	39	..
Hardware Deal.	57	41
Hope Mut.	58	..
Home Ins.	6	22
Homestead	6	22
Hudson Bay	1	..
Hardware Mut.	57	41
Hartford Acc.	..	25
Hartford Fire	19	25
Home Fire	38	..
Home Indemnity	..	22
Imperial Assur.	3	..
Imperial Guar.	7	3
Imperial Ins.	8	32
Indemnity	..	39
Industl. Mut.	58	..
Indiana Lumber	60	..
Individual Under.	61	..
Ins. Co. of N.A.	16	39
Ins. Co. of Penn.	42	44
International	54	..
Inter. Ins. Exch.	62	..
Kings Mutual	60	..
London County	8	32
Lon. & Lan. G. & A.	..	13
London & Lanc. Ins.	2	13
London & Prov.	30	33
London & Scottish	15	24
London Assur.	21	23
London Guar.	3	5
La Fonciere	51	..
Lumber Mut. of Boston	60	..
Lumber Mut. of Cas.	..	18
Lumber Mut. of Mans.	59	44
Lumber Un. All.	62	..
Lumbermen's Ins.	43	..
Law. Union & Rock	2	13
Legal & Gen.	36	44
Liverpool & L. & G.	5	9
Liverpool-Man.	5	9
Local Govt.	9	..
London Can.	19	25
Manufacturers Mut.	58	..
Manuf. Lumber	64	..
Marine	..	38
Maryland Cas.	..	44
Merchants Cas.	..	44
Merchants	43	..
Maryland Ins.	12	..
Mercantile Fire	2	..
Merchants Fire	2	18
Merch. & Man.	46	..
Merch. Marine	18	6
Mercury	37	11
Metrop. Cas.	..	20
Metrop. Fire	53	..
Metrop. Int. Ins.	61	..
Mich. Fire	32	43
Millers Nat.	43	..
Millowners Mut.	60	..
Minn. Imp.	57	41
Motor Union	9	19
Mechanics Mut.	58	..
Merchants Mut.	58	..
Millowners Mut. Chi.	58	..
Nat. Liverpool	5	..
Niagara Fire	12	..
Nat. of Paris	45	..
Nat. Ben. Franklin	44	20
Nat. Fire of Hart.	42	..
Nat. Liberty	6	22
Nat. Prov.	9	..
Nat. Un. Fire	39	44
Newark	1	14
New Brunswick	6	..
New Hampshire	..	44
New Hamp. Fire	40	..
New Jersey	43	1
N.Y. Fire	46	..
N.Y. Cas.	..	34
N.Y. Recip.	61	..
N.Y. Under.	42	44
North Star	48	21
North River	7	..
Northern Assur.	15	24
North British	11	26
North Empire	3	..
N.W. Cas.	..	35
N.W. Fire	4	..
N.W. Mutual	60	35
N.W. Nat.	44	20
Norwich Un.	10	10
Occidental	11	26
Ocean Acc.	42	44
Ohio Farmers	60	44
Pac. Coast Fire	25	28
Pac. Fire	43	..
Palatine	4	16
Patriotic	8	32
Pearl	33	36
Perth Mut.	56	..
Phila. F. & Mar.	16	..
Phoenix of Paris	35	..
Phoenix of Hart.	24	..
Phoenix of Lond.	3	5
Provident	48	21
Prov. of Paris	48	..
Paper Mill Mut.	58	..
Phila. Mfrs.	58	..
Protection Mut.	58	..
Phoenix Assur.	..	..
Pictou County Mut.	60	..
Pilot	54	44
Pioneer	1	..
Planet Assur.	8	..
Port. La Prairie	60	44
Prov. Washington	42	44
Provincial	47	8
Prudential Assur.	17	44
Penn. Lumber	60	..
Que. Fire	2	..
Queen	1	14
Queen City	2	..
Queensland	42	..
Rwy. Pass.	11	26
Retail Lumber	60	..
Reliance	24	..
Rhode Island	42	44
Rhode Island Mut.	58	..
Rubber Mfrs.	58	..
Royal Exchge.	9	19
Royal Ins.	1	14
Royal Scottish	15	..
Rossia	53	..
Sea	42	..
Standstead & Sh.	60	..
State Assur.	9	..
St. Paul Fire	37	11
St. Paul Mercury	..	11
Scot.-Canadian	49	..
Scot. Metrop.	15	24
Scot. Union	31	44
Sec. N. H.	34	..
Security	..	42
State Mutual	58	..
Sec. Nat.	14	..
Sentinel	32	43
Southern	35	28
Svea	54	..
Springfield	32	43
Sun	8	32
Sussex Fire	51	..
Switz. Gen.	48	..
Tokio Marine	42	..
Tor. Gen.	50	2
Trans-Canada	48	21
Trans-Contl.	42	..
Travellers F.	42	17
Travellers Ind.	..	17
Union Assur.	..	16
Underwriters Ex.	62	..
Union of Canton	23	27
Un. of Paris	54	44
Un. Marine	3	5
Un. British	9	19
Un. Firemen's	3	..
United Mut.	60	..
Un. of London	4	..
Union Pac. Cas.	..	44
Urbaine	36	..
U.S. Fid. & Guar.	..	31
U.S. Fire	42	..
U.S. Guar.	..	38
Warner Recip.	63	..
Waterloo Mut.	56	..
Wawanesa	55	12
What Cheer Mut.	58	..
Worcester Mfrs.	58	..
Wellington	43	1
Western	7	3
Westchester Fire	42	..
Westminster Fire	28	29
World Marine	15	24
Wapiti	55	12
World F. & Mar.	26	..
Yorkshire	30	33
Zurich	..	44

Other Accident

(Other than personal and workmen's compensation insurance).
(Dominion Licensed Companies)
(A)—Group Experience:

	Net prems. written $	Net losses incurred $	Ratio %
British Amer.-Western			
British Amer.	12,827	4,328	33.74
British Can.	6,785	1,546	22.79
British Empire	2,201	832	37.80
Imp. Guar. & Acc.	13,352	4,540	34.00
Western Assur.	25,500	9,748	38.23
	60,665	20,994	34.60
Canadian General			
Canadian General	70,319	24,786	35.25
Toronto General*	1,156	311	26.90
	71,475	25,097	35.11
Canadian Fire			
Canadian Fire	817	30	3.67
Canadian Indem.	86,433	20,950	24.24
	87,250	20,980	24.04
Commercial Union			
Can. Acc. & F.	29,845	14,843	49.73
Union Assur.	12,256	6,684	54.54
Comm. Union	6,262	1,303	20.81
	48,363	22,830	47.20
Dom. of Canada			
Dom. of Can. Gen.	26,571	4,303	16.42
Casualty Co.	8,234	1,410	17.12
	34,805	5,773	16.58
General Accident			
Gen. Acc. of Can.	120,969	37,047	30.63
Gen. Acc., F. & L.	8,561	773	9.03
	129,520	37,820	29.20
London & Lancashire			
London & Lanc. G. & A.	33,165	9,887	29.81
Law, Union & Rk.	4,620	4,061	87.90
	37,785	13,948	36.91
North British & Mercantile			
Nor. Brit. & Merc.	14,007	2,658	18.98
Occidental Fire	548	2	.36
Rly. Passengers	5,157	2,312	44.83
	19,712	4,972	25.22
Northern			
Northern Assur.	25,288	9,003	35.60
Lond. & Scottish	5,399	152	2.82
Scottish Metrop.	942	206	...
World Mar. & G.	14,499	623	4.30
	46,118	9,572	20.75
Norwich Union			
Canada Security	5,754	1,216	21.13
Norwich Union	30,480	9,928	32.57
	36,234	11,144	30.75
Other Accident:			
Phoenix of London			
London G. & A.	22,115	19,467	88.03
Union Marine	9,821	2,276	23.17
Phoenix Assur.	16,522	3,624	21.93
	48,458	25,367	52.34
Royal Exchange			
Royal Exchange	21,895	4,054	21.26
Car & General	8,252	1,701	20.61
Motor Union	935	24	2.57
	31,082	6,379	20.52
Royal Liverp'l & L. & G.			
Globe Indem.	54,397	14,993	27.56
Liverp'l & L. & G.	6,603	1,667	25.02
Royal Insur.	52,967	14,186	26.78
	114,027	30,846	27.05
Sun			
Sun Insurance	4,932	581	11.78
Imperial Insur.	2,090	84	4.02
	7,022	665	9.47
U. S. Fidelity			
U. S. Fid. & Guar.	64,974	29,159	44.88
Fidel. Ins. of Can.	21,427	12,273	57.28
	86,401	41,432	47.95
Yorkshire			
Yorkshire Insur.	15,390	11,525	74.89
London & Prov.	5,250	3,886	....
	20,640	7,539	36.52
(B)—Individual Companies:			
Alliance Assur.	12,280	3,079	25.07
Anglo-Scottish	1,031	9	0.87
Atlas	6,833	2,302	33.09
Br. Northwestern	5,585	4,242	75.95
Canadian Surety	18,290	542	2.96
Century Insce.	12,652	23,117	182.71
Consolidated	2,936	597	20.33
Continental Cas.	8,786	4,030	45.87
Employers' Liab.	167,702	67,040	39.98
Empl. Reinsur.	27,617	7,912	28.65
Fidelity & Cas.	356	....	....
Fonciere Transp. & Acc.	29,438	11,668	39.64
Gen. Cas. of Paris	16,887	15,565	92.17
Guard. Ins. of Can.	31,543	9,898	31.38
Guildhall	13,984	20,917	149.58
Hartford Acc.	15,058	4,729	31.41
Indemnity Insce.	10,214	1,297	12.70
Legal & General	2,178	100	4.59
London Assur.	355	....	....
Lumb. Mut. Cas.	1,571	20	...
Maryland Cas.	34,188	8,357	24.44
Merchants Cas.	622	78	12.54
Metropolitan Cas.	10,784	625	5.80
Ocean A. & Guar.	26,422	4,759	18.01
Pearl	22,113	6,804	30.77
Prudential Assur.	51,107	18,590	36.37
Pilot*	295	133	45.08
Travelers Indem.	11,664	3,190	....
Travelers Insur.	101,841	6,899	6.77
U. S. Guaranty	2,373	100	4.21
Union of Canton	79,149	33,203	41.95
Wawanesa	187	....	....
Zurich	45,466	20,517	45.13
Grand Total, 1936	1,651,084	561,357	34.00
1935	1,555,834	653,201	42.00

*Provincial licensed company.

Steam Boiler

	Net prems. written $	Net losses incurred $	Ratio %
Boiler Inspection	173,817	11,020	6.34
British Canadian	27	.....	....
Employers' Liab.	20,674	2,282	11.04
Fidelity & Cas.	500	1,069	213.80
Gen. Acc. of Can.	59,453	4,269	7.18
Globe Indemnity	8,342	2,578	30.90
Guardian Ins. of Canada	21,671	1,039	4.79
Hartford Steam Boiler	23,571	48	0.20
Liverpool & London & Globe	1,000	286	28.60
London G. & Acc.	566	23	4.06
Maryland Cas.	14,992	—7	....
Ocean Acc. & G.	38,601	2,430	6.30
Royal Insurance	13,132	2,437	18.56
Travelers Indem.	62,438	756	1.21
Western Assur.	170	.....	....
1936	438,954	28,230	6.43
1935	472,889	30,806	6.51

Aviation

	Net prems. written $	Net losses incurred $	Ratio %
Continental Ins.	347	.....	....
Fidelity & Cas.	3,308	9,155	276.75
Gr. Amer. Indem.	3,814	.....	....
Gr. Amer. Insur.	13,566	1,540	11.35
London Guar. & Accident	946	.....	....
Marine	3,160	4,779	151.23
Phoenix Assur.	5,175	.....	....
1936	30,316	15,474	51.04
1935	21,851	—2,252	....

Sickness

(Dominion Licensed Companies)
(A)—Group Experience

	Net prems. written $	Net losses incurred $	Ratio %
British America-Western			
British America	8,797	6,548	74.43
British Canadian	2,159	1,603	74.25
British Empire	7,332	5,318	72.53
Imperial G. & A.	44,548	34,116	76.58
Western Assur.	17,738	12,854	72.47
	80,574	60,439	75.08
Commercial Union			
Canada Acc. & F.	29,604	21,691	73.27
Union Assur. Soc.	8,784	3,358	38.23
Comm. Union Ass.	5,506	3,955	71.83
	43,994	29,004	66.02
Dom. of Canada			
Casualty Co. of C.	22,876	11,547	50.48
Dom. of C. Gen.	102,673	54,376	52.96
	125,549	65,923	52.73
General Accident			
Gen. Acc. of Can.	46,544	33,873	72.76
Gen. Acc. F. & L.	22,212	16,536	74.45
	68,756	50,409	73.38
London & Lancashire			
Law Union & Rock	3,224	2,148	66.63
London & Lanc. G. & A.	17,841	10,569	59.24
	21,065	12,717	60.55
Northern			
Northern Assur.	6,048	4,345	71.84
World Marine	6,038	4,345	71.96
	12,086	8,690	71.90
North British & Mercantile			
North Brit. & M.	32,481	31,674	97.52
Occidental Fire	2,522	2,830	112.21
Railway Pass.	22,964	37,858	164.86
	57,967	72,362	124.80
Norwich Union			
Canada Security	3,260	3,702	113.56
Norwich Union	19,112	13,674	71.55
	22,372	17,376	77.67
Phoenix of L[illegible]			
London G. & Acc.	16,313	12,507	76.67
Union Marine	3,747	1,666	44.46
Phoenix Assur.	6,757	3,725	55.13
	26,817	17,898	66.79
Royal Exchange			
Car & General	2,035	2,499	122.80
Royal Exchange	7,175	6,497	90.51
	9,210	8,976	97.45
Royal Liverpool L. & G.			
Globe Indemnity	45,296	25,376	56.02
Liverp'l & L. & G.	5,188	2,872	55.36
Royal Insurance	42,933	24,018	55.94
	93,417	52,266	55.98
Sun			
Sun Insurance	8,461	4,413	52.16
Imperial Ins.	1,779	689	38.73
	10,240	5,102	49.82
U. S. Fidelity			
Fidel. Ins. of Can.	1,475	3,481	236.00
U. S. Fid. & Guar.	13,094	12,884	98.48
	14,569	16,365	112.33
(B)—Individual Companies:			
Aetna Life	82	.....	....
Alliance Assur.	41,358	27,361	66.16
British N'west	983	644	65.51
Canadian Indem.	15,460	11,011	71.22
Continental Cas.	265,926	160,328	60.29
Employers' Liab.	96,036	63,253	65.86
Gen. Cas. of Paris	34,241	25,098	73.30
Guard. Ins. of C.	4,966	2,779	55.96
Guildhall	2,128	694	32.61
Hartford Acc.	926	680	73.43
Indemnity Ins.	1,159	437	37.70
Legal & General	541	498	92.05
London Assur.	636	503	79.09
Maryland Cas.	645	—477	....
Metropolitan Cas.	1,426	1,376	96.49
Metropolitan Life	32,060	25,942	80.92
N. Amer. Accid.	3,238	2,457	75.88
Ocean Acc. & G.	39,513	22,302	56.44
Occidental Life	6,109	3,833	62.74
Prudential Assur.	30,979	27,091	87.45
Royal Guardians	1,196	983	82.19
Travelers Ins.	121,513	78,798	64.85
Union of Canton	50,035	26,948	53.86
Zurich	80,006	44,161	55.20
Total, 1936	1,417,688	944,247	66.60
1935	1,308,852	830,745	63.47

Employers' Liability & Workmen's Comp.

	Net prems. written $	Net losses incurred $	Ratio %
Alliance Assur.	5,454	2,114	38.76
Anglo-Scottish	328	32	9.76
British America	2,287	910	39.79
British Canadian	848	317	37.38
British Empire	104	32	30.77
Brit. Nor'western	1,128	12	1.06
Canada Accident	10,295	—9,934	....
Canada Security	714	325	45.52
Canadian Fire	37	....	....
Canadian Gen.	1,135	....	....
Canadian Indem.	9,781	1,004	10.26
Car and General	440	15	3.41
Cas. Co. of Can.	394	22	5.58
Century Insur.	176	....	....
Consolidated	......	—596	....
Continental Cas.	601	....	....
Dom. of Can. G.	888	703	79.17
Employers' Liab.	94,296	37,366	39.63
Employers' Reins.	7,345	7,468	101.67
Fidel. & Casualty	1,072	507	47.29
Fidelity Insur.	4,517	751	16.63
Fonciere Transp.	4,360	3,021	69.29
Gen. Acc. of Can.	21,182	1,339	6.32
Gen. Acc., Fire and Life	1,430	2,512	175.66
Gen. Cas. of Paris	5,858	1,698	28.99
Globe Indemnity	26,795	18,664	69.65
Guardian Insce.	9,709	7,824	80.59
Guildhall	2,263	—495	....
Hartford Accid.	5,915	2,394	40.47
Imp. Guar. & A.	1,971	558	28.31
Indemnity Ins.	70	....	....
Law Union & Rk.	22,452	7,667	34.15
Liverpool & Lond. & Globe	2,984	2,112	70.78
Lond. & Lancashire G. & A.	7,847	1,847	23.54
Lond. & Prov.	1,177	237	20.14
Lond. & Scottish	1,957	1,023	52.27
Lond. Assurance	58	....	....
Lond. Guarantee	14,539	12,499	85.97
Lumb. Mut. Cas.	......	—589	....
Maryland Cas.	20,349	—12,211	....
N. A. Accident	....	126	....
N. Br. & Mer.	7,358	4,817	65.47
North. Assur.	7,332	2,199	29.99
Norwich Union Fire	21,103	5,476	25.95
Ocean A. & G.	8,228	4,012	48.76
Phoenix Assur.	6,180	6,403	103.61
Pilot*	1,717	140	8.15
Provident*	120,648	88,065	72.99
Prudential Assur.	16,007	3,651	22.81
Queensland	....	2,680	....
Rly. Passengers	2,006	4,333	216.00
Royal Exch.	13,809	3,998	28.95
Royal Insurance	25,362	17,662	69.64
Scottish Metro.	387	10	2.58
Sun Ins. Office	874	72	8.24
Toronto Gen.*	45,102	24,104	53.44
Travelers Insce.	33,803	10,494	31.04
Union of Canton	17,252	1,318	7.64
Union Marine	2,014	265	13.16
U. S. Fid. & G.	16,965	24,341	143.48
Wawanesa	56	....	....
Western Assur.	3,514	1,276	36.31
World Marine	3,760	2,110	56.12
Yorkshire	3,047	647	21.23
Zurich	6,636	—933	....
1936	655,916	298,414	45.50
Totals for 1935	716,611	302,903	42.30

*Provincial licensed company.

Lloyd's Business Mounts To $3.1 Millions in 1936

Canadian business of underwriters at Lloyd's, London, amounted to almost $3.1 millions in 1936, compared with $1.9 million in 1935. Although bulk of the business is written in fire and automobile lines, substantial volume is also transacted in various casualty classes. Losses incurred in 1936, inclusive of adjustment expenses, were $1.6 million, giving a ratio of losses to premiums written of 51.62%. This compares with 49.51% on total business in 1935.

Comparative figures on the various lines of insurance written, as shown in Lloyd's return to the Ontario insurance department, are as follows:

Business of Lloyd's Underwriters

	Net Premiums Written 1936 $	Losses Incurred 1936 $	Loss Ratio 1936 %	Net Premiums Written 1935 $	Losses Incurred 1935 $	Loss Ratio 1935 %
Fire	1,017,035.90	334,744.12	32.91	735,130.71	364,026.12	49.51
Automobile	1,387,308.13	913,676.17	61.53	730,079.70	404,379.08	55.38
Accident	50,584.35	30,372.63	60.04	23,599.38	3,203.52	13.57
Aircraft	107,969.76	43,666.38	40.40	61,643.93	39,303.95	65.38
Boiler	48,157.19	58,562.71	121.60	4,644.71	....	....
Credit	1,082.50	....	....	....	....	....
Emp. Liab.	4,187.81	....	....	2,141.44	37.39	1.72
Guarantee	81,955.47	217.05	0.26	4,972.05	167.37	3.35
Hail	67,906.64	15,209.68	22.39	....	....	....
Inl. Trans.	15,615.23	13,367.55	85.60	40,909.06	14,695.21	35.92
Livestock	16,618.58	13,553.04	81.55	8,328.33	2,244.35	26.94
Plate glass	374.66	134.56	35.85	306.66	31.89	10.13
Prop. damage	24,089.25	53,870.39	223.62	50,242.25	66,862.26	133.07
Pub. Liab.	167,870.10	98,832.61	58.87	118,435.46	37,335.95	31.53
Sickness	150.00	....	....	....	....	....
Sprink. leak	1,928.53	....	....	826.66	2,437.57	294.80
Theft	59,269.75	4,184.95	7.06	130,410.93	14,092.35	10.80
Weather	809.75	....	....	5,314.17	868.25	16.33
Work. Compen.	5,197.82	99.19	1.92	912.38	....	....
Per. prop. dam.	3,153.33	....	....	....	....	....
	3,061,264.75	1,580,491.03	51.62	1,917,897.84	949,685.26	49.51

Comb. Accident & Sickness

(Dominion Licensed Companies)
(A)—Group Experience:

	Net prems. written $	Net losses incurred $	Ratio %
Dominion of Canada			
Casualty Co .of Can.	710	6,688	941.97
Dom. of Canada	6,951	2,154	30.99
	7,661	8,842	115.43
General Accident			
Gen. Acc. of Can.	23,835	13,029	54.66
Gen. Acc. F. & L.	2,254	—461	....
	26,089	13,490	51.88
Shaw & Begg Group			
Consol. Fire	14,058	7,626	54.25
Lloyds Casualty	......	......	....
	14,058	7,626	54.25
Yorkshire Group			
London & Prov.	3,947	1,345	34.08
Yorkshire Insur.	......	25,639	....
	3,947	26,984	34.08
(B)—Individual Companies:			
Aetna Life	60,327	40,212	66.66
Confederation L.	53,834	36,358	67.54
Gen. Cas. of Paris	14,852	10,566	71.14
Imperial Insur.	103	2,507	....
London Guar. & Accident	26,834	12,440	43.36
London Life	224,460	145,813	64.96
Loyal Protective	189,668	111,628	58.85
Maryland Cas.	9,685	18,586	191.91
Merchants Cas.	153,745	83,655	54.41
Metropol. Life	403,244	236,996	58.77
Mutual Benefit Health	194,820	86,905	44.61
North Amer. Acc.	72,268	23,177	32.07
Protective Assoc.	323,659	221,393	68.40
Provident*	*38,849	19,449	50.06
Prudential Assur.	7,692	3,505	45.57
Prudential Insur.	5,840	3,259	55.80
Sun Insur. Office	9,859	2,674	27.12
Toronto Gen.*	13,021	1,663	12.77
Grand Total, 1936	1,854,515	1,116,806	62.92
1935	1,689,975	1,001,298	59.25

*Provincial licensed company.

Machinery

	Net prems. written $	Net losses incurred $	Ratio %
Boiler Inspection	97,120	45,030	46.37
Gen. Acc. of Can.	55,243	16,398	29.68
Hartford Steam Boiler	23,963	25,432	106.13
Maryland Cas.	2,791	482	17.27
Ocean Acc. & Guarantee	12,441	5,478	44.03
Travelers Indem.	5,107	506	9.93
1936	196,665	93,328	47.46
1935	142,510	37,965	26.64

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SINCE 1872
GREAT AMERICAN has, in the past 65 years, established a record in safeguarding property with adequate insurance.
Adhering to sound practices since its inception, maintaining abundant financial resources and profiting by its long experience, it is accomplishing its highest purpose — to serve its agents and policyholders
FAITHFULLY
GREAT AMERICAN INSURANCE CO.
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HERBERT C. BOURNE, Associate Manager
TORONTO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

DEPENDABILITY
From its organization in 1896 to December 31, 1936, the U.S.F. & G. paid out in claims and adjustment expenses a total of
$389,709,700.00
Its surplus as regards policyholders is in excess of
$9,000,000.00
It has on deposit in approved securities with the Government of the Dominion of Canada for the protection of its Canadian policyholders
$814,100.00
These figures attest the dependable and enduring protection afforded by this Organization throughout forty-one years of public service.
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36 Toronto Street, Toronto
SIDNEY W. BAND—Manager
A. E. KIRKPATRICK—Resident Vice-President

$1,143,727 in Dividends
PAID TO OUR POLICYHOLDERS IN 1936
Each year this "mutual" company distributes its surplus or profits to the policyholders in the form of dividends. Why not earn dividends on YOUR fire insurance in 1937?
BRANCHES ACROSS CANADA
Toronto
Hamilton
Ottawa
Montreal
Quebec City
St. John
Halifax
Winnipeg
Saskatoon
Calgary
Edmonton
Victoria
Kelowna
Vancouver
NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL
FIRE ASSOCIATION
Non-assessable Policies Assets $6,000,000.

Life Insurance

Survey of Agency Sales Uncovers Best Prospect

By CHARLES F. ADAMS

No annual report of a life insurance company is complete without an impressive row of figures showing the gain in business in force—the amount of new business written.

Where does all this new business come from?

It is only by the combined efforts of the members of an aggressive agency force that this result can be achieved. And to contribute his bit each agent must organize his own endeavors so that he may have that steady stream of prospects upon whom he may call, with some hope of obtaining applications, for new business. The evolution of a plan by which he can bring himself into favorable contact with prospects is the ever-present problem of each individual life insurance underwriter.

While many methods have been outlined and sources suggested, a prospecting plan is a matter of **adaption** rather than one of **adoption.** What fits one agent's circumstances may be lacking in usefulness by another. And yet there should be some practical value in an analysis of where the successful underwriter of 1936 has been turning for his new business.

Leads and Prospects

In order to determine specifically what methods and sources were used in securing their prospects, a superintendent of one of the fairly large companies selected 57 full-time representatives located over a large area, sent them a list of the names of their last 10 applicants, and asked them to tell how these 10 persons happened to be prospects and later, applicants. The replies from 50 of this group covered 500 cases. The average length of service of these 50 agents was 6½ years. The oldest in point of service had held a contract for 20 years, the newest five months.

A tabulation of the information thus obtained follows:

Personal friends	111
Cold canvass	70
Relative of policyholder	56
Recommended by personal friend	48
Person with whom agent does business	35
Policyholder	35
Former policyholder	25
Death claim lead	17
Agency lead	17
Age change lead	16
Recommended by policyholder	13
Knew of unsatisfied lead	11
Converted term policy	8
Applicant asked for policy	8
Fellow church or lodge member	8
Employed by same employer	4
Relative of agent	4
Expiring term policy	4
Neighbor	2
Enquiry from advertising	2
Canvassing all persons in one profession	2
Certain policy suggested prospect's name	2
Knew had no insurance	1
Recommended by examiner	1
Employee of agent	1
Delivery of cheque or matured policy	1
Total	500

Lopsided Plans

This seems to indicate that an agent who confines himself to two or three prospecting methods, sources or plans should not complain about small production or profits when a wealth of additional methods and sources is available. Lopsided prospecting plans are responsible for a high percentage of failures. Unfortunately, few experienced life underwriters fully realize the rut into which they may work themselves in their prospecting. A study of the way in which those persons whom they have written within the last year came to be prospects, may reveal an inadequacy of prospecting methods and sources of prospects utilized in their work. Diversification in prospecting methods is essential to success.

Just as modern methods and competitive conditions have thrown into bold relief the extreme importance of the proper use of a salesman's time, and led to the working out of various time control plans, so have the same conditions emphasized the necessity of some definite comprehensive prospecting plan for every underwriter, a plan contemplating a conscious recognition of the methods and sources, which he can best use in his own individual case, suited to his own convenience and personality.

Added to all this, even after the plan has been worked out, there still remains the necessity of moral courage to hold oneself rigidly to that plan which means self-improvement and leads to success.

New Licenses

Phoenix Assurance Co. — Falling aircraft, and insurance against loss or damage to property caused by vehicles, limited to properties covered by the company under a fire policy.

The Royal Insurance Co. and the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co. have been granted federal certificates of registry authorizing them to transact personal property insurance in addition to the classes for which they are already registered.

Moderate Rise In Life Sales

February Total Highest Since 1932 — Figures Revised

Sales of new life insurance in Canada during February amounted to $30.6 millions, an increase of $2.9 millions, or 11% over the previous month and $1.8 million more than in the same month a year ago.

The month's total is the highest of any February since 1932, but does not quite offset the unusually low January figure. Total sales for the two months were $58.3 millions, as against $62.2 millions in the corresponding period of 1936.

Higher sales in Ontario and Quebec account for most of the February improvement, although smaller gains were recorded in Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland. Ontario insurance buyers purchased almost $14.6 millions, $1.5 million more than last February, and well on for $2 millions more than in the previous month. Quebec sales were up $400,000 compared with a year ago and nearly $1 million above the January level.

New business figures, as compiled by the Sales Research Bureau, have been revised, as one of the companies has dropped out. Canadian totals are now based on the experience of 18 companies. The business represented by the reporting companies is very slightly changed, however, the proportion to the total Canadian sales now standing at 89%, compared with 90%. Comparative figures follow:

ORDINARY LIFE SALES*

(a) Sales by Months, 1934-1937

($ 000's omitted)

	1934	1935	1936	1937
Jan.	27,718	32,988	33,347	27,699
Feb.	29,036	28,716	28,834	30,604
March	32,564	31,416	30,552	
April	33,296	28,900	28,876	
May	33,134	27,423	28,411	
June	32,277	32,112	31,247	
July	33,951	32,155	31,396	
Aug.	26,650	26,854	23,547	
Sept.	26,123	26,696	26,090	
Oct.	31,342	30,416	29,402	
Nov.	35,863	35,158	36,710	
Dec.	27,691	36,550	34,146	

*Based on 19 companies in 1934 and 1935 and on 18 companies in 1936 and 1937.

(b) Sales by Areas

($ 000's omitted)

	Feb., 1937	Feb., 1936	Jan., 1937
Alberta	1,029	1,078	1,041
British Columbia	2,125	2,316	2,091
Manitoba	1,496	1,379	1,441
New Brunswick	769	692	740
Nova Scotia	1,067	1,021	953
Ontario	14,555	13,097	12,670
Prince Edward Is.	75	116	146
Quebec	8,481	8,056	7,526
Saskatchewan	805	918	884
Newfoundland	202	161	207
	30,604	28,834	27,699

Coal Exports

Exports of coal from Canada increased 14.8% to 46,735 tons from the January, 1936, total of 40,727 tons. The 1932-1936 average for the month was 31,756 tons.

Foreign Life Business Mounts to $3 Billions

Business of Canadian life insurance companies outside the Dominion passed the $3 billions mark in 1936, according to a compilation by The Financial Post.

With all companies participating in the increase, business in force advanced $440 millions during the year to a total of almost $3.1 billions. This total includes the relatively small foreign business of the Northern and Equitable of Canada, for which no comparable figures are available. Bulk of the business in force—almost two thirds—has been written by the Sun Life, which recorded an increase of $250 millions in total volume during the year. In almost every instance, the increase over the 1935 figure is very substantial.

Nine companies report increases in the amount of new foreign business transacted during the year. Largest percentage gain among companies writing more than $1 million of insurance abroad was made by the North American Life, whose total was more than 70% above the 1935 figure. Greatest actual gain was made by the Sun Life which increased new business by $13 millions to $173.8 millions, or about 60% of all new foreign business. Other companies to report more new business include the Canada, Crown, Dominion, Great-West, Confederation, Dominion of Canada, Montreal and National.

Comparative figures for the last two years are as follows:

British and Foreign Business of Canadian Companies

(Ordinary Insurance)

	New Business (Paid for basis) 1936	1935	Bus. in Force (Dec. 31) 1936	1935
	Net Amount		Net Amount	
	$	$	$	$
Canada	*22,718,819	19,927,380	405,942,650	315,282,828
Confederation	18,066,065	17,723,441	150,281,915	126,815,057
Crown	13,770,678	11,743,386	52,717,578	40,999,223
Dominion	3,512,740	2,319,581	11,042,102	7,603,211
Dom. of Canada	341,789	197,489	692,055	355,310
Equitable	....	....	1,302,506	....
Great-West	11,007,015	8,272,999	95,397,097	72,329,371
Imperial	5,043,020	6,128,033	56,905,177	53,482,798
Manufacturers	34,975,769	35,087,048	271,188,194	243,873,897
Maritime	194,281	251,274	3,819,713	3,363,138
Montreal	337,770	32,500	3,316,331	337,297
Mutual of Canada	1,369,012	1,547,239	16,399,503	16,239,120
National of Canada	175,805	79,557	761,982	500,153
North American	2,155,281	1,277,076	13,515,667	11,348,137
Northern	23,980	....	23,980	....
Sun	173,751,169	160,740,349	1,984,097,173	1,733,448,625
Total	287,447,113	265,327,352	3,067,407,137	2,626,030,165

*Issued business exclusive of increases and revivals.

Insurance Company Reports

Wawanesa Mutual

Increases in premiums, assets and surplus are reported by the Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Co. for 1936. Net losses were also higher. In business written, the past year was the best in the history of the company.

Fire premiums income amounted to over $1.2 million and with other lines total income from premiums was over $1.5 million or an increase of over 15%.

Assets increased over $300,000; reserve of unearned premiums was up by $184,833; $116,430 was added to deposit with the Dominion Government; and cash surplus increased by $43,691 to $774,547.

Comparative figures are as follows:

	1936 $	1935 $
Net prems. writ.	1,505,923	1,269,117
Net loans	573,227	446,888
Assets	1,833,200	1,532,995
Surplus	774,548	730,856

Standard Life

New ordinary life business of the Standard Life Assurance Company amounted to £4.1 millions in 1936, the first time the £4 millions mark has been reached, and a new high record for the fourth successive year. In referring to this experience, at the annual meeting, the chairman stated that the Canadian branch "has contributed materially" to the result.

New business paid for in Canada last year is reported at $3.9 millions, an increase of $900,000, or 30%, over the 1935 figure. Total business in force in the Dominion also registered substantial advance, rising from $31.1 millions to $33.2 millions during the year. Assets in this country are up $230,000 at $27.4 millions.

New York Life

Canadian investments of the New York Life Insurance Co. at the end of 1936 amounted to $76.7 millions, an increase of about $3.7 millions from the previous year. At the year end, the company's deposit with the receiver general was $25.3 millions, accepted by the department of insurance at $27.3 millions. This deposit is maintained for the protection of Canadian policyholders.

Business in force in the Dominion now stands at $146.6 millions. New paid for business written in 1936 was $4.6 millions. During the year, the company distributed more than $3 millions to living policyholders in Canada, and in addition some $1.6 million to beneficiaries of those who died. Total disbursements to policyholders and beneficiaries last year amounted to $199 millions.

At Dec. 31, 1936, the company reported 2,722,956 policies in force, providing insurance protection of more than $6.5 billions. New business issued by the company as a whole last year was $451 millions, and a further $46 millions was received on account of annuities. Total assets are $2.4 billions.

Quebec to Bar Tax Exemptions

Commutation of taxes to any industrial or commercial establishment by Quebec municipalities will not be permitted in the future if a bill at present before the provincial legislature passes.

In the past many municipalities have been granted exemptions from taxes or fixed assessments for long period of years. Some municipalities, in fact, have used the tax exemption privilege to attract industries. This has been a source of irritation to the city of Montreal which under its charter is not permitted to grant a commutation of taxes. Last December the city petitioned the Provincial Government to prevent tax exemptions in future.

Under another act before the legislature exemptions and reductions of municipal or school taxes granted to commercial or industrial establishments on machinery utilized by them and which is immovable within the meaning of the Civil Code are to be abolished.

Foreign Trade

Weekly foreign trade news summarized by Commerce Reports, Washington, to Mar. 27.

United Kingdom—The industrial situation remained under the dominance of rearmament requirements and activity expanded in practically all branches.

Latvia—Moderate progress was recorded during 1936, especially after the devaluation of the lat in September, but the poor agricultural yields were only partially offset by better prices.

Algeria—Except for an improvement in mining, the situation was below average in 1936, with foreign trade smaller and industrial activity reduced.

Tunis—An economic setback occurred in 1936, after recovery in 1935, owing to extremely poor crops.

Palestine — Conditions have improved considerably since the end of the general strike of the Arab population in October.

Germany — Industrial production was well maintained during February except for some seasonal declines in the building trades and a few other branches.

France—The immediate financial outlook has been improved by the Government's measures to draw capital out of hoarding; imports of large quantities of raw materials reflect the maintenance of industrial activity.

Belgium—Manufacturing remains active, causing a raw-material problem in some branches and reducing unemployment to a much lower level than last winter.

Greece—Although foreign trade in December showed an export surplus as against an import excess a year earlier, the trade for the full year recorded an adverse balance heavier than that of 1935.

Turkey—Owing to a noteworthy expansion in the export trade, the favorable balance for 11 months of 1936 was much larger than in the corresponding period of 1935.

Australia—Gains in economic conditions during February were greater than seasonal and the agricultural outlook has been improved by excellent rainfall conditions throughout February and in early March.

Japan — Business sentiment has been further improved by rising staple commodity prices, the strengthening of the United States market, and the recent progress on the new budget estimates.

China — North Manchuria has benefitted from good prices and the purchasing power of the rural population has improved; industrial activity in the Shanghai area has increased substantially.

Philippine Islands—The Secretary of Finance, as president of the National Development Co., has recommended that iron and asbestos deposits be withdrawn from private exploitation, that a national food-products corporation be established, and that a cotton-spinning plant and an experimental abaca central be constructed to stimulate industry.

Insurance Problems

Insurance questions of general interest submitted by subscribers of **The Financial Post** will be answered in this column. Other enquiries will be answered by mail. A three-cent stamp and address label from The Financial Post should be enclosed.

Mutual Benefit

A valued customer of ours has taken out a sick and accident policy with the Mutual Sick Benefit and Health Association of Toronto. This company is unknown to us and he asked us to enquire of you regarding the institution. We would be very grateful for any information you can give us.

We presume you mean the Mutual Benefit Health and Accident Association, which was granted a Dominion license in 1934, and has since been registered with all the provincial governments.

As a mutual organization, policies of the association are open to assessment, although officials of the company state that none has been made in the company's 28-year history. Local claim offices are maintained in most of the important centres throughout Canada and the United States, and we understand that adjustments are handled promptly.

Actual operations in Canada only got under way about the middle of 1935. In the subsequent six months' period, payments amounted to $40,558, against which claims of $8,915 were paid. Last year net written premiums amounted to $194,800 and losses to $86,905, giving a loss ratio of slightly less than 45%. A deposit is maintained with the federal department of insurance for the sole protection of Canadian policyholders in the amount of $100,000.

Assets of the association as a whole total $3.8 millions, the largest part of which is comprised of securities and cash. Surplus to policyholders is $400,000. Head office of the company is in Omaha, Nebraska.

Studebaker Car Sales Are 44.6% Higher in '37

Studebaker Corp. of Canada reports sales of 122 cars and trucks in the first 15 days of March, compared with 51 in the corresponding period of 1936. Sales for the year to date are 405 units, a gain of 44.6% over the same period last year.

Two New Directors For G. Tamblyn Ltd.

G. Tamblyn Ltd. has increased its board of directors from seven to nine members. The new members of the board are H. W. Murray, Toronto, and W. A. Arbuckle, Montreal.

Casualty Insurance Reports

Fidelity

(A)—Group Experience:

	Net prems. written $	Net losses incurred $	Ratio %
Canadian Surety			
Canadian Surety.	52,315	9,884	18.89
American Surety	16,970	2,425	14.29
	69,285	12,309	17.76
British Am.-Western			
British America.	12,670	740	....
British Canadian	1,011	327	....
British Empire .	855	12	....
Imperial G. & A.	43,435	1,867	....
Western Assur.	5,655	297	....
	61,604	3,233	....
Canadian Fire			
Canadian Fire .	9,420	4,714	50.04
Canadian Indem.	72,786	4,796	29.95
	82,206	9,510	11.56
Dominion of Canada			
Casualty Company	2,373	3,511	....
Dom. of Can. Gen.	72,584	11,302	15.57
	74,957	7,791	10.39
London & Lancashire			
Law, Union & Rock	350	1	0.29
London & Lanc.	10,141	860	8.48
	10,491	861	8.20
North British & Mercantile			
North Brit. & M.	5,607	275	...
Rly. Passenger .	3,700	849	...
	9,307	1,124	...
Northern			
Northern Assur. .	2,860	88	3.08
Scottish Metropol.	523	39	7.46
World Mar. & G.	234	630	...
	3,617	503	14.00
Norwich Union			
Canada Security.	2,898	952	32.85
Norwich Union..	11,851	2,188	18.46
	14,749	3,140	21.28
Phoenix of London			
Lond. G. & Acc.	30,545	6,232	20.40
Phoenix Assur. .	17,396	1,248	7.17
Union Marine ..	938	45	4.80
	48,879	7,625	15.59
Royal, Liverpool & London & Globe			
Globe Indemnity	24,770	5,189	20.95
Liverp'l & L. & G.	8,191	577	7.04
Royal Insurance	25,011	4,913	19.64
	57,972	10,679	18.42
Sun			
Sun Insur. Office	800	2,165	270.63
Imperial Ins. Off.	311	....	....
	1,111	2,165	194.87
U. S. Fidelity			
Fidel. Ins. of Can.	37,922	17,977	47.41
U. S. Fidel. & G.	164,103	60,980	37.16
	202,025	78,957	39.08
Yorkshire			
London & Pr. .	341	101	29.62
Yorkshire	2,289	10	....
	2,630	91	3.45

(B)—Individual Companies:	Net prems. written $	Net losses incurred $	Ratio %
Alliance Assur. .	3,890	750	...
Canada Accident	8,842	229	2.59
Can. General ..	30,332	16,450	54.23
Century Insur. .	2,942	3,987	135.52
Consolidated ...	400	1,173	293.25
Employers' Liab.	88,225	33,371	37.82
Employ. Reinsur.	5,785	811	14.02
Fidelity & Cas. .	60	....	....
Gen. Acc. of Can.	27,001	8,858	32.81
Gen. Cas. of Paris	5,832	637	10.92
Grain Insurance .	44,008	24,480	55.63
Guar. Co. of N.A.	79,526	2,604	3.27
Guardian of Can.	18,770	15,783	84.09
Hartford Acc. ..	2,515	....	....
Indem. Ins. of N.A.	31,802	837	2.63
Intl. Fidelity ..	4,177	196	....
Maryland Cas. ..	13,916	413	....
Metro. Casualty .	728	....	....
National Surety .	27,899	9,689	34.73
Ocean A &. Guar.	24,299	13,288	54.69
Pearl	1,759	578	....
Pilot*	....	....	....
Provident*	....	....	....
Prudential Assur.	1,814	527	29.05
Royal Exchange	20,859	3,759	18.02
Standard Acc. ..	623	....	....
Union of Canton	7,458	1,090	14.62
Grand Total, 1936	1,092,295	282,294	25.84
1935	1,157,141	313,442	27.09

*Provincial licensed company.

Fraud

	$	$	%
Can. Indemnity..	11,918	1,478	12.40
National Surety..	37	2,392	....
1936	11,955	3,870	32.37
1935	13,612	3,739	27.47

Surety

(A)—Group Experience

	Net prems. written $	Net losses incurred $	Ratio %
British America-Western			
British America .	7,416	1,937	26.12
British Canadian	1,811	314	17.34
British Empire ..	1,664	340	20.43
Imp. Guar. & Acc.	6,787	1,849	27.24
Western Assur. .	6,988	1,930	27.62
	24,656	6,370	25.43
Canadian Surety			
American Surety	15,719	—706	....
Canadian Surety.	70,332	4,819	6.85
	86,051	5,525	6.42
Canadian Fire			
Canadian Fire ...	9,761	—100	....
Can. Indemnity .	66,055	—1,174	....
	75,816	—1,274	....
Canadian General			
Canadian Gen. ..	92,395	937	1.01
Toronto General*	59,197	10,730	18.13
	....	....	....
Dominion of Canada			
Cas. Co. of Can. .	2,205	4,499	204.04
Dom. of C. Gen.	12,757	4,277	33,53
	14,962	8,776	58.66
London & Lancashire			
Law Union & Rock	273	—6	....
London & Lanc. G. & A.	17,799	—22,350	....
	18,072	22,356	....
Northern			
Northern Assur..	4,075	4,217	103.48
Scottish Metrop..	154	....	....
World Mar. & G.	53	225	424.53
	4,282	4,442	103.73
North British & Mercantile			
North Brit. & M.	1,196	150	12.54
Rly. Passengers .	910	400	43.96
	2,106	550	26.11
Norwich Union			
Canada Security.	955	....	....
Norwich Union .	10,361	941	9.08
	11,316	941	8.32
Phoenix of London			
London G. & A..	31,073	1,178	3.79
Phoenix Assur. .	5,065	1,179	23.28
Union Marine ..	3,538	8	0.23
	39,676	2,365	59.61
Royal Liverpool, London & Globe			
Globe Indemnity	10,444	5,993	57.38
Liverp'l & L. & G.	7,315	747	10.21
Royal Insurance	15,495	5,658	36.52
	33,254	12,398	37.58
Sun			
Sun Insurance ..	487	....	....
Imperial Ins. ...	323	—50	....
	810	—50	....
United States Fidelity			
Fidel. Ins. of Can.	31,248	—11,732	....
U. S. Fidel. & G.	97,536	—47,823	....
	128,784	—59.555	....
(B)—Individual Companies:			
Aetna Casualty .	36,965	26,258	71.03
Alliance Assur. .	404	423	104.70
Canada Accident	15,737	158	1.00
Century Insce. ..	1,173	....	....
Consolidated	1,692	—25	....
Employers' Liab.	35,707	—6,624	....
Employ. Reinsur.	14,166	....	....
Fidelity & Cas. .	235	....	....
Gen. Acc. of Can.	33,233	—4,391	....
Gen. Cas. of Paris	1,584	4,290	270.83
Guar. of N. A. ..	16,050	—819	....
Guardian of Can.	28,658	5,418	18.91
Hartford Acc. ...	2,386	1,085	45.47
Indemnity Ins.	180	....	....
Maryland Cas. ..	1,382	—454	....
National Surety.	11,994	50,174	418.33
Ocean A. & Guar.	6,874	2,546	37.04
Pearl	1,984	500	25.20
Pilot*	6,003	28	0.47
Provident*	19,789	7,571	38.26
Prudential Assur.	660	201	30.45
Royal Exchange.	15,890	945	5.95
Yorkshire	632	480	75.95
Standard Acc. ...	1,596	....	....
Union Canton ...	581	....	....
Total, 1936	846,942	56,151	6.63

*Provincial licensed company; official figures.

Falling Aircraft

	Net prems. written $	Net losses incurred $	Ratio %
Home Insurance .	42	.....	....
Ins. Co. of N. A.	386	.....	....
London & Lanc. Insurance	63	.....	....
1936	491	.....	....
1935	101	.....	....

Inland Transport

	Net prems. written $	Net losses incurred $	Ratio %
Aetna Insurance.	104,615	86,762	82.93
Alliance Assur. .	996	364	36.55
Alliance Insur. ..	45,804	4,313	9.42
Amer. Alliance ..	2,636	531	20.14
Atlas	8,551	2,613	30.56
Automobile	45,061	6,969	15.47
Boston	1,187	2,938	247.51
British America.	15,183	5,124	33.75
British & Foreign	3,653	2,800	76.65
British N'western	8,954	1,508	16.84
British Oak	15,741	11,109	70.57
Canada Security.	5,420	2,554	47.12
Canadian General	6,853	2,057	30.02
Canadian Indem.	13,286	5,900	44.41
Commer Union .	8,898	....	....
Connecticut Fire	31,932	8,700	27.25
Continental Ins..	18,353	4,814	26.23
County Fire	527	106	20.11
T. Eaton General	7,391	186	2.52
Employers' Liab.	940	....	....
Equitable Fire ..	6,386	1,740	27.25
Federal	2,573	....	....
Fidelity-Phenix .	22,036	3,382	15.35
Fire Assoc. of Philadelphia ..	21,776	7,311	33.57
Fireman's Fund .	14,083	2,684	19.06
First American .	676	167	24.70
Gen. Acc. F. & L.	8,944	—89	....
Gen. Cas. of Paris	4,367	3,886	88.99
Gen. Ins. of Amer.	4,290	1,482	34.55
Glens Falls	9,400	6,170	65.64
Gr. Amer. Insur..	24,643	4,673	18.96
Guardian Insur..	1,550	1,164	75.10
Hartford Fire ...	61,558	31,056	50.46
Home Insurance.	32,935	12,289	37.31
Indemnity Marine	21,639	7,084	32.74
Ins. Co. of N. A.	91,626	26,355	28.76
Legal & General.	2,027	—247	....
Liverpool & London & Globe ..	26,817	8,420	31.40
London & Lanc. Guar. & Acc. .	145	10	6.90
Lon. & Lanc. Ins.	9,534	3,348	35.12
London Assur. ..	34,909	58,911	168.76
London Guar. & Accident	7,386	3,182	43.08
Marine	75,875	41,872	55.19
Maryland Ins. ...	849	193	22.73
Michigan	1,810	484	26.74
National Union F.	7,589	2,067	27.24
Niagara	3,838	271	7.06
North Brit. & M.	6,215	2,637	42.43
Northern Assur..	4,568	1,965	43.02
North River	2,637	123	4.66
North Star	1,345	172	12.79
N'western Mutual	701	129	18.40
N'western Nat'l .	678	—507	....
Norwich Union F.	31,724	11,998	37.82
Ocean Accident .	2,505	1,925	76.85
Pearl	6,571	329	5.01
Philadelphia Fire	2,481	48	1.93
Phoenix Assur...	6,884	3,910	56.80
Phoenix Insur. ..	52,916	14,417	27.25
Pilot*	1,741	1,337	39.53
Providence Wash.	10,492	1,186	11.30
Prudential Assur.	6,234	2,796	44.85
Queen of America	12,819	3,164	24.68
Rlwy. Passengers	2,619	992	37.88
Royal Exchange.	691	39	5.64
Royal Insurance.	34,591	10,442	30.19
St. Paul Fire	86,528	19,612	22.67
Security Insur. ..	20,845	96	0.46
Sea	2,160	276	12.78
Sentinel	452	121	26.77
Springfield Fire .	16,126	3,484	21.60
Sun Insur. Office	10,925	277	2.54
Tokio	21,626	7,311	33.81
Toronto Gen.* .	8,798	1,795	20.40
Travelers Fire	33,939	18,659	54.98
Union Assurance	478	435	91.00
Union of Canton.	35,690	5,176	14.50
Union Marine ...	5,379	2,138	39.75
U. S. Fire	21,474	7,310	34.04
Westchester	21,471	7,311	34.05
Western Assur. .	30,366	9,818	32.33
World Fire & M.	6,585	1,078	16.37
World Marine	2,693	1,188	44.11
Yorkshire	6,400	1,589	24.83
1936	1,365,589	521,999	38.23
1935	1,249,842	453,922	36.34

*Provincial licensed company.

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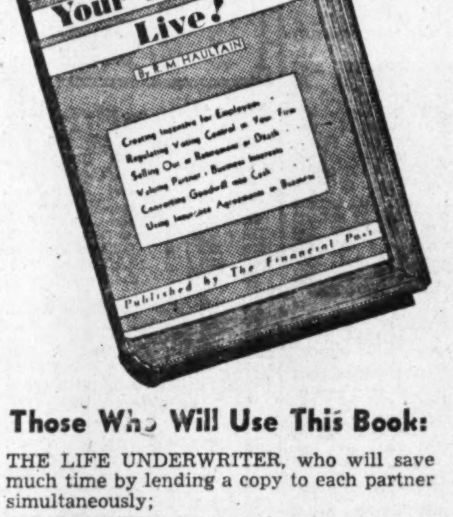
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STOCK AND BOND MARKET QUOTATIONS

Montreal, Toronto, Curb

The following table is confined to official prices for listed stocks. Where no recent transaction is recorded, bid and asked prices are given. For unlisted stocks, quotations by unlisted dealers are published. The Financial Post cannot accept any responsibility for such quotations.

WEEK ENDING MARCH 29

Range 1937 High	Low	Div R'te $	Mar27 Y'ld %		Sales	Last Mar. 22	Week end. Mar. 29 H	L	Cl'se
				A					
10½	6½	.	...	Abitibi	25330	8¾	9¼	8½	8¾
61	41½	.	...	Do. pref. 6%	15300	56½	61	55	60½
85	60	.	...	Do. pref. 7%	103	78½	80½	75	80
61	41	.	...	Do. cert. dep.	813	55½	61	56	61
6¾	5	10c	...	Acadia Sugar	325	6½	6	5¾	5¾
18½	14	50c	3.5	Acme Glove	10	14½	14	14	14
94	90	6.50	7.2	Do. pref.	....	(75 bid 90 asked)			
12	8½	40c	4.3	Agnew Surp.	131	9¼	9¾	9¼	9¼
110	107	7	6.2	Do. pref.	....	105½ bid 108 asked			
7	4½	.	...	Alta. Pac. Gr.	355	5	6½	5¾	6½
42½	28	.	...	Do. pref.	310	32½	35	32½	34½
135	116	.	...	Aluminum	35	138	135	135	135
7	5	.	...	Amal. Electric	25	7	6½	6½	6½
31	29	.	...	Do. pref.	10	31	29	29	29
35¾	33½	60+40c	..	Amer. Cyn. B.	....	(— bid 34 asked)			
55	53	3.50	6.	Ang. C. Tel. p.	20	55	55	53	53
112	93	.	...	Asbestos	701	104	107½	104	106
16	11	80c	...	Assoc. Brew.	150	15½	15½	15½	15½
110½	106	7	6.6	Do. pref.	....	(107 bid — asked)			
†8½	7½		...	Assoc. T. & T.A.	....	(— bid 8 asked)			
57	54	42c	...	Do. pref.	....	(— bid 55 asked)			
102½	100½	.	...	Ault & Wiborg p	....	(— bid 100 asked)			
				B					
60	57	2.25	3.9	Bank of Canada	63	58½	59	57½	58¾
155½	143	8	5.1	Bk. Can. Nat.	39	154¾	154½	154	154
245	219	8	3.4	Bk. Montreal	83	232	232	228¾	232
340	312	12	3.5	Bk. N. Scotia	....	(332 bid 340 asked)			
273	246	10	4	Bk. Toronto	36	271	250	246	250
8	8	75c	...	Barcelona	....	(7½ bid — asked)			
21	17½	.	...	Bathurst Pr.	12093	19½	21	19¾	20¾
9¾	6¾	.	...	Do. (B)	907	8½	9¾	8½	8¾
5¾	3	.	...	Bawlf Grain	395	3	3½	3¾	3½
38	25	.	...	Do. pref.	115	30	32	30	32
10	4¾	.	...	Beath & Sons	....	(6 bid 7 asked)			
21½	17½	.	...	Beatty Bros. A.	110	18½	18½	18½	18½
107	100	6	5.8	Do. pref.	35	105	103	103	103
102	102	7	...	Do. pref. B	....	(103 bid — asked)			
10	6½	.	...	Beauharnois	1318	8	8	7¾	7¾
107	107	4	3.7	Belding Cort.	....	(100 bid — asked)			
130	126	7	5.4	Do. pref.	....	(130 bid — asked)			
178	159	6	3.7	Bell Telephone	658	161	161	160	160
16¾	13½	.	...	Biltmore Hats	115	13½	14	13½	13½
110	109½	7	6.4	Do. pref.	....	(109 bid — asked)			
13	8½	.	...	Bissell, T. E.	5	13	12	12	12
65	45	.	...	Do. pref.	....	(55 bid — asked)			
6¾	4	.	...	Blue Ribbon	....	(69 bid 70 asked)			
40	35	2	5.2	Do. pref.	....	(37 bid 38 asked)			
29¾	24¾	65c	...	Brant. Cord. pf.	505	25¾	25½	24¾	24¾
30½	18½	40c	...	Brazilian Tr.	13803	25	26¾	25	26½
9½	6	1.40+10c.		Brew. & Distill.	371	8¾	9½	7½	8¾
4	2¾	.	...	Brewing Corp.	2140	3¾	3½	3½	3½
20¾	14½	1.50	8.3	Do. pref.	240	18	18½	17½	18
6	6	30c	5	Bright, T. G.	....	(6 Feb. 12)			
†82	75½	6	...	Do. pref.	....	(74 bid — asked)			
26½	22½	1	4	Brit. Amer. Oil	2746	24¾	25	24½	24½
20½	16	.	...	B. C. Packers	588	19½	19½	19	19¾
39½	36½	1.80	4.8	B. C. Power A.	285	37	37	36½	37
11½	9½	.	...	Do. (B)	265	7	9¾	9½	9¾
12	7¾	40c	4.4	Bruck S. Mills	225	9	9	8½	9
74½	56½	1.40+50c.		Building Prod.	60	69¾	70	70	70
18	18	.	...	Burlington Steel	280	..	18	18	18
8	6½	.	...	Burry Biscuit	....	(6½ bid 7 asked)			
60	60	3	5	Do. pref.	....	(— bid 70 asked)			
44½	41	2	4.5	Burt, F. N.	165	42½	44	42	44
				C					
105	105			Calgary Power	....	(100 bid 105 asked)			
92	79	6	6.5	Do. pref.	32	90	92	91	91
10½	7½			Canada Bread	425	8½	8½	8	8
103½	102½	5	4.8	Do. pref.	....	(— bid 102 asked)			
59½	51½	62½c	..	Do. pref. B	280	58	58½	58	58
10½	8½	40c	...	Canada Bud	345	9¾	9½	9	9
20½	15½	.	...	Canada Cement	2978	17½	20	17½	20
111	100	1	...	Do. pref.	705	108	109	108	108½
73½	67	1.50+2	..	C. & D. Sugar	15	71½	72	72	72
b38½	27½	.	...	Canada Dry	29700	34¾	35¾	33¾	33¾
20¾	16½	.	...	Can. Forg. (A)	27	17½	17½	17½	17½
17	14	.	...	Do. (B)	....	(14 Mar. 12)			
30	30	.	...	Can. Iron	....	(31 bid — asked)			
70	66½	3	4.3	Do. pref.	....	(70 bid — asked)			
38	34	1.50+50	..	Can. Malting	339	37	38	37	38
29½	25½	1.20	4.7	Can. Nor. Pr.	5	26	25½	25½	25½
112	109	7	6.2	Do. pref.	116	110½	112½	111	111½
98	86	3	3.2	Can. Packers	105	92	92½	92	92½
†118	105	.	...	Can. Paper, pf.	....	(112½ bid — asked)			
7	1¾	.	...	Can. Paving, pf.	....	(2 bid 4 asked)			
156	146	8	5.2	Can. Perman.	13	150	152	150	152
25	25	.	...	Can. Starch	....	(26 bid — asked)			
105	105	7	6.6	Do. pref.	....	(105 bid — asked)			
4	2½	.	...	Can. Steamsh's	195	3½	3½	3½	3½
6¾	5½	.	...	Do. new	240	6	6½	5¾	6
10	6½	.	...	Do. pref.	313	7½	7¾	7	7½
16½	14½	.	...	Do. pref.	10	15½	14½	14½	14½
21	19	1.20	6.3	Can. Vinegars	10	19¾	19	19	19
75	56	.	...	Can. W. Cable	....	(— bid 75 asked)			
31	19	.	...	Do. (B)	115	29	30	29	30
115	114	1.75▲	...	Do. pref.	....	(114 Feb. 15)			
6	5	.	...	Can. Bakeries	....	(4½ bid 6 asked)			
73	65	.	...	Do. pref.	15	66	66	65	65
211	183	8	4	Can. Bk. Com.	67	198	200	198	200
61½	56	1+75c	..	Can. Bronze	216	59	57½	56	56
110	105½	5	4.7	Do. pref.	25	106½	106	106	106
9½	8	.	...	Can. Canners	65	8½	8½	8	8
20½	18½	25c	...	Do. 1st pfd.	50	19	19	19	19
12½	10	.	...	Do. 2nd pfd.	440	10	10½	10	10½
21½	17	.	...	Can. Car & Fd'y	2115	18½	18¾	18½	18¾
32	27¾	.	...	Do. pref.	1469	28½	29	28	28
31	24¾	1.60	...	Can. Celanese	600	26½	28½	27	28
126	121	7	5.6	Do. pref.	25	124	124	123	124
22	21	.	...	Do. Rights	115	22	22	22	22
32	29	2	6.6	Can. Convert.	335	30	29	29	29
77	65½	4	5.2	Can. Cottons	....	(72 bid 78 asked)			
108	105	6	5.7	Do. pref.	....	(105 bid — asked)			
47	42½	2+1	7	Can. Dredge	35	43	43	42½	42½
101	101	6	6	Can. Fairb. pf.	....	(101 bid — asked)			
33	26	1.60	5.9	Can. For. Inv.	50	26	27	27	27
107	105	8	7.5	Do. pref.	....	(105 bid — asked)			
240	225	6	2.6	Can. Gen. Elec.	10	240	225	225	225
12	9¾	50c	...	Can. G. Inv.	20	10¾	12	10½	12
81½	72¾	.	...	Can. Hyd. E. p.	293	77	76½	75½	76
8½	6	.	...	Can. Ind. Alc.	4489	6½	6½	6	6¾
7¾	5	.	...	Do. (B)	660	5¾	6	5¾	6
249	240	3.50	...	Can. Indust. B.	....	(248 Mar. 18)			
5	3½	.	...	Can. Int. I. Tr.	....	(4 Mar. 22)			
99	93	2.50	...	Do. pref.	....	(99 bid — asked)			
21	19	1	5	Can. Lt. & Pr.	....	(— bid 20 asked)			
23½	17	.	...	Can. Locomo.	200	17½	17¾	17½	17½
3¾	1¾	.	...	Can. Marconi	2960	2	2	1¾	1¾
19	14	50c	3.2	Can. Oil	105	15	15½	15½	15½
135	126	8	6.1	Do. pref.	....	(131 bid 135 asked)			
17½	14	.	...	Can. Pacific	12470	14½	15½	14½	15
7½	3	.	...	C. Pr. & Pa. In.	6	5	5	4½	5
27½	18	.	...	Do. pref.	65	21	21	21	21
16	12½	.	...	Can. Vickers	190	13	13½	13	13
65	50	.	...	Do. pref.	55	50½	51	50	51
25	25	1.25	...	C. Wallpaper A	....	(— bid 25 asked)			
27½	25	1.25	...	Do. (B)	....	(— bid 25½ asked)			
†80½	64	2	...	Can. West'ho'se	....	(65 Dec. 5, '36)			
4	2¾	.	...	Can. Wineries	25	3	2¾	2¾	2¾
25	22½	1.50	...	Can. Wire Box.	115	23	22¾	22½	22½
9½	7½	.	...	Capital Estates	226	7½	7¾	7½	7½
107	102¾	5	4.8	Carnation, pfd.	30	103	103½	102¾	102¾
11½	6¾	25c	...	Catelli Food	....	(8 bid 11 asked)			
11½	10	75c	...	Do. pref.	100	11	10½	10½	10½
†165	150	8	...	Cent. Can. L'n.	....	(160½ bid 190 asked)			
1.44	.95	.	...	Chem. Research	3700	1.01	1.10	.95	1.10
2.50	1.25	.	...	City Gas & El.	1810	1.50	2.50	1.75	2.12
.80	.40	.	...	Claude Neon	250	.50	.55	.55	.55
14½	12½	1.08	7.9	Coast Brew.	220	13½	13¾	13½	13½
22½	14½	.	...	Cockshutt Plow	1275	20	20½	19½	20½
4	1¾	.	...	Comm. Alcohol	3345	2½	2½	1¾	2½
23	20½	$1+20c	..	Cons. Bakeries	70	21¾	21½	21	21
21	10¾	.	...	Cons. Paper	26843	19¾	20½	19½	19¾
19½	12½	.	...	Cons. Press	28	18	18	18	18
60	47	.	...	Cons. Sand, pf.	....	(47 bid — asked)			
100½	74½	50c+$1	..	Cons. Smelters	4895	90	94½	90½	92
211	201	10	4.8	Consumers' Gas	132	206	206	205	205
95½	89	7	7.3	Corr. P. Box, p.	....	(91½ bid 95 asked)			
27½	24	80c	3.3	Cosmos Imp.	50	24	24	24	24
105½	104½	5	4.7	Do. pref.	45	105	105	105	105
22	18	80c	3.6	Crown Cork	115	21	21¾	21½	21¾
2½	1½	.	...	Crown Dom. Oil	....	(2 bid 2 asked)			
50	43	7	...	Crow's N. Coal	....	(46 bid 48 asked)			
				D					
5¾	4	.	...	David & Fre. A	....	(5 bid — asked)			
†1½	½	.	...	Do. (B)	....	(— bid 1 asked)			
22½	15	.	...	De Havilland	505	20	20¾	19½	19½
82	67	.	...	Do. pref.	....	72 bid 75 asked)			
7	5	.	...	Disher Steel	12	5	7	7	7
18½	15½	.	...	Do. pref.	....	(17 bid 18½ asked)			
29	24¾	.	...	Distill-Seagram	2065	26	27	26	26¾
94½	92½	1.25	...	Do. pref.	....	(93 Mar. 5)			
250	234	10	4.1	Dom. Bank	28	245	245	242	242
58¾	54	1.20	2.1	Dom. Bridge	745	56	57¾	56	56½
24	19¾	1.50	6.8	Dom. Coal, pf.	270	21¾	22	21½	22
66	62	.	...	Dom. Engineer.	55	65	65	65	65
33	32	.	...	Dom. Foundries	60	..	32	32	32
118	110	5	4.3	Dom. Glass	30	110	114	114	114
153	140	7	4.7	Do. pref.	....	(— bid 147 asked)			
10	10	.	...	Dom. Motors	....	(.05 bid .10 asked)			
42½	41	.	...	Dom. Oilcloth	....	(40 bid — asked)			
†102½	95	7	6.8	Dom. Rubber, p	....	(101 bid 105 asked)			
28¾	12½	.	...	Dom. St. & C.B.	19669	23½	25	23¾	25
4	4	.	...	Dominion Scott.	25	..	4	4	4
12½	10	.	...	Dom. Stores	525	11	11½	10¾	11
18½	15	.	...	Dom. Tar & Ch.	365	15¾	15½	15	15½
117	109	.	...	Do. pref.	103	109½	110	109½	110
83½	73	5	5.9	Dom. Textile	135	82	83½	82	83½
148	110	7	4.8	Do. pref.	....	(145 bid 150 asked)			
18	13¾	.	...	Donnacona P.A.	8372	15¾	18	16	17½
17½	13½	.	...	Do. (B)	1860	16	17½	16	17
16	13½	.	...	Dryden Paper	935	15	16	15	15½
				E					
7	2	.	...	East. Koot. Pr.	....	(— bid 6½ asked)			
36	14	.	...	Do. pref.	60	18	18	18	18
5	2¾	.	...	East. Dairies	145	4	3½	3½	3½
30	17½	.	...	Do. pref.	....	(18 bid 19½ asked)			
24	19	1	...	East. Steel	....	(19½ bid 20 asked)			
109	106	7	6.6	Do. pref.	....	(106 bid 109 asked)			
85	72¾	7	...	East. Theat., pf.	....	(— bid 80 asked)			
9½	4¾	.	...	Easy Washing	280	6½	6½	6½	6½
39	34	1	...	Economic Inv.	....	(35 bid 40 asked)			
24	20½	1.60+10c.		Electrolux	260	20½	20½	20½	20½
8½	5½	.	...	Enam. & Heat.	55	8	7	7	7
7	5½	.	...	Equitable Life	....	(6 bid 8 asked)			
37	30	.	...	English Electric	....	(30 bid 35 asked)			
16¾	13½	.	...	Do. (B)	....	(13 bid 15 asked)			
10½	9½	60c	...	European El. A.	50	9½	9½	9½	9½
.65	.65	.	...	Do. Warrants	....	(.65 Feb. 5)			
				F					
13	9	.	...	Fairchild Air.	615	10	10	9¾	10
35	24	60c	...	Fam. Players	10	30	35	35	35
34	30	60c	...	Do. Vot. Tr.	....	(30 bid — asked)			
24½	22	50+37½c.		Fanny Farmer	500	22½	22½	22	22
29¾	22½	1	3.6	Ford Motors A.	8616	25	27½	25¾	26½
2½	1½	.	...	For. Pr. Secs.	....	(1½ bid 2 asked)			
28½	24	.	...	Foundation Co.	100	25	25	24¾	25
41	29	.	...	Fraser Cos.	1368	37	41	37½	41
43	29½	.	...	Do. Vot. Tr.	9689	36½	43	37¾	42½
52	45	.	...	Freiman, pf.	....	(48 bid — asked)			
11	6½	.	...	Frost Steel	125	7	7½	7	7
107	100½	5.25		Do. pref.	55	106	106	106	106
48	48	.	...	Frost Steel, A p	....	(42 bid 45 asked)			
				G					
18	8	.	...	Gen. St. Wares	1470	15	16	15½	16
110	76	.	...	Do. pref.	107	103½	103½	103	103
92½	86	2.50+2.50		Goodyear Tire	175	87	88	87	87
57	53	2.50	4.5	Do. pref.	70	53	55	54	55
19½	13½	.	...	Gt. Lakes Pap.	1632	18	19	17	18½
41½	33	.	...	Do. pref.	3412	38	41½	38	41½
3½	1½	.	...	Gt. W. Saddlery	....	(2½ bid 2½ asked)			
39	29½	.	...	Do. pref.	15	36	36	36	36
15½	7½	20c	...	Gurd, Chas.	55	13	13	13	13
100	95	7	7	Do. pref.	....	(100 bid — asked)			
18½	14	.	...	Gypsum, Lime	3880	16½	16½	15½	15¾
				H					
18	12¾	.	...	Ham. Bridge	790	16½	16¾	16	16½
88	63	.	...	Do. pref.	130	85	88	85½	88
38½	30	2+50c	7.1	Ham. Cot., pf.	20	35½	35	35	35
3¾	2	.	...	Ham. U. Theat.	....	(1½ bid 2 asked)			
69	60	5	8.1	Do. pref.	....	(58¾ bid 60 asked)			
7	5½	5c	...	Harding Carpet	400	5½	5¾	5½	5¾
†9	1½	.	...	Hillcrest Coll.	....	(5 bid — asked)			
20	15	.	...	Do. pref.	5	19	20	20	20
22½	20	1	4.8	Hinde & Dauch.	75	21	20½	20	20½
18	14	.	...	Holt Renfrew	....	(18 Feb. 24)			
65	56	.	...	Do. pref.	....	(65 bid — asked)			
1.75	.60	.	...	Honey Dew	225	1.05	.95	.95	.95
15	12	.	...	Do. pref.	....	(14 bid 15 asked)			
28½	18½	.	...	H. Smith Paper	10910	25	28½	25½	28½
105	100	3	...	Do. pref.	52	101	102	101	101
32¾	32	2	6.2	Humberstone S.	5	32	32	32	32
18	11¾	.	...	Hunts (A)	55	19	18	17½	17½
18	12	.	...	Do. (B)	....	(17½ bid — asked)			
90	72	5	5.6	Huron & E. Mt.	27	88	88	88	88
15½	11	.	...	Do. 20% pd.	....	(15 bid 16 asked)			
13½	8¾	.	...	Hydro Electric	5	10½	10½	10½	10½
				I					
251½	234	10	4.1	Imperial Bank	1	244	241	241	241
24¾	21	50+75c	5.4	Imperial Oil	9815	22¾	23	22½	22½
15½	13¾	40+22½c		Imperial Tob.	2418	14¾	14½	14½	14¾
7¾	7	6%		Do. pref.	....	(7 bid — asked)			
35½	34	25c		Indust. Accept.	155	34¾	35	34¾	34¾
39½	37½	2		Inter-City Bak.	....	(38 bid 39 asked)			
40	40	4+2		Inter'c Coal	10	40	40	40	40
130	130	8		Do. pref.	....	(— bid 130 asked)			
†.20	.20	1c		Int. Coal & C.	....	(20 bid — asked)			
b16¾	8½	.	...	Int. Hyd. E. A.	18220	12¾	14¾	12¾	13½
18½	15½	.	...	Int. Metal Ind.	790	18	18½	17¾	17¾
108	90½	.	...	Do. pref.	175	108	108	107½	107½
105	100	5	4.9	Int. Mill., pf.	....	101½ bid 102½ asked			
73½	62½	2	2.8	Int. Nickel	15724	66½	69	66½	68¾
11	6½	.	...	Int. Paints	75	9½	9½	9½	9½
20	19	75+25c	..	Do. pref.	25	19½	19	19	19
b22½	16½	.	...	Int. Pa. & P. A.	34400	19	22½	20¾	21¾
b16¾	10½	.	...	Do. (B)	25700	13¾	16¾	14¾	15¾
b8	5½	.	...	Do. (C)	77500	7	8	7	7¾
b115½	90½	.	...	Do. pref.	41170	106½	115½	107½	113
39¾	33½	1.50+1	6.8	Int. Pete.	4325	36	36½	35½	36
12½	5	.	...	Int. Power	85	10	9½	9½	9½
98	90	6	6.5	Do. pref.	12	93	93	92	92
†15½	13	1.12		Int. St. Rly. A.	....	(— bid 13 asked)			
21½	15¾	.	...	Int. Util. (A)	....	(17 bid 17½ asked)			
3½	1½	.	...	Do. (B)	1135	2	2½	2	2½
				J					
36½	35	1.75		Jam. Pub. Ser.	240	36	36	35	36
132	131	7	5.3	Do. pref.	....	(130½ bid — asked)			
				K					
39	30½	1.25		Kelvinator	80	34½	34	33	33
108	106½	7	6.5	Do. pref.	....	(107 bid — asked)			
				L					
43½	36½	.	...	Lake of Woods	240	37½	37¾	37½	37½
156	150	7	4.5	Do. pref.	10	155	154	154	154
70	55½	5	7.2	Landed Bank	....	(70 bid 86 asked)			
22	15½	70c		Lang, J. A.	170	20	20	20	20
6	4½	.	...	Langley's	....	(— bid 5 asked)			
65	55	.	...	Do. pref.	10	58	60	60	60
77	70½	3	4.2	Laura Secord	5	70½	71	71	71
15	8	.	...	Lindsay, C. W.	50	12½	10½	10½	10½
78	70	.	...	Do. pref.	....	(70 bid — asked)			
25	23½	1	4.1	Loblaw (A)	295	24	24	23¾	24
23¾	21	1	4.6	Do. (B)	239	22½	22¾	22½	22¾
				M					
†10½	2½	.	...	MacKin. Steel	....	(6 bid 9 asked)			
64	60	.	...	Do. pref.	....	(60 bid — asked)			
37½	27½	.	...	Maclaren Pr. p.	1850	30½	31½	30	31
2.50	.75	.	...	M. L. Gardens	25	2.50	2.00	2.00	2.00
5	2½	.	...	Do. pref.	....	(3 bid — asked)			
11	6½	.	...	Maple Leaf	865	9½	9¾	9½	9½
12¾	9	.	...	Do. pref.	528	9	9½	9	9½
17	17	60+10c	..	Maritime Tele.	....	(17½ bid — asked)			
†15	15	70c		Do. pref.	....	(17 bid — asked)			
†18	13	.	...	Marcus Loew's.	....	(— bid 20 asked)			
125	125	7	5.6	Do. pref.	....	(115 bid — asked)			
16¾	8½	.	...	Massey Harris	7212	15	15½	14¾	14¾
74	52½	.	...	Do. pref.	1260	70½	71½	70	70
15	10½	80c	6.5	McColl Fron.	14717	13½	13¾	10½	11½
101	97	6	6	Do. pref.	401	100	101	97	98
8	3¾	.	...	Melchers, new	8	4	4	3¾	3¾
9½	8	.	...	Do. (B)	574	8	8	8	8
2	2	.	...	Mercury Mills	....	(— bid 5 asked)			
32	20	.	...	Do. pref.	35	20	20	20	20
50	49	2	...	Mitchell, J. S.	....	(50 bid — asked)			
†110	110	7	...	Do. pref.	....	(111 bid — asked)			
30	21½	.	...	Mitchell, Robt.	3890	25	27½	24	25
5½	5	.	...	Monarch Knit.	....	(5 bid — asked)			
86	83½	7	8.3	Do. pref.	....	(— bid 70 asked)			
48	36	50c	...	Montreal Cot.	40	46	48	48	48
110	105	7	6.4	Do. pref.	....	(108 bid — asked)			
1½	1	.	...	Mont. Is. Pr.	5	1	1½	1½	1½
37½	30½	1.50	4.8	Mont. L. & Pr.	2406	31½	31½	31	31
31	28	2	6.4	Montreal Loan.	....	(31 bid — asked)			
15½	13	1	...	Mtl. Ref. & S.P.	....	(15¾ bid — asked)			
1½	1¾	.	...	Do. Vot. Tr.	....	(1½ bid — asked)			
65	58	3.20	5	Montreal Tele.	75	62	62	62	62
102	91½	9	9.5	Montreal Trams	116	95	95	91	91
45	42¾	1.60	3.6	Moore Corp.	570	42¾	44½	43	44
188	180	7	3.7	Do. pref. (A)	....	(185 bid 188 asked)			
267	258	7	2.6	Do. pref. (B)	....	(265 Mar. 3)			
1¾	1	.	...	Muirheads	200	1½	1	1	1
5	5	.	...	Do. pref.	....	(5½ bid — asked)			
				N					
42½	39¾	2	4.9	Nat. Breweries	2010	40¾	40¾	40½	40½
43½	39	1.75	4.4	Do. pref.	145	40	39	39	39
11	8¾	.	...	Nat. Grocers	1375	10½	11	10½	11
139	137	7	5	Do. pref.	5	138	139	139	139
57½	48	.	...	Nat. Steel Car	1200	50	51½	48	48
21½	19½	.	...	N. Sew. Pipe, A	25	20	20	20	20
210	201	8	3.9	National Tr.	....	(203 bid 207 asked)			
54	44	90c	...	Niag. W. Weav.	95	47	47	47	47
4	2½	.	...	North Star Oil	35	2½	2½	2½	2½
4¾	4½	8¾c▲		Do. pref.	....	(4½ bid 4½ asked)			
†93	61	5	...	N. S. L. & Pr.	....	(97½ bid 100 asked)			
105	97½	6	5.7	Do. pref.	....	(104 bid 105 asked)			
37	9½	.	...	N. S. Steel, pf.	10	25	25	25	25
				O					
300	245	8	2.7	Ogilvie Flour	1	299	295	295	295
168	159	7	4.4	Do. pref.	....	(— bid 160 asked)			
112	106	5	4	Ontario Loan	....	107¾ bid 110 asked			
7½	7	.	...	Ont. Silknit	....	(— bid 6 asked)			
†90	75	7	...	Do. pref.	....	(— bid 73 asked)			
18¾	15	.	...	Ont. Steel	15	17	16½	16	16½
114	114	3.50	...	Do. pref.	....	(— bid 120 asked)			
3½	2	.	...	Orange Crush	150	3	2½	2½	2½
7½	5½	.	...	Do. pref.	200	6½	5½	5½	5½
100	93½	6	6.1	Ott. L. H. & Pr.	40	98	97	97	97
105	103	5	4.8	Do. pref.	....	(— bid 104 asked)			
20½	19½	2	9.7	Ott. Traction	....	(20½ bid 22 asked)			
				P					
109½	98	1.75+25c.		Page Hersey	280	105	106	105	105½
9½	5½	.	...	Pantepec Oil	2195	6	6¾	5¾	6½
20	20	.	...	Paton Mfg.	....	(20 Jan. 26)			
†110	110	7	...	Do. pref.	....	(111 bid — asked)			
63¾	59	3	5	Penmans	5	59	60	60	60
130	127	6	4.7	Do. pref.	....	(127 Feb. 13)			
26½	23	1	4.3	Photo Eng.	....	(22½ bid 23 asked)			
102	96	7	6.9	Porto Rico Pr. p	....	100½ bid 102 asked			
33¾	26½	25c	...	Power Corp.	421	28½	28	27	27½
108	104	6	5.6	Do. pref.	....	(— bid 106¾ asked)			
3¾	2½	.	...	Prairie C. Oil	....	(2½ bid 2¾ asked)			
36	32½	1.75+62½c		Pressed Metals	140	33½	33½	32½	32½
46½	25	.	...	Price Bros.	14918	42½	46½	42¾	46½
152	98	.	...	Do. pref.	2329	142	152	141	152
78	72	.	...	Do., new	1275	72	76	73½	75½
5	2	.	...	Do. Rights	....	(3¾ Mar. 13)			
				Q					
25¾	20¾	1	4.7	Quebec Power	115	20¾	21	20¾	21
4¾	4½	.	...	Que. Telephone	....	(4¾ Mar. 2)			
				R					
58	40	2	5	Real Estate L'n.	....	(— bid 95 asked)			
10½	8¾	.	...	Regent Knit.	15	9	9	9	9
23½	19	.	...	Do. pref.	125	23	23	23	23
14¾	8	.	...	Reliance Grain	50	10	10	10	10
29½	22	60+15c●		Remington R'd.	....	(29½ Mar. 9)			
33	30½	2+1.75		River. S. Mills	50	32	32	32	32
8¾	7½	.	...	Rogers Majest.	430	7½	7½	7½	7½
31	26	25c		Rolland P.	5	30	31	31	31
30½	25	.	...	Do. Vot. Tr.	670	29	30	29	30
106½	103½	6	5.6	Do. pref.	....	105½ bid 106½ asked			
11¾	11¾	50c	...	Root Petroleum	....	(— bid 14 asked)			
227	200	8	3.6	Royal Bank	68	220	218	217½	218
78	56	1.25	...	Russell Motor	....	(78 Mar. 13)			
118	110	7+1▲	5.9	Do. pref.	....	(116 bid 118 asked)			
				S					
103½	100	5.50	5.3	Saguenay Pr. p.	57	103½	103½	103	103½
22	13	.	...	Sarnia Br. (A)	....	(15 bid 17 asked)			
16	8	.	...	Do. (B)	10	8	10	10	10
34	28	80c	2.6	Shawinigan Pr.	1597	29½	30	29	30
26½	24½	.	...	Sher. Wms.	63	25	26	25	25½
131	127	7	5.3	Do. pref.	10	130	130	130	130
16	14	25c	...	Simon & Son	10	15½	15½	15½	15½
101	100	7	7	Do. pref.	....	(102 bid 110 asked)			
110	90½	4	3.9	Simpson, pf.	135	102½	103½	102½	102½
38	20	.	...	Do. (A)	15	32½	32½	32½	32½
17	11½	.	...	Do. (B)	45	13½	13½	12¾	13½
122	118	6	5	Simpson, R., pf.	100	118	118	118	118
18½	14½	80c	5.3	So. Can. Pr.	110	16½	16	15½	15½
108	104	6	5.6	Do. pref.	12	108	107	107	107
18½	8¾	.	...	St. Law. Corp.	14952	12	12¾	11½	12½
35	25	.	...	Do. (A)	11970	31½	35	31	35
23	22	.	...	St. L. Flour	50	22	23	23	23
140	140	7	5	Do. pref.	....	(135 bid — asked)			
88	68	.	...	St. Law. Pa. p.	910	88	87½	86	86½
15½	11½	.	...	Stand. Chem.	553	12½	15	13	13
14	8	.	...	Stand. Clay	....	(14 Feb. 27)			
9½	5½	.	...	St. Pav. & Mat.	360	7	7½	7	7
59	43	.	...	Do. pref.	....	(— bid 45 asked)			
49½	45	75+75c▲		Stand. Steel, pf.	....	(45 bid 50 asked)			
96½	80	1.75‡	1.9	Steel of Can.	551	88¾	89	88	88½
88½	73	1.75	2	Do. pref.	116	82	83½	83	83
4½	3½	.	...	Sterling Coal	110	4	4½	4½	4½
3½	1½	.	...	Stop & Shop	....	(1¾ bid 2 asked)			
17	16	80c	4.9	Stuart, D. A., p.	....	(— bid 16½ asked)			
†2¾	2	.	...	Supersilk H.	....	(3¾ bid — asked)			
83	80	3.50	4.2	Do. pref.	....	(83 bid 84 asked)			
37	33½	1	2.8	Sup. Pete. ord.	317	36	37	35	35
36	34	1	2.8	Do. com.	12	36	36	35	36
				T					
16¾	15½	80c	5	Tamblyn	192	16	16½	16	16
54	52½	2.50	4.7	Do. pref.	....	(53½ bid — asked)			
2½	1¾	.	...	Thayers	10	2½	2½	2½	2½
25	19	2.50	...	Do. pref.	120	22½	22	20	20
2.00	1.15	.	...	Thrift Stores	....	(1¼ bid 1½ asked)			
8	7	.	...	Do. pref.	....	(7 bid 7½ asked)			
11¾	10	40c	...	Tip Top Tailors	120	11	11	11	11
108½	104	7	6.5	Do. pref.	....	(106 bid 107 asked)			
6	2	.	...	Tooke Bros.	3	6	4	4	4
34¾	31	.	...	Do. pref.	5	30	30	30	30
43	37	1	...	Tor. Elevators	2078	41	43	40	43
52	50	.	...	Do. pref.	30	50½	50	50	50
110	86½	4	4	Tor. Gen. Tr.	....	(100 Mar. 18)			
126	125	6	4.8	Toronto Mtge.	....	(99 bid 101 asked)			
160	153	7	4.5	Tuckett Tob. p.	....	(— bid 150 asked)			
18	13¾	.	...	Twin City	....	(12 bid 14 asked)			
				U					
19	14	35c	...	Union Gas	2275	15	15½	14	14
27	20	60+10c	..	Un. Amuse. A.	10	26½	27	27	27
27	24	60+10c	..	Do. (B)	....	(— bid 30 asked)			
1.15	.85	.	...	United Distill.	1335	1.00	1.10	1.00	1.10
62½	51½	.	...	United Fuel, pf.	92	56	56	54	56
25	24	2	8.3	United Secs.	....	(— bid 25 asked)			
11½	7¾	.	...	United Steel	11630	10	10½	9¾	9¾
				V					
8	4	.	...	Viau Bisc. New	1	5½	7	7	7
60	50	4	...	Do. pref.	....	(— bid 60 asked)			
				W					
27	22	50c	...	Wabasso Cot.	25	25	24½	24½	24½
49½	45½	2	4.3	Walker-Good.	1280	45¾	46¾	46	46
20	18½	1	5.1	Do. pref.	1034	19½	19¾	19½	19½
3½	2½	.	...	Walkerville Br.	502	2½	2½	2¾	2½
5	2½	.	...	Waterloo Mfg.	360	4½	4½	3½	3½
12½	9½	.	...	West. C. Flour	65	9¾	9½	9½	9½
90	80	.	...	Do. pref.	40	82	82	81	81
70½	65	2.40	3.4	West. Grocers	....	(70 bid — asked)			
120	115½	7	5.9	Do. pref.	20	116	118	118	118
18½	16	80+10c	..	Weston Ltd.	900	17	17	16½	16¾
106½	99	5	4.9	Do. pref.	175	99	100	99¾	100
8	4	.	...	Windsor Hotel	....	(5 bid 6½ asked)			
23	12	.	...	Do. pref.	....	(12½ bid 20 asked)			
10½	4½	.	...	Winnipeg El. A.	920	6	7	6½	6½
10	4¾	.	...	Do. (B)	421	6	6	5¾	6
44	29¾	.	...	Do. pref.	55	30	30	29¾	30
65	53	.	...	Wood, A. & J. p	....	(66 bid — asked)			
85	77	.	...	Woods Mfg., pf.	5	80	77	77	77
				Z					
7½	5½	.	...	Zimmerknit, c.	....	(7½ bid 8 asked)			
96	92	7	...	Do. pref.	....	(94 bid 99 asked)			

. No sales recorded in 1936-37 to date.
† 1936.
▲ On account of arrears. b New York quotations.
‡ Plus extra of $2 paid Feb. 1, 1937.
● Plus stock bonus 1% paid Jan. 2, and 1% payable Mar. 26, 1937
▲ Capital distribution.

Mining Stock Quotations

WEEK ENDED MARCH 29

Par Val.	Range 1937 high	Low	Company	Sales	Close Mar. 22 (or last)	High for week	Low for week	Close Mar.29
1	.10½	.06½	Afton	14,000	.07	.07	.06½	.07
No	1.90	1.42	Aldermac	37,975	1.58	1.60	1.53	1.58
1	.04½	.03	Alexandria	19,100	.03½	.03¾	.03	.03¾
No	8.75	6.50	Anglo-Huronian	1,343	7.75	7.55	7.50	7.55
1	1.42	1.00	Argosy	4,945	1.00	1.02	1.00	1.01
1	1.15	.76	Arntfield	4,450	.90	.88	.80	.88
No	.09	.04½	Arno	8,710	.05	.05	.05	.05
1	.15	.09	Ashley	6,850	.11½	.13	.11½	.11½
1	.27	.09	Astoria Rouyn	75,900	.15½	.17½	.15	.17
50c.	.16	.07	Aztec	1,500	.10	.09	.09	.09
1	.36	.24	Bagamac	12,400	.28	.30	.26	.28
1	1.85	1.20	Bankfield	7,350	1.30	1.30	1.25	1.30
1	.65	.25	Base Metals	16,850	.44	.45	.43	.44½
No	1.75	1.30	Beattie Gold	2,925	1.40	1.45	1.41	1.44
1	.65	.43	Beaulor	3,800	.44	.46	.43	.46
1	1.70	1.10	Bidgood Kirk	35,185	1.23	1.26	1.15	1.17
1	.72	.55	Big Missouri	4,175	.59	.60	.57	.58
1	.29	.19	Bobjo	21,900	.21	.21	.19	.20
1	1.14	.46	Bouscadillac G.M.	3,300	.70	.73	.70	.71
No	9.00	7.90	Bralorne	745	8.55	8.65	8.60	8.60
1	.15	.07	Brazil Gold	100	.08	.08	.08	.08
1	.21	.12	Brett Trethewey	6,500	.12½	.12½	.12	.12
1	.13	.08	Brownlee	15,700	.08½	.08½	.08	.08½
1	12.50	11.00	Buffalo Ankerite	520	11.75	11.50	11.50	11.50
No	.06½	.04½	Buffalo Can.	19,200	.05½	.05½	.04½	.05
5	30.00	27.00	Bulolo Gold	1,571	28.00	28.00	27.50	27.50
No	.23	.10	Bunker Hill	3,700	.14	.15	.14	.14
No	2.30	1.57	Can. Malartic	13,550	1.80	1.95	1.75	1.95
1	1.75	1.50	Cariboo Gold	2,250	1.70	1.75	1.70	1.75
1	.47½	.24½	Cartier Malartic	10,900	.29	.28	.25	.25
1	1.66	1.35	Castle Trethewey	6,550	1.37	1.38	1.35	1.35
1	.65	.47½	Cen. Cadillac	16,000	.54	.55	.50	.50
1	.31	.12	Cen. Manitoba	20,400	.13½	.14	.12	.12½
1	5.25	4.05	Cen. Patricia	9,675	4.35	4.45	4.20	4.30
1	.43	.20½	Cen. Porcupine	35,500	.24	.23	.20½	.21
No	1.47	1.00	Chromium	13,185	1.08	1.10	1.05	1.08
No	.06	.04	Church M. & Mill	3,500	.04	.04½	.04	.04
No	.09½	.04½	Clericy	1,300	.05½	.06	.06	.06
5	10.00	5.50	Coast Copper	530	6.75	7.75	6.50	7.50
1	.03½	.02	Cobalt Contact	5,500	.02½	.02½	.02	.02
5	3.50	2.95	Coniagas	......	(3.00 bid 3.15 asked)			
No	2.14	1.60	Coniaurum	4,550	1.73	1.85	1.75	1.75
1	2.70	1.62	Con. Chibougamau	18,100	1.90	1.90	1.65	1.65
25	100.50	74.50	Cons. Smelters	4,895	90.00	94.25	90.50	92.00
1	2.98	1.38	Darkwater	21,510	1.58	1.70	1.38	1.65
No	51.12	45.00	Dome Mines	1,380	46.75	47.25	46.50	46.75
1	.15	.07	Dom. Explorers	3,000	.08	.08	.07½	.07½
1	1.22	.40	Dorval Siscoe	22,300	.89	.90	.85	.87
1	.15	.05	Duparquet	33,800	.12½	.13½	.12½	.13½
1	2.05	1.20	East Malartic	26,150	1.68	1.79	1.68	1.75
1	3.15	2.32	Eldorado	47,911	3.15	3.15	2.84	3.05
No	12.87	9.60	Falconbridge	3,545	9.60	10.25	9.70	10.00
1	.54	.20½	Federal	125,150	.26½	.29	.25	.26
No	1.58	.95	Francoeur Gold	36,250	1.02	1.22	1.00	1.15
1	.60	.55	Gillies Lake	4,400	.55	.57	.55	.55
1	.30	.16	Glenora	33,050	.18½	.18¾	.16	.18
No	1.02	.70	God's Lake	12,460	.75	.75	.70	.71
1	.30	.10	Golconda	3,000	.12	.14	.13	.14
1	.49	.35	Goldale	10,600	.37	.36½	.35	.36
50c.	.25	.12	Gold Belt	300	.20	.22	.22	.22
1	.18½	.11	Goodfish	11,000	.13	.14	.13	.14
1	.63	.18	Graham Bousquet	21,450	.32	.34	.31	.33
1	.57	.23½	Granada Gold	15,800	.38	.38½	.35	.35
No	.18	.07	Grandoro	3,000	.09½	.09½	.09	.09
1	.46	.18	Greene Stabell	......	(.18 Mar. 17)			
1	.18	.11½	Grull Wihksne	500	.12	.11½	.11½	.11½
1	1.25	.90	Gunnar Gold	11,950	.93	.95	.90	.93
1	.07	.03½	Halcrow Swayze	500	.04	.04	.04	.04
1	3.44	2.05	Hard Rock	21,315	2.35	2.45	2.25	2.30
1	.35	.15	Harker	30,400	.22	.20	.19	.19½
5	15.50	13.75	Hollinger	3,815	14.12	14.37	14.00	14.37
1	.72	.50	Howey Gold	25,625	.52	.51	.50	.50
No	41.75	32.12	Hudson Bay	6,100	36.25	36.50	35.00	36.00
1	19.25	15.00	Inter. Mining	125	15.25	15.00	15.00	15.00
No	73.25	62.12	Int. Nickel	15,724	66.50	69.00	66.75	69.00
1	.54	.50	Jacola	20,628	.52	.54	.50	.50
1	1.61	1.44	Jack Waite	26,400	1.50	1.54	1.44	1.54
1	2.15	1.40	Jellicoe	31,280	1.41	1.50	1.40	1.50
1	.59	.41	J. M. Cons. Gold	17,500	.43	.48	.42	.43
1	2.90	2.35	Kerr-Addison	37,185	2.52	2.75	2.35	2.65
1	.65	.55	Kerr Lake	325	.62	.65	.62	.62
1	2.65	1.75	Kirk. Hud. Bay	1,300	1.97	2.00	1.90	2.00
1	1.35	.90	Kirkland Lake	57,850	1.12	1.23	1.10	1.15
1	.40	.23½	Kirk. Premier	16,000	.28	.27	.23½	.24
1	.48	.23	Kirk. Townsite	5,800	.39	.40	.38½	.38½
1	1.10	.84	Laguna	8,200	.90	.88	.84	.84
1	59.50	55.00	Lake Shore	1,950	56.25	57.25	56.00	56.25
1	.28	.14	Lamaque Contact	18,600	.15	.17	.15	.15
1	1.33	.85	Lapa Cadillac	12,200	1.01	1.02	.98	1.00
1	1.05	.78	Lava Cap	20,600	.95	1.05	.95	1.05
1	.30	.18½	Lebel Oro	58,494	.20	.25	.20	.24½
1	.07½	.04½	Lee Gold	9,800	.04½	.05½	.04½	.05
1	1.35	.82	Leitch Gold	19,280	.89	.89	.82	.85
No	8.40	6.40	Little Long Lac	2,390	6.85	6.85	6.60	6.60
1	8.60	6.25	Macassa	9,380	7.10	7.75	7.10	7.40
1	.36	.20	Maralgo	19,000	.24	.24½	.24	.24
1	.04¾	.03½	Malrobic	30,300	.03½	.03¾	.03½	.03½
No	.69	.48	Manoy	6,700	.51	.50	.47	.47
No	.16	.04	Man. & Eastern	71,600	.04	.04½	.04	.04½
1	.44	.14	May Spiers	38,600	.19	.17	.14	.15
5	42.25	38.00	McIntyre	1,360	39.87	39.87	39.00	39.00
1	2.03	1.53	McKenzie R.L.	14,775	1.67	1.69	1.53	1.53
1	.65	.55	McKinley	......	(.60 bid 1.00 asked)			
No	4.85	2.00	McLeod Cockshutt	24,166	2.50	2.75	2.45	2.50
1	.19	.07	McMillan	156,500	.09½	.09½	.07½	.08
No	1.21	.70	McWatters	49,075	.97	1.08	.96	1.01
1	.57	.17	McVittie	24,000	.37	.37	.35	.35
5	2.00	1.50	Mentor Exp. & Dev.	......	(.... bid 2.25 asked)			
No	5.00	3.25	Mining Corp.	8,295	3.95	4.05	3.85	4.00
No	.29	.20	Minto Mines	4,500	.22	.23	.21	.21
1	.08	.03	Moffatt Hall	3,700	.04	.04½	.04	.04½
1	.88	.50	Morris Kirk	6,550	.52½	.53	.50	.53
1	1.95	1.55	Moneta	16,240	1.65	1.69	1.61	1.65
1	.45	.25	Montague	500	.40	.43	.43	.43
1	.10	.04½	Murphy	28,000	.05¾	.06½	.05½	.05½
1	1.05	.55	Naybob	7,100	.60	.60	.55	.55
No	.12	.04	Newbec	15,900	.07	.07½	.06½	.07
1	1.49	1.05	New Golden Rose	2,725	1.18	1.18	1.12	1.14
1	.05	.02¾	Night Hawk Penn.	11,750	.03½	.03½	.02¾	.02¾
5	3.60	2.60	Nipissing	600	2.75	2.75	2.60	2.60
No	83.00	73.37	Noranda	3,542	73.50	76.37	74.00	75.00
No	.90	.72	Nor. Canada	7,300	.75	.80	.75	.78
1	.16½	.06	Norgold	5,300	.10	.10½	.10	.10
1	13.25	8.05	O'Brien	15,860	8.95	9.10	8.10	8.85
1	1.28	.72	Omega	31,000	.90	.93	.85	.91
1	.30	.16½	Osisko	1,600	.21½	.22	.20	.22
1	2.15	1.69	Oro Plata	1,850	1.70	1.76	1.71	1.71
No	4.05	3.40	Pamour	5,055	3.65	3.70	3.55	3.65
1	1.10	.82	Pandora	6,300	.83	.85	.82	.82
1	.42	.30	Parkhill	6,351	.32	.33	.30	.31
1	3.80	3.05	Pato Cons.	550	3.25	3.30	3.10	3.10
1	.46	.23	Paulore	19,500	.26	.29	.23	.25
1	.06	.03	Pawnee Kirk.	5,200	.03½	.03½	.03½	.03½
1	1.38	.80	Paymaster	54,600	.85	.85	.80	.80
1	6.60	3.15	Pend Oreille	12,816	5.40	6.05	5.35	5.50
1	2.51	1.75	Perron Gold	64,445	1.93	1.95	1.87	1.88
1	.03¾	.02½	Peterson Cobalt	4,500	.02½	.02½	.02½	.02½
1	9.20	7.10	Pickle Crow	14,350	7.55	7.50	7.25	7.25
1	6.85	5.15	Pioneer Gold B.C.	790	5.25	5.25	5.15	5.15
1	.11	.06½	Porcupine Crown	18,400	.06½	.06½	.06½	.06¾
1	2.20	1.55	Powell Rouyn	12,800	1.75	1.81	1.70	1.80
1	4.50	2.95	Premier Gold	15,925	3.20	3.20	2.95	3.15
1	1.47	.97	Preston E. Dome	20,700	1.01	1.06	.99	1.02
No	1.55	1.10	Prospectors Air's.	1,400	1.30	1.40	1.30	1.31
1	.88	.70	Quebec Gold	100	.79	.75	.75	.75
No	.48	.10	Quemont	......	(.15 bid .24 asked)			
1	2.00	1.20	Red Crest	3,000	1.42	1.46	1.40	1.44
1	6.85	5.50	Read Authier	2,465	5.90	6.10	5.85	5.90
1	1.78	.63	Red Lake	132,455	.76	.76	.63	.69
1	1.35	1.06	Reno Gold	6,580	1.08	1.10	1.07	1.08
1	.22	.11	Reward	30,100	.12	.12½	.11	.11½
1	.16	.06½	Ritchie	52,500	.10	.10	.08½	.09
1	.12½	.07½	Robb Montbray	19,900	.07½	.08	.07½	.08
1	.48½	.25	Roche Long Lac	25,600	.27	.29	.25	.25
1	2.40	1.90	San Antonio	4,694	2.00	2.01	1.91	1.91
1	1.13	.76	Shawkey	14,695	.82	.83	.77	.80
50c.	.80	.60	Sheep Creek	5,300	.61	.60	.60	.60
1	4.00	2.75	Sherritt Gordon	28,230	3.35	3.40	3.20	3.30
1	6.65	5.10	Siscoe	10,685	5.35	5.50	5.25	5.30
1	2.50	1.45	Sladen Malartic	17,128	1.87	1.90	1.80	1.90
1	2.50	1.70	Slave Lake	4,750	1.85	1.90	1.70	1.90
1	5.50	5.50	South Amer. Gold	......	.... bid 6.25 asked)			
No	.05½	.03½	South Tiblemont	3,200	.03½	.04	.04	.04
No	2.35	.90½	Stadacona	172,318	1.63	2.35	1.60	2.29
1	.32	.21	St. Anthony	15,500	.22	.23	.21½	.22
No	6.90	5.50	Sudbury Basin	8,516	5.85	6.00	5.75	5.85
1	.40½	.23	Sudbury Contact	8,800	.27½	.28	.26	.27
1	.04	.02½	Sudbury Mines	10,000	.02¾	.02½	.02½	.02½
1	2.25	1.67	Sullivan Cons.	15,150	1.80	1.85	1.75	1.80
1	4.80	3.75	Sylvanite	6,635	3.90	4.05	3.90	4.00
1	.29	.17	Tashota	26,500	.19	.18	.17	.17½
1	6.10	5.35	Teck Hughes	5,225	5.70	5.85	5.58	5.65
1	2.15	1.30	Thomp. Cadillac	32,840	1.43	1.47	1.40	1.40
1	.65	.20	Timiskaming	48,550	.50	.56	.46	.46
1	4.60	3.00	Toburn Gold	1,105	3.00	3.10	3.00	3.00
1	2.00	1.30	Towagmac	27,605	1.65	1.83	1.55	1.65
1	2.60	1.50	Treadwell	450	1.75	1.50	1.40	1.40
No	3.30	2.65	Ventures	9,790	2.70	2.75	2.65	2.65
No	4.65	3.05	Waite Amulet	7,011	3.75	4.10	3.75	4.10
50c.	.07½	.05	Wayside	21,800	.05	.05½	.05	.05
No	.05	.02½	White Eagle	5,000	.03	.03	.02½	.03
1	.17	.07	Wiltsey Coghlan	13,200	.09	.09	.07	.07
1	.77	.45	Wood Cadillac	66,250	.60	.63	.57	.63
No	8.60	7.40	Wright-Hargreaves	10,170	7.60	7.75	7.55	7.55
No	.53	.33	Ymir Girl	5,200	.35½	.35½	.33	.35
			OIL STOCKS					
No	.20	.14	Acme Gas & Oil	20,700	.16	.16	.16	.16
1	.57	.40	Ajax	4,400	.40	.40	.40	.40
1	.95	.36	Alta. Pac. Cons.	14,840	.54	.49	.36	.45
1	1.10	.35	British Dominion	500	.45	.45	.35	.40
No	6.55	2.60	Calgary & Ed.	40,040	4.40	4.30	3.15	3.70
1	1.75	.42	Calmont	80,745	1.23	1.25	.91	1.02
No	.95	.24	Common Pete	14,960	.55	.48	.35	.39½
No	3.60	1.30	Dalhousie	59,365	2.60	2.60	1.70	2.10
No	.45	.10½	Eastcrest	21,300	.24½	.22	.18	.20½
No	3.35	1.65	Foothills	4,450	1.95	2.15	1.65	1.90
No	1.20	.40	Foundation Pete	21,000	.43	.45	.40	.44
No	.39	.16	Hargal	1,700	.21	.21	.21	.21
No	.90	.15	High Sarcee	45,700	.39	.38	.25	.31
No	4.05	2.25	Home	28,560	2.45	2.50	2.25	2.39
1	.87	.50	Homestead O.&G.	22,500	.58	.55	.50	.50
No	.70	.67	Hunter Valley	......	(.67 Mar. 10)			
No	.16	.15	Do. Warrants	......	(.16 Feb. 22)			
No	.90	.37	Lowery	500	.65	.50	.50	.50
No	.30	.25	McD. Segur Ex.	400	......	.30	.25	.25
No	.39	.12	Merland	10,700	.21	.21	.16	.20
No	.63	.30	Mercury	18,100	.50	.49½	.30	.42
1	1.15	.45	Model	2,800	.63	.60	.56	.60
5	.49	.17½	Nordon	29,600	.30	.30	.25	.26
No	.12	.05	Oil Selections	5,800	.06	.06	.05½	.05
No	4.10	1.55	Okalta	36,275	2.45	2.40	1.55	1.90
No	.12	.06	Olga Gas & Oil	6,400	.07	.07	.06½	.06½
No	.43½	.13	Pacalta	64,225	.24	.24	.20	.21
1	.70	.61	Petrol Oil & Gas.	100	.65	.65	.65	.65
No	60.00	43.00	Royalite	2,380	52.00	51.00	49.00	49.50
No	2.00	.62	South West Pete.	4,480	1.25	1.35	1.00	1.10
1	.68	.61	Spooner Oil	......	(... bid .60 asked)			
No	2.35	1.80	Texas Can.	8,150	1.96	1.97	1.80	1.89
No	.70	.28	United Oil	14,300	.40	.36	.28	.30
1	2.00	1.10	Vulcan	4,375	1.70	1.60	1.10	1.50

VANCOUVER STOCK EXCHANGE

Par Val.	Range 1937 High	Low	Company	Sales	Close Mar. 22 (or last)	High for week	Low for week	Close Mar.29
25	.02	.00¾	Bayview	10,000	.01½	.01½	.01½	.01½
50c	.15	.09	Aztec	2,000	.10	.10½	.10	.10½
20	.04	.01½	Beaver Silver	7,500	.01¾	.02½	.02	.02
1	.70	.59	Big Missouri	4,100	.60	.59	.59	.59
25	.07½	.02½	Bluebird	6,100	.04½	.04	.03½	.03½
No	9.00	7.85	Bralorne	5,364	8.60	8.65	8.10	8.60
1	.07½	.04	Bridge River Cons.	......	(.04 Mar. 22)			
50	.19	.10	B.R.Mountain Gold	1,800	.18	.18	.15	.15
1	.40	.25	B.C. Nickel	11,800	.26	.28	.26	.26
1	3.85	2.95	B.C. Silver	1,600	3.15	3.20	3.00	3.00
50	.04½	.03½	Canadian Rand	3,000	.04	.04	.04	.04
1	1.75	1.45	Cariboo Gold	2,050	1.66	1.66	1.64	1.65
1	.14	.07½	Congress Gold	6,150	.07½	.08	.07½	.07½
25	.05	.01	Cork Province	4,000	.02	.02	.02	.02
1	.02	.01	Dalhousie Mines	......	(.01½ Feb. 15)			
No	.28	.13½	Dentonia	10,300	.18	.17½	.16	.17
No	.07½	.02½	Dictator	4,500	.03½	.03½	.03	.03
1	.05	.03	Dunwell	......	(.03 Mar. 15)			
No	.18	.10	Fairview Amal.	5,526	.11	.11	.10	.10
50	.69	.38	Fawn Mining	......	(.38 Mar. 18)			
1	.06½	.03½	Federal Gold	14,500	.05½	.05½	.05	.05
1	1.43	.50	George Copper	70	.70	.70	.70	.70
50	.06½	.03	George Enterprise	1,000	.05	.04	.04	.04
1	.05	.02	Georgia River	8,400	.02	.03	.02½	.02½
50c	.03½	.01½	Glacier Creek	......	(.02 bid .02½ asked)			
1	.29	.10½	Golconda	11,300	.12	.13	.12½	.13
50	.25	.11½	Gold Belt	500	.23	.23	.21	.21
50	.43	.12	Gold Mountain	41,000	.12	.14½	.12	.13½
50	.30	.11½	Grandview	33,573	.17½	.20	.17½	.18
No	.03½	.02	Grange Mines	8,000	.02½	.02½	.02½	.02½
1	.18½	.11	Grull Wihksne	7,600	.11½	.11½	.11	.11
No	.05	.00½	Haida Gold	......	(.02½ Mar. 9)			
25c	.21½	.20	Hecla Mining	......	(.21½ Mar. 17)			
50	1.05	.25	Hedley Amal.	......	(.34 Feb. 23)			
No	.13	.05	Hedley Sterling	......	(.05½ bid .06 asked)			
No	.04½	.02½	Home Gold	9,700	.03½	.03	.03	.03
1	.04½	.02½	Independence	......	(.03½ Feb. 11)			
1	.08	.02½	Indian Mines	1,000	.04	.03½	.03½	.03½
50	1.18	.95	Island Mountain	1,400	.97	.96	.95	.96
1	.22½	.21	Inter'tl Coal	500	.21	.21	.21	.21
50c	.06½	.04½	Inter'tl Gold	1,250	.05½	.05	.05	.05
50	.90	.80	Kootenay Belle	1,300	.80	.82	.81	.81
20	.07	.01½	Koot. Florence	35,300	.02½	.03½	.03	.03½
25	.04½	.01	Kootenay King	6,000	.02	.02	.02	.02
1	.03½	.00¾	Lakeview	7,000	.02	.02	.01½	.01½
10	.19½	.06½	Lucky Jim	51,330	.15	.16½	.15	.16
No	.07½	.04½	Mak Siccar	4,000	.05	.04½	.04½	.04½
50	.02½	.01	Marmot Metals	8,500	.01½	.01½	.01½	.01½
1	.19½	.19	McGillivray Creek	......	(.19 bid .20 asked)			
50	.06½	.02½	Meridian Min.	......	(... bid .04 asked)			
5	.17	.12	Metaline Metals	......	(.12 Mar. 16)			
No	.28	.20	Minto Mines	22,100	.22	.22½	.20	.02½
50	.04½	.02½	Morning Star	9,250	.03	.03	.03	.03
1	.05	.01½	Morton Woolsey	12,000	.02½	.02½	.02	.02½
50	.15½	.05	Nicola	22,700	.06½	.07½	.06	.06½
50	.17	.06	Noble Five	67,550	.10½	.13	.10	.12
1	6.75	3.15	Pend Oreille	1,515	5.40	6.00	5.40	5.60
No	.07½	.05	Pilot Gold	2,400	.06	.06	.06	.06
1	6.75	5.10	Pioneer Gold	575	5.25	5.25	5.10	5.15
50	.15	.08	Porter Idaho	13,500	.09½	.08½	.08	.08½
No	.05½	.02½	Premier Border	16,000	.03¾	.03½	.03½	.03½
1	4.80	2.90	Premier Gold	7,480	3.15	3.20	2.90	3.10
1	.15	.04	Quatsino Copper	11,500	.07	.07	.06	.06½
25	.17	.10	Quesnelle Quartz	3,100	.12	.12	.11	.11
.01	.05½	.03½	Reliance	3,500	.04	.04	.03½	.03½
1	.37	.22	Relief Arlington	3,300	.23	.23	.22	.22
No	1.90	.75	Reeves McDonald	37,225	1.51	1.64	1.58	1.60
1	1.31	1.05	Reno Gold	550	1.08	1.08	1.05	1.05
1	.20½	.06	Reward Mining	23,800	.11	.11	.10	.11
1	.09½	.03	Rufus Argenta	5,500	.05	.05	.04½	.05
1	.11½	.04	Ruth Hope	6,700	.05	.05½	.05	.05
1	.12	.09	Sally Mines	......	(.06 bid .09 asked)			
50	.15	.09½	Salmon Gold	1,000	.10½	.10½	.10½	.10½
50	.78	.58	Sheep Creek	2,600	.50	.60	.58	.60
1	3.20	3.00	Sibak Premier	......	(2.90 bid 3.00 asked)			
25	.14½	.04½	Silvercrest	4,900	.10½	.09	.08	.08
20	.10	.02½	Silversmith	19,700	.05	.05	.04½	.04½
1	.63	.42	Standard Silver	......	(.40 bid .53 asked)			
1	.75	.40	Sunloch	......	(.40 bid .55 asked)			
No	.13	.07½	Taylor Bridge	1,100	.09	.08	.08	.08
1	.12	.08	Taylor Windfall	......	(... bid .13 asked)			
5	.30	.25	Toric	......	(.30 Feb. 23)			
50	.04	.00½	United Empire	......	(.02½ Feb. 11)			
No	1.05	.48	Vidette Gold	4,500	.50	.50	.48	.50
No	.06½	.02½	Viking Gold	6,500	.03½	.03½	.03½	.03½
No	.02½	.01½	Waterloo Gold	......	(.02 Feb. 2)			
50	.03	.01	Waverley Tangier	28,500	.01½	.01½	.01½	.01½
50	.08½	.04½	Wayside	2,500	.04½	.05	.04½	.05
20	.13½	.04	Wellington	39,600	.06	.08	.06	.07½
50c	.50	.25½	Wesko	18,800	.30	.29½	.25	.26
1	.42	.14	Whitewater	56,700	.26	.28	.26	.27
No	.50	.34	Ymir Yankee Girl	......	(.35 Mar. 12)			
			OIL STOCKS					
1	1.09	.26	Alta. Pac. Cons.	35,345	.50	.47	.37	.39
1	.14½	.06½	Amalgamated	12,800	.09	.08	.08	.08
1	.64	.07½	Anaconda	48,850	.29	.27	.18	.19
No	.45	.12	Associated Oils	500	.26	.16	.16	.16
No	.24	.04½	Baltac	18,300	.14½	.13	.10	.10½
1	1.05	.15	Brit. Dominion	......	(.60 Mar. 10)			
No	6.20	2.65	Calgary & Ed.	16,750	4.30	4.30	3.35	3.65
1	1.84	.43	Calmont	45,845	1.22	1.17	.90	.95
1	.13	.07	Crow's Nest	4,500	.08½	.08	.08	.08
1	.90	.26	Commonwealth	18,100	.50	.45	.32	.38
No	3.55	1.33	Dalhousie	15,385	2.50	2.45	1.85	1.90
No	.24	.05	Devenish	1,311	.13	.11	.10	.10½
No	.45	.13½	Eastcrest	1,400	.20	.22	.22	.22
No	.93	.50	Foundation	......	(.40 bid .48 asked)			
No	.44	.10½	Freehold	39,200	.21	.20	.15	.19
No	.40	.10	Hargal	11,330	.21	.27	.18	.27
No	.80	.14	High Sarcee	12,600	.38	.35	.26	.28
No	4.10	2.15	Home Oil	7,650	2.55	2.40	2.15	2.25
No	.88	.40	Lowery	6,800	.54	.53	.40	.52
No	.35	.04½	Madison	92,800	.14½	.14	.10	.12½
No	.50	.15	Marjon Oil	24,500	.33	.30	.24	.29
No	.78	.18	McD. Segur Ex.	36,900	.33	.30	.24	.29
1	1.60	.55	McLeod	......	(... bid 1.00 asked)			
No	.83	.22	Mercury	59,000	.48	.43	.33	.41
No	.39	.12½	Merland	4,400	.22	.18½	.18	.18
No	.65	.08	Midwest	2,600	.30	.30	.20	.25
No	.65	.20	Mill City Pete	200	.35	.25	.25	.25
1	1.15	.44	Model	9,200	.61	.60	.50	.58
5	.48	.17½	Nordon	8,900	.29	.28	.25	.25
No	4.00	.85	Okalta	31,750	2.36	2.30	1.60	1.95
No	.44	.13½	Pacalta Oil	20,300	.25	.24	.20	.22
1	1.50	.50	Ranchmen's	5,400	.65	.66	.50	.55
No	59.00	43.00	Royalite	67	51.00	50.00	47.00	49.00
No	3.00	.65	Southwest Pete	8,000	1.30	1.30	.93	1.20
1	.75	.25½	Spooner	......	(.25 bid .35 asked)			
No	.72	.16½	United	19,450	.37	.34	.28	.32
No	.38	.05	Vanalta	21,100	.15	.13	.10	.13
1	3.05	.95	Vulcan	13,112	1.66	1.60	1.25	1.50

Weekly Record of Financing in Canada

OFFERINGS OF CORPORATIONS AND FOREIGN SECURITIES

Bond Issues—	Date Sold	Offered by	Rate	Due	Amount	Price	Yield
Sisters of Charity of Nova Scotia	Mar. 22	Johnston & Ward & Irving. Brennan & Co.	3%- 4%	July 1, 1933-53	$1,200,000		*3% to 4.5%
Alfred Lambert Inc.	Mar.	Rene T. Leclerc Inc.	5%	....	350,000	*100	....
Hospital Ste. Jeanne D'Arc	May 1	E. Savard Ltd. and Syndicate	4%	May 1/49	850,000	*100	4%
Les Soeurs de L'Hotel Dieu de Saint-Basile	May 1	Lagueux & Darveau	3½% 4%	1942-47 1952-57	100,000	*100	....

*Offering price.

Corporation Bonds

Supplied by Investment Dealers' Association of Canada

Mar. 30, 1937

Public Utility Issues:	Int. Rate %	Due	Bid Mar. 30	Asked	Bid Mar. 24
‡Ass. Tel. & Tel.	5½	'55	86½	89½	85½
▲Avalon 'Phone	5½	'48	...	...	102½
Beauharnois P.	5	'73	54½	57½	52½
‡Bell Telephone	5	'55	110½	113½	110½
‡Do.	5	'57	114	117	113½
B. C. Power	4½	'60	96	99	96
B. C. Tele.	4½	'61	104	107	104
‡Calgary Pwr.	5	'60	95	98	95
‡Do	5	'64	...	...	94
†Can. Nor. Pwr.	5	'53	101½	104½	101½
‡Dom. Gas. & El.	6½	'45	92	95	91½
‡Gatineau Pwr	5	'56	100½	103½	100½
‡Do., A	6	'41	100½	103½	100
▲Do., B	6	'41	99½	102½	99
Gt. Lakes Pwr.	4½	'56	91½	94½	94½
‡Inter. Hydro-E.	6	'44	79½	82½	78
‡Inter. Power	5	'57	97½	100½	97
‡Do.	6½	'57	100	103	100
▲Do.	6	'55	100½	103½	100½
†Maclaren-Que. Power	5½	'61	95½	98½	95
†Do.	5½	'64	92½	95½	93½
†Mtl. Island Pr.	5½	'57	103	100	103
†Mtl. L. H. & Pr.	3½	'56	98	101	97½
†Mtl. Tramways	5	'41	102	105	101½
†Do	5	'55	76½	79½	77½
Nfld. L. & P.	4½	'56	101	104	101
Nat'l L. & P.	6	'49	95½	98½	95½
N. S. L. & P.	4	'57	97½	100½	97½
†Ot'wa L.H.&P.	5	'57	104½	107½	104½
†Ottawa Tract.	5½	'55	101½	104½	101½
†Ottawa V Pwr.	5½	'70	105	108	105
†Power Corp.	4½	'59	98½	101½	98½
‡Quebec Pwr.	5	'68	102½	105½	102½
Saguenay Pr., B	4½	'66	102½	105½	102½
*Do., A	4½	'66	100½	103½	100
†Shaw. W. & Pr.	4	'61	96	99	95½
†Do	4½	'70	101½	104½	101½
†South. Can. Pr.	5	'55	102	105	102
†West. Pwr. Co.	5	'49	104	107	104
‡Winnipeg Elec.	4½	'60	104	107	104
‡Do., A	5	'65	77½	80½	77½
‡Do., B	4	'65	72	75	72½
Industrial and Realty Issues:					
†Abitibi P & P.	5	'53	98½	101½	95
Acadia Sugar	4½	'55	101½	104½	101½
†Alta. Pac. Gr.	6	'46	93½	99½	97½
Asbestos Corp.	5	'42	100	103	100
B. A. Oil	4	'45	101½	104½	102
Canada Bread	6½	'41	109	112	109
†Canada Cement	4½	'51	100	103	100
†Canada Paper	4½	'52	95½	98½	95½
Can. Steamship	6	'41	67	70	67½
Can. Canners	6	'51	97	100	97
Can. Bakeries	6½	'45	99½	102½	99½
‡Can. Inter. Pap.	6	'49	101½	104½	101½
C. P. R.	3½	'51	102	105	102
Do.	4	'49	105½	108½	105½
Do.	4½	'44	102	105	101½
†Can Vickers	6	'47	101½	104½	101½
†Consol. 'Paper	5½	'61	99	102	95
‡Dom. Coal	6	'55	100	103	100
Dom. Sq Corp.	6	'48	75½	78½	75½
▲Dom. Stl. & C.	6½	'55	112	115	110
Dom. Tar	4½	'51	98	101	98½
Dom. Textile	4½	'55	106	109	...
†Donnacona P.	4-4½	'56	85	88	85
†Eastern Dairies	6	'49	85½	88½	85½
†Famous Play.	4½	'51	96	99	95½
†Federal Grain	6	'49	100½	103½	100½
†Fraser Cos.	6	'50	101	104	101
Great Lakes Pap.	5	'55	96	99	95
†Gypsum L.&A.	5½	'48	102	105	102½
†Gr. Br. & Can. Invest.	4½	'59	88½	91½	88½
Hamilton Cot.	5½	'48	103	...	103
Ham. By-Prod. Coke	5	'55	99	100	99
Do.	6	'56	98½	101½	98½
†Inter. Paper	6	'55	98½	101½	98½
†Inter. P. & P. Nfld.	5	'68	103	106	103
Inter City Bak.	5½	'48	103	106	103
Inter-City West. Bakeries	6½	'50	63	66	63½
†Kingston Elev.	6	'50	98	101	98
Lake St. John P. & P.	5½	'61	101	104	101
Do.	5	'61	84½	87½	82
†Lond. Can. Inv.	4½	'48	96½	99½	96½
†Maple L. Mill. (Bundles)	5½	'49	84	87	82½
†Massey-Harris	5	'47	99	101	99
†McColl-Front.	6	'49	103	106	103
†Mercury Mills	5½	'53	80	85	80
†Mersey Paper	6	'49	101	104	101
‡M. & O. Paper	6	'45	73	76	70
‡Montreal Coke	5½	'47	...	...	...
Mtl. Dry Docks	6	'48	93½	96½	93½
Nat'l Grocers	4	'47	100	...	100
†N. A. Elevators	6	'50	96	99	97
Nor. Ont. Bldg.	6½	'39	98½	...	98½
†Price Bros.	5	'57	98	100	...
‡Prov. Paper	5½	'47	102	105	102
Queen's Hotel	6	'47	100	...	100
‡Reliance Grain	4½	'52	98½	101½	98½
†Restigouche Co.	6	'48	112	115	111½
Rich. Bay Bldg.	6½	'47	100½	103½	100½
†Rolland Paper	5½	'51	103	106	103
Ruddy & Co.	6½	'48	98½	101½	98½
†Simpsons Ltd.	4½	'51	95	98	94½
†Smith, Howard	4½	'51	100½	103½	99½
†Steel of Can.	6	'40	111½	114½	111½
Sterling Coal	6	'40	91½	94½	91½
Stop & Shop	6	'47	77	82	77
*Twin City	5½	'52	85	88	81½
United Amuse.	5	'56	97	100	97
United Corp.	5	'53	98	101	98
Unit. Grain Gr.	5	'48	96	99	96
Do.	5½	'49	98	101	98
Union Gas	4½	'50	96½	99½	97
▲Wabasso Cot.	4½	'51	95½	98½	95½
†Western Grain.	6	'49	76½	79½	78
Windsor Hotel	6½	'43	82½	85½	82½
Do	6	'47	43	46	43
Zimmerknit	6	'51	98	101	98

‡Payable in Can. or U. S. †Payable in Can., U. S. or U. K. ▲Payable in Can. or U. K. *Payable in U. S. only.

Unlisted Mines

Mar. 30, 1937

	Bid	Asked
Albany River	.84	.87
Algold	.53	.55
Amm Gold	.35	.36
Arno	.04½	.05
Athona	.20	.22
Arrowhead	.40	.41
Area	.05½	.06½
Augite	.38	.40
Bailor	.05	.06
Bar Lar	.23	.25
Bathurst New	.05	.05½
Bidl'amaque	.33	.36
B. L. Lac	.05	.06
Bilmac	.18	.20
Baldwin	.03¼	.03¾
Blanchette	.29	.30
Big Master	.12	.14½
Brengold	.11	.13
Bousquet	.06	.07
Britcanna	.67	.70
Calder Bousquet	.17	.19
Cal. F. F.	.10	.12
Can. Pan.	.16	.16½
Can. Kirk.	.02¾	.03¼
Candalaca	.47	.50
Casey Contact	.03	.04
Centrecour	.33	.35
Chesterville	1.40	1.50
Coin Lake	.14	.17
Condor	.07½	.09
Contin Kirk.	.47	.50
Cook Lake	.38	.41
Cres. Kirk.	.13	.15
Cuniptau	.10½	.11½
Darwin	.37	.30
Dawson White	.32	.34
Dempsey Cadillac	.30	.32
Den. Nic.	.40	.42
Desantis	.60	.65
Don Mar	.29	.31
Doreva	.50	.55
Dunlop N.	.13½	.14
Elec. P.	.27	.29
Eva Lake	.25	.28
Faulkenham	..	.55
Fernland	.22	.24
Franklin	.02½	.03
Frontier	.18	.20
Garnet	.05	.05½
Gateway Pat.	.15	.17
Gilbec	.04½	.05
Gold Range	.06	.07
Goldside	.05	.05½
Gold Eagle	.63	.67
Golden Gate	.50	.52
Gordon Lebel	.18	.21
Grenadier	.28	.32
Hayes Cad.	..	.14
Hudson Pat.	.06	.08
Hyslop	.15	.17
Horseshoe	.06	.06¾
Hutch Lake	.23	.25
H. P. Porc.	.38	.41
John Nip.	.07	.08
Kath Lead.	.35	.37
Kaw Crow	.16	.18
Kenecho	.12	.13
Kenricia	.72	.78
Kew'Gama	.50	.55
King Kirk.	.03½	.04½
Kir-Vit.	.24	.26
Kirk. Hun.	.02½	.03
Kirk. Gate	.17	.22
Kirk. King	.15	.20
Lafayette	.04¼	.05
Lake Geneva	.30	.33
Lamaque	9.00	9.25
Lardego	.15	.16
McC. R. L.	.17	.20
Madsen	1.22	1.24
Magnet	.12	.14
Magnet. C.	.40	.43
Mal. Gold	.43	.46
Martin McNeilly	.10	.12
Martin Bird	.86	.88
Margaret	.43	.45

UNLISTED MINES—(Continued)

	Bid	Asked
Maritime	.40	.43
Man. Basin	.03¾	.04
Matona	.43	.46
Mat. Can.	.19	.20
Moffat	.08	.09
McFarlane	.09	.09½
McCarthy Webb	.42	.45
McV. Kirkland	.09¾	.10
Mooshla	.64	.67
Mosher	.25	.28
Normetal	2.05	2.20
North Shores	.04½	.04¾
Nor. Min.	.15	.17
Oklend	.26	.23
O'Leary	.18	.20
Opem. Copper	.43	.47
Oriole	.12½	.13½
Ossian	.07	.08
Pascalis	.43	.46
Parnel	.32	.34
Payore	.34	.36
Porc. McN.	.09	.12
Por. Unit.	.12	.14
Porc. Lake	.44	.46
Porc. Gold Reef	.04	.05
Porc. Tril.	.23	.25
Powell Rouyn	.18	.20
Palangio	.21	.24
Proprietary	2.60	2.70
Quemartic	.21	.22
Que. Manitou	1.25	1.30
Rajah	.27	.29
Richmac	.56	.58
Ribago	.03½	.04
Roeancr	.17	.19
R. Reward	.14½	.15½
Rubec	.10	.11
Sand River	.41	.43
Schreiber	.10	.12
Shenango	.28	.31
Silver. Valley	.15	.17
Skookum	.16	.18
Siscoe. Ex.	.43	.45
Smelter	.05½	.07
Spooner	.21	.23
Sturgeon River	.43	.46
Springer	.14	.16
Straw Lake	.20	.23
Tonawanda	.09½	.10½
Uchi. Lake	1.08	1.12
Upper Canada	.63	.65
Valloc	.08	.09
Wascana	.25	.27
Williamson	.15	.17
Wesley	.14	.16
West Side	.11½	.12
West R. Lake	.08	.09
White Horse	.17	.20
Wendigo	.24	.27
Winoga	.24	.27
Woco	.25	.27
Young Davidson	.16	.18
Young Shannon	.12	.14
Ypres Cad.	.21	.23

Unlisted Stocks

(Furnished by A. J. Pattison Jr. & Co., Toronto)

Mar. 30, 1937

Industrial Stocks:	Bid	Asked
Acadia Sugar, com.	5.50	6.25
Do., pfd.	5.35	5.80
Acme Farmers Dairy, pfd.	60.00	....
Algoma Steel Corp., com.	20.50	21.50
Do., pfd.	88.00	90.00
Andian Nat.	48.50	49.25
Assoc. Tel. & Tel., pfd.	52.50	55.00
B. C. Pulp & Paper, pfd.	51.50	54.00
Do., com.	10.50	....
Brandram-Henderson, com.	2.25	....
Do., pfd.	12.25	....
Burns & Co., A	16.75	17.75
Do., B	7.00	7.75
Canada Starch, com.	26.50	....
Do., pfd.	107.00	....
Can. Tube & Steel, pfd.	80.00	....
Do., com.	10.00	....
Can. Wire & Cable, pfd.	116.50	118.50
Can. Airways	8.25	9.50
Can. Industries, A com.	250.00	252.00
Do., B com.	245.00	250.00
Do., pfd.	157.00	161.00
Can. Ingersoll-Rand	130.00	132.00
Can. Westinghouse	69.50	72.00
Chase, A. W., pfd. bonus	27.00	28.00
Claude Neon Gen. Adv., pfd.	11.75	12.50
Conduits Nat., com.	6.25	6.50
Crescent Creamery, pfd.	35.50	38.00
Dom. Found. & Steel, rights	15.00	....
Do., pfd.	98.50	100.00
Dominion Rubber, pref.	101.50	....
Dominion Woollens, com.	.75	1.25
Dunlop Tire pfd.	89.50	....
Eastern Dairies, pfd.	18.00	19.50
Federal Grain, com.	5.00	5.75
Do., pfd.	48.00	50.00
Goderich Elevator	8.00	8.75
Greening Wire, pfd.	106.00	....
Guelph Carpet, pfd.	106.50	107.50
Do., com	26.50	28.00
Hayes Steel Prod., com.	10.00	....
Do., pfd.	8.00	9.00
Highland Dairy, com.	2.00	2.85
Do., pfd.	79.00	83.00
Inter City Baking, com.	38.00	39.00
Inter. Met. Indust., A pfd.	101.50	103.00
Lake St. John, com.	62.50	64.00
McCormick's, com.	4.50	....
Do., pfd.	11.00	....
Mercury Mills, com.	2.00	....
Morrison Brass, pfd. bonus	9.50	13.00
Mount Royal Hotel, pfd.	4.25	....
N. Meth. Laund., pfd. bonus	91.50	....
Perfection Pete., pfd.	20.00	24.00
Provincial Paper, pfd.	106.50	108.00
Reliance Grain, com.	10.00	11.00
Do., pfd.	97.50	99.00
Robinson Consol. Cone	9.75	10.25
Ruddy, E. L., pfd.	42.00	47.00
Seal O Sac (Can.)	23.00	25.50
Silverwoods Dairies, pfd.	3.00	....
Standard Fuel, com.	7.00	9.00
Do., pfd	102.50	104.50
Supertest, B pfd.	27.00	28.50
Toronto Carpet, com.	53.50	....
Do., pfd.	54.00	....
United Steel, A pfd.	19.00	20.00
Western Grain, pfd. bonus	11.50	14.00
Weston (Geo.) Foods (Eng.)	3.00	....
Wings Limited	1.75	2.05
Trusts and Loan Stocks:		
Chartered Trust	94.00	....
Commercial Finance, com.	2.60	3.00
Debenture of Canada	23.00	....
Guelph Ont. Inv., par $50	49.00	53.00
London & West. Trust	57.00	61.00
Prudential Trust	5.25	....
Sterling Trust	39.00	....
Traders Fin., com.	14.00	18.00
Do., B pfd. bonus	95.50	....
Trusts & Guarantee	32.00	33.50
Insurance Stocks:		
Canada Life	535.00	543.00
Canadian Ins. Shares	15.00	18.00
Confederation Life, 20% pd.	115.50	118.00
Dominion Fire	135.00	....
Dom. of Can. Gen.	135.00	145.00
Empire Life, 25% pd.	11.00	12.00
Federal Fire, 25% pd.	40.50	....
Fidelity Ins. of Can.	50.00	....
Great West Life	345.00	380.00
Guar. Co. of N.A., fully pd.	290.00	304.00
Imperial Life	370.00	....
Manufacturers Life	250.00	260.00
Monarch Life, 10% pd.	22.00	24.00
Sovereign Life, 25% pd.	16.00	18.00
Sun Life	690.00	710.00
Western Assurance, com.	51.00	....
Do., pfd	40.00	45.00
Theatre Stocks:		
Allens, Kingston, pfd.	65.50	74.00
Do., Parkdale, pfd.	70.50	....
Do., St. Catharines, pfd.	65.00	....
Do., Toronto, pfd. bonus c.	29.00	33.00
Loew's, London, pfd.	2.75	3.25
Do., Toronto, pfd.	115.00	123.00
Mansfield Theatre, pfd.	....	41.00
Paramount, Kitchener, pfd.	61.00	....
Do., Oshawa, pfd.	91.00	96.00
United Amusement, A	26.00	....
Investment Trust Shares:		
Can. Gen. Invest.	10.80	11.00
Can. Int. Inv. Trust, pfd. bon.	111.50	....
Can. Investment Fund	4.95	5.20
Can. Investors Corp.	10.00	10.50
Cons. Div. Std. Sec. Units	20.50	21.50
Investment Found., pfd. bon.	68.50	70.00
Lon. Can. Invest., com.	5.00	5.50
Sec's. Hold., com.	1.75	....
Do., pfd. bonus	25.00	28.00
United Corpns., A	26.50	27.50
Do., B	32.50	34.50
Power Issues:		
Calgary Power, pfd.	93.50	95.00
Can. West. Nat. Gas, pfd.	93.50	95.00
Do., com	27.50	....
Foreign Power Sec's., pfd.	11.00	13.50
Great Lakes Power, pfd.	99.00	101.00
Inter. Util., $1.75 pfd.	17.50	18.50
Montreal Island Pwr., pfd.	19.00	....
New Brunswick Tel., com.	13.50	14.50

Investment Trusts

	Bid	Asked
Can. Amer. Trust	4.74	5.00
Can. Invest. Fund	4.90	5.20
All Can. Trustee	15.80	16.40
Trans-Canada	16.05	....
Grouped Income	6.87	7.50
Can. Equity	13.00	....
Can. Int. Tr., modified	6.00	6.75
Do., unmodified	5.75	6.25

Municipal Bonds

	Rate	Due	Bid	Ask.	Yld.
†Halifax	5	1961	109.00	111.00	4.27
Hamilton	5	1950	106.00	108.00	4.21
Montreal	5	1945	103.00	105.00	4.25
Ottawa	4½	1945	105.25	107.25	3.50
†Quebec	5	1959	103.00	105.00	4.64
Saint John	5	1950	106.00	108.00	4.22
Toronto	4½	1955	107.00	110.00	3.73
†Vancouver	5	1950	86.00	91.00	5.95
Winnipeg	5	1944	97.00	101.00	4.83

†Payable Can. and N.Y.

Government Bonds

Dominion of Canada Bonds

Mar. 31, 1937		Bid	Ask.	Approx. Yld.
‡5½	1 Dec. '37	102.50	103.25	.75
2½	15 Oct. '39	101.50	102.25	1.60
4	15 Oct. '39	105.00	106.00	1.65
2	15 Nov. '39	100.50	101.25	1.52
1½	1 June '40	99.00	99.75	1.58
4½	1 Sept. '40	107.50	108.00	2.08
1	15 Mar. '41	97.00	97.75	1.58
5	15 Nov. '41	110.00	110.50	2.58
3	15 Oct. '42	102.50	103.25	2.37
2½	1 June '43	100.00	101.00	2.32
5	15 Oct. '43	111.00	111.50	3.05
4½	15 Oct. '44	108.50	109.00	3.15
■2½	15 Aug. '45	97.50	98.25	2.73
4	15 Oct. '45	105.00	105.50	▲3.06
4½	1 Feb. '46	108.25	109.00	3.31
3½	15 Oct. '49	100.75	101.50	▲3.29
4	15 Oct. '52	104.00	104.50	▲3.50
3	1 June '55	95.50	96.00	3.27
4½	1 Nov. '56	107.00	107.75	▲3.57
4½	1 Nov. '57	107.00	107.75	▲3.64
4½	1 Nov. '58	107.25	108.25	▲3.64
4½	1 Nov. '59	107.75	108.50	▲3.67
■3¼	15 Jan. '61	97.50	98.25	3.38
3¼	1 June '66	95.75	96.50	3.44
♦3	Perp. bds.	86.00	86.50	3.47

Dominion Guaranteed Bonds

Canadian National Railways:

		Bid	Ask.	Approx. Yld.
3	1 May '44	100.50	101.50	2.76
3	15 Dec. '50	94.50	95.50	3.40
3	15 Feb. '53	93.75	94.50	3.45
*4½	1 Sept. '51	110.25	111.25	3.50
*4½	1 Feb. '56	110.50	111.50	3.65
†4½	1 July '57	110.25	111.25	3.71
*4¾	15 June '55	113.00	114.00	3.69
5	1 Feb. '54	113.25	114.25	3.85
*5	1 July '69	113.50	114.50	▲3.35
*5	1 Oct. '69	115.00	116.00	▲3.71

Provincial Government Bonds

Mar. 31, 1937		Bid	Ask.	Approx. Yld.
New Brunswick:				
4	1 Sept. '54	100.00	102.00	3.84
†4½	15 Apr. '61	106.00	108.00	3.98
†5	15 Jan. '60	111.50	113.50	4.08
Nova Scotia:				
3	2 Sept. '45	96.00	98.00	3.28
4½	15 May '43	104.50	106.50	3.32
†4½	15 Sept. '52	106.50	108.00	▲3.57
†5	1 Mar. '60	112.00	113.50	4.08
Ontario:				
*4	1 June '62	103.00	104.00	3.75
*4½	1 Sept. '44	108.00	109.00	3.14
4½	1 June '50	107.00	108.00	3.74
*4½	15 Jan. '62	108.00	110.00	3.87
5	15 Oct. '48	111.00	112.00	3.71
*5	2 Dec. '60	115.00	117.00	3.90
5½	1 July '46	113.00	114.00	3.74
Ont. Hydro Comm.:				
3½	1 Apr. '47	99.50	100.50	3.44
4¾	1 Jan. '70	112.50	114.50	3.96
Prince Edward Island:				
3	1 Oct. '45	96.00	98.00	3.27
Alberta:				
4	15 Dec. '54	61.00	64.00	§
†4	1 Dec. '57	62.00	65.00	§
4½	1 Oct. '51	70.50	73.50	§
†4½	1 Oct. '56	63.00	66.00	§
†5	1 Jan. '48	66.00	69.00	§
5	1 Sept. '55	64.00	67.00	§
*5	1 Oct. '59	66.50	70.00	§
†5½	1 Jan. '47	66.00	70.00	§
6	1 Mar. '47	68.00	71.00	§
Quebec:				
4	15 Mar. '52	103.00	105.00	3.56
4¼	1 Aug. '58	106.00	108.00	3.70
4½	2 Jan. '63	108.50	110.00	3.88
British Columbia:				
†4	1 Dec. '57	91.00	93.00	4.52
*4½	15 Jan. '51	98.50	99.50	4.55
†4½	1 Oct. '53	95.50	96.50	4.81
†5	15 Jan. '48	99.50	100.50	4.94
5	1 Sept. '53	99.50	100.50	4.95
5½	1 Feb. '45	100.75	101.75	5.22
6	15 Feb. '47	101.50	102.50	5.66
Manitoba:				
4	2 Jan. '50	83.50	85.00	5.65
†4	1 Dec. '57	84.00	85.50	5.13
†4½	15 Dec. '56	85.50	87.50	5.54
†5	15 June '54	91.50	93.50	5.61
*5	2 Dec. '59	94.50	96.00	5.30
5½	1 Oct. '55	91.00	93.00	6.14
6	1 Apr. '47	94.00	95.50	6.62
Saskatchewan:				
4	15 Aug. '53	80.50	81.50	5.75
4	1 Nov. '60	77.50	78.50	5.65
*4½	2 July '45	88.00	89.50	6.10
†4½	1 Oct. '51	90.50	92.00	5.30
†4½	15 Mar. '60	85.00	86.50	5.55
5	1 Aug. '58	87.50	88.50	5.95
†5½	15 Nov. '46	91.50	93.50	6.40
5½	1 Oct. '52	91.00	93.00	6.21
6	15 Mar. '52	93.50	95.00	6.52

*Payable Can., N.Y. & £. ▲Calculated to call date giving lowest possible yield. †Payable Can. & N.Y. ■Payable N.Y. ‡Exempt from Dominion income tax. ♦Callable on or after Sept. 15, 1966. §Traded flat. Interest being paid at 50% of coupon rate; minimum rate 2%. •Calculated to maturity, although callable prior to that date.

Wheat Prices

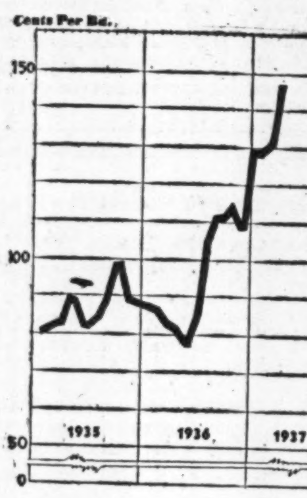
(Cash Quotations)

	For Week Mar.30 High	Low	Prev. Week High	Low
1 Man. Hard	1.49⅞	1.44	1.41⅛	1.35¾
1 Northern	1.49⅛	1.43¼	1.40⅜	1.35
2 Northern	1.47⅝	1.41¾	1.38⅞	1.33½
3 Northern	1.44⅝	1.38¼	1.35⅝	1.29¾
4 Northern	1.40⅝	1.34¾	1.31⅞	1.26½
5 Wheat	1.32⅝	1.29¾	1.26⅞	1.21½
6 Wheat	1.29⅛	1.26¾	1.25⅜	1.20
Feed Wheat	1.10⅛	1.07¾	1.06⅞	1.01⅛
Vancouver: Week to Mar. 29:				
1 Northern	1.46⅝	1.42¼	1.38¾	1.33⅝

Competitive Export Prices:

Week to Mar. 26	High	Low
No. 1 North (Vanc.) Mar.	1.63⅛	1.57
No. 1 North. (Vanc.) May	1.61¼	1.54
No. 2 North. (Vanc.) Mar.	unquoted	
No. 2 North. (Vanc.) May	1.61½	1.52½
West Australian (afloat)	1.45⅝	1.39½
Australian	1.45⅝	1.40¼
Argentine Rosafe‡	1.46⅜	1.34¼
Indian (new crop)†	1.41	1.35¼

†May-June shipment.
‡June.



CASH WHEAT — Chart shows weekly high price for No. 1 Northern.

Winnipeg Grain Futures

Week to Mar. 30, 1937

Crop year from Aug. 1, 1936 High	Low		Open Mar. 24	High for week	Low for week	Close Mar. 30
		Wheat				
1.49⅞	1.05⅝	May	1.42	1.49⅞	1.41¼	1.48⅝
1.45¼	1.03¾	July	1.39	1.45¼	1.38½	1.44⅜
1.31¼	1.04⅛	Oct.	1.27	1.31¼	1.24⅞	1.29⅜
		Oats				
.58¾	.42¼	May	.56⅝	.58¾	.56⅝	.58¾
.56	.43⅝	July	.53⅞	.56	.53¾	.56
.51	.50	Oct.	.51	.51	.50	.50⅜
		Barley				
.88⅞	.50⅞	May	.82⅝	.86	.81¾	.85⅞
.79¾	.56¾	July	.78⅜	.79¾	.77½	.79⅛
.74⅜	.66⅜	Oct.	.73	.74⅜	.72⅜	.74
		Flax				
2.03½	1.60½	May	1.80¾	2.03½	1.80⅝	1.98¾
2.05	1.63¼	July	1.81	2.05	1.81	1.99⅞
2.01	1.74½	Oct.	....	2.01	1.85⅛	1.97⅜
		Rye				
1.18¾	.62⅝	May	1.10½	1.18¾	1.09¾	1.18¾
1.16⅜	.78¼	July	1.09½	1.16⅜	1.08⅝	1.16⅜
1.04¼	.83⅜	Oct.	.98½	1.04¼	.97¼	1.04¼

China Planning to Store 400 Million Bu. of Grain

Plans for a network of granaries throughout China with an aggregate storage capacity of 400 million bushels of grain are being formulated by the Agricultural Credit Bureau of the Chinese Ministry of Industries, according to information received by the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The establishment of such granaries would mark the restoration of the "ever normal granary" arrangement practiced by the Chinese many centuries ago.

The objective is to store grain for use during the years of crop shortage to which China is susceptible by reason of frequent droughts and floods. The Central Government of China has been paying especial attention to problems of grain storage during the past two or three years, particularly in the case of millet, wheat, rice, and kaoliang. Some of the provincial governments have already established granary systems to assist in regulating the marketing of cereal crops.

Higher Duty Proposed On Furniture From U. S.

Recommendations of the tariff board that duty on U.S. furniture entering Canada be increased from 30% to 37½% would mean, in effect, an increase from 27% to 33¾% since a 10% discount operates under the trade agreement with France which also applies to the United States.

The recommendation would also mean that tariff item 519, covering certain types of house and office furniture would still be subject to the 15% British preference to which it was reduced in the present budget. With the intermediate tariff rate raised from 30% to 37½%, the general tariff would still remain at 45% if the recommendations are accepted.

DIVIDEND NOTICES

Canadian Pacific Railway Company

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

The Fifty-sixth Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company, for the election of Directors to take the places of the retiring Directors and for the transaction of business generally, will be held on Wednesday, the fifth day of May next, at the principal office of the Company, at Montreal, at Twelve o'clock, noon.

The Ordinary Stock Transfer Books will be closed in Montreal, New York and London at 3 p.m. on Tuesday, the thirteenth day of April. The Preference Stock Books will be closed in London at the same time.

All books will be re-opened on Thursday, the sixth day of May.

By order of the Board,

F. BRAMLEY,
Secretary.

Montreal, March 8, 1937.

DIVIDEND NOTICES

Montreal Tramways Company

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of TWO DOLLARS AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS ($2.25) per share, for the quarter ending March 31st, 1937, has been declared upon the paid-in Capital Stock of the Company, to Shareholders of record on Monday, the 5th day of April, 1937, at 4 o'clock p.m., and payable on Thursday, the 15th day of April, 1937.

By order of the Board,

PATRICK DUBEE,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Wednesday, March 24th, 1937.

CANADIAN GENERAL INVESTMENTS LIMITED

Dividend Notice

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Twelve and one-half cents (12½c) per share on the paid-up capital stock of the Company has been declared to shareholders of record March 31st, 1937, payable April 15th, 1937.

SHARE WARRANT holders will present Coupon No. 35 at the Main Office of the Bank of Montreal in Victoria, Vancouver, Calgary, Edmonton, Winnipeg, Montreal, Halifax, St. John, or at the King and Yonge Streets Branch, Toronto, where payment will be made at par.

By order of the Board.

320 Bay St., Toronto.

E. M. STRAIN,
Secretary.

A. J. Pattison, Jr. & Co. Limited
Established 1907
For thirty years we have rendered a Standardized Service to
BANKS, INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANIES, BROKERS, INDUSTRIAL CORPORATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS
IN BUYING AND SELLING
INDUSTRIAL AND PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS AND BONDS
Royal Bank EL. 5101 TORONTO

High Prices Check on War

Political Factors Increasingly Evident in Commodity Price Trend

Almost all classes of commodities are rising in price but the most pronounced gains during the first half of March continue to be shown in base metals, hides and leather, textiles and building materials. The widest gains shown by the index issued by the National Association of Purchasing Agents are in base metals, particularly in relation to index levels at January 1.

Economic and industrial factors will eventually determine the extent of the rise in commodities but political influences are now regarded as an equally important underlying reason for the gain in base metal prices and for the upward movement of some other commodities.

Higher Prices Possible

Although financially weak, autocratic governments in Europe and the Orient have embarked on large scale armament programmes and most of their raw materials must be purchased abroad. In turn the democratic countries not only have most of the world's gold but also most of the raw materials required by fast arming countries.

High prices for such materials therefore restrict the purchase of war materials by such countries as Japan, Germany and Italy and in this situation may lie economic pressure sufficiently powerful to halt the drift toward war.

To that extent, informed observers feel, higher commodity prices based partly on political expediency, are possible for a time at least.

According to George A. Renard, general secretary-treasurer of the National Association of Purchasing Agents, the odds are slightly in favor of peace. "There is a real difference in the cost of steel made from $5 scrap and the blowing up of $25 scrap. The battling in China and Ethiopia was at the $5 rate," declared Mr. Renard recently in an address to Toronto members of the association.

Price Levels Could React

A peaceful solution with a brake on the armament race could change the price situation rapidly, Mr. Renard believes.

Meanwhile the general commodity advance continues, with industrial commodities, agricultural products, ferrous and nonferrous metals, paint materials, pulp and paper, textiles and vegetable oils all showing further advances on an index basis during the first half of March.

Commodity Prices

	Latest week	Previous week	Same week last yr.
Cattle	$9.00	$8.00	$6.50
Hogs	9.50	9.25	9.15
Copper, lb.	.1625	.1625	.09¼
Cotton, lb.	.1473	.1455	.1170
Rubber, lb.	.2613	.2463	.1591
Sugar, raw, lb.	.0350	.0345	.0360
Silk, lb.	2.20	2.22	1.79
Wheat (Man.) bu.	1.47⅝	1.39¾	.81⅝
Coffee, lb.	.09⅛	.09⅜	.06¼
Hides	.16	.16	.10¾
Weekly Indices			
N. Y. Annalist	144.5	144.3	125.3
Fishers'	94.4	93.7	82.6
N. Y. Journal of Comm.	92.6	91.7	79.3
Crumps (Brit.)	83.6	82.8	68.3
U. S. Labor	87.2	86.1	79.2
Canada (D.B.S.)	85.2	83.8	72.4

Monthly Indices

	Latest month	Prev. month	Same last year
Canada (D.B.S.)			
Retail (Feb.)	81.8	81.6	80.1
W'sale (Feb.)	82.9	81.3	72.5
United States (Jan.)	138.4	134.0	128.3
Gt. Brit. (Jan.)	102.9	100.8	91.8

Note: The base of indices is that 1926 equals 100. The British index is Board of Trade converted to 1930 = 100 base. U. S. is Annalist 1913 base.

Base of price quotations is as follows: Cattle — Steers, good, over 1,050 lb., top price. Toronto: Copper-electrolytic, New York: Silk—Japanese, 13-15, New York: Sugar — 96 degrees centrifugal c/f New York: Wheat—No. 1 Man. North Ft. W.-Pt. A. Basis: Hides — No. 1 packer light native cows: Hogs—select bacons, Toronto.

Willard's Changes Year To Terminate June 30

Financial year of Willard's Chocolates Ltd. has been extended from Dec. 31 to June 30. The next fiscal period will terminate June 30, 1937, and will cover earnings for the 18 months from Jan. 1, 1936, to June 30, 1937.

DIVIDEND NOTICES

SOUTHERN CANADA POWER COMPANY LIMITED

Common Dividend No. 48

A DIVIDEND of Twenty Cents (20c) per share, being at the rate of 80c., per annum, on the no par value COMMON STOCK of Southern Canada Power Company, Limited, has been declared for the quarter ending April 30th, 1937, payable May 15th, 1937, to shareholders of record at the close of business on April 30th, 1937.

By order of the Board,

L. C. HASKELL,
Secretary.

Montreal, March 19th, 1937.

Week in Wheat

Rise in Argentine Price Helps Canadian Selling

Spread Between Two Wheats Steadily Narrowing — Generous Spring Rains Will be Needed on Prairies

From Our Own Correspondent

WINNIPEG. — Even more important than the advances which have taken place in the price of wheat on the Winnipeg market have been those occurring elsewhere. Argentine prices both at Buenos Aires and Liverpool have been gaining on Winnipeg to an important extent. The wide differential which during the past two months has given the preponderating share of the world's wheat trade to Argentina has narrowed to a point which makes likely considerable increased buying of this country's wheat. Although weekly shipments from this country are still small, there is an increasing accumulation of wheat in the hands of exporters which is booked for shipment overseas.

While some fairly substantial rains have been received in the United States winter wheat belt, the moisture situation in spring wheat states has only been partially relieved recently. The snow has disappeared from most of the land in western Canada, leaving but little surface moisture. Early rains will be needed to supply moisture for germination and over considerable areas to put the ground in reasonable shape for spring work.

Strength

NOTHING better illustrates the strength of the wheat situation than the market reaction to resumption last week of exports from the United States where a 42 cents per bushel protective tariff prevails. International prices at last reached a level sufficient to attract some exports of white wheat from the North Pacific Coast States.

Under some circumstances this would have been considered a bearish factor abroad, as opening up a new source of supply, and allaying fears of scarcity. But if anything it had a bullish effect, for United States markets were strengthened by realization that the year-end surplus in that country would be still further reduced, and the strength in U. S. markets tended to be reflected in transatlantic markets.

• • •

U. S. Prospects

ALL markets now seem to take for granted fairly large exports of wheat from the United States during the coming crop year, and equally all markets accept the idea that such wheat will be needed in international trade.

The current assumption of the market is not, however, that the Chicago price of wheat will necessarily be based, in the new crop year, on the level of Liverpool. The United States can export a good deal of wheat without that happening. The assumption is rather that southern wheat will flow to export through Gulf ports, and Pacific Coast wheat from North Pacific ports. Possibly from 75 to 100 million bushels could be exported through such channels, while still leaving the level of Chicago prices above nominal export parity.

Although United States markets have shared in the general advance of recent weeks, they have done so to a smaller extent than either Argentine or overseas markets. The advance may be said to have been under pressure, rather than as the result of any speculative enthusiasm. Farm supplies have not come forward so readily as might have been expected to check the advance. This is because of the great need for feed grain on many farms.

• • •

Italy Buying Freely

ITALIAN imports of wheat for the current year seem likely to outrun by far the 62 million bushels which a short time ago were calculated for that country. Under the influence of the reduced duty, which now is approximately equal to 26 cents a bushel, instead of four times that amount as formerly, imports have already reached 59 million bushels. At the same time millions of bushels of Argentine wheat en route are believed to be destined on Italian account. To what extent Italy has been accumulating a surplus, either in storage or by holding supplies on the farm is not known, but well-informed observers are inclined to believe that accumulations cannot be great. Heavy imports early in the season are taken rather to indicate a greater deficiency in reserves and in the 1936 crop than was formerly admitted. In addition consumption is believed to have been greater on account of the country's military activities in Ethiopia, Spain and at home.

• • •

But Not Germany

ALTHOUGH the need for large German imports of wheat during the current year has been proclaimed, actual takings so far have been small. A total of 18 million bushels for the crop year is now suggested as a possible maximum. But there can be no doubt about the growing scarcity of food in Germany. The exhaustion of food reserves suggests that during another year it will be necessary to import on a larger scale if any means at all can be found for paying for imports.

Company Reports

Famous Players

Famous Players Canadian Corp. reports substantial improvement in earnings for the 1936 year. After depreciation, bond interest charges were covered 3.09 times compared with 2.19 times in 1935. Net profit was equivalent to $1.34 a share on the common stock compared with 72 cents a share in 1935.

Reduction in working capital was effected largely by a decrease of some $844,000 in government bonds and call loans. This is attributable largely to reduction of the company's bond issue by $453,000 to $7.1 millions, and to net increases of approximately $580,000 in land and in theatre properties.

The balance sheet shows the deduction of $5,203,825 from capital account used to write off goodwill. An additional write-off of goodwill is chiefly responsible for reduction of the accumulated earned surplus.

Income and Surplus Account

	Years ended Jan. 2 1937 $	Years ended Dec. 28 1935 $
Net earnings	1,845,186	1,552,019
Add: Bond discount	......	3,556
Dividends rec.	96,468	101,718
Interest earned	52,324	72,088
Less: Officers sals.	127,237	122,346
Directors' fees	5,000	4,450
Legal fees	10,138	10,301
	1,851,603	1,592,284
Less: Depreciation	462,455	435,057
Bond int., etc.	449,603	522,234
Foreign exch.	......	4,900
Amort. leases, etc.	149,432	170,426
Reorg. exps.	46,795	40,000
Income taxes	130,000	81,000
Less: Minority interest	50,222	52,891
Net profit	563,096	285,676
Less: Dividends	238,514	189,395
Surplus for year	324,582	96,281
Add: Prev. surplus	3,907,907	3,762,037
Profit on cap. assets	15,099	15,136
Apprec. of securities	......	43,877
Less: Goodwill w/o	1,580,279	......
Reorg. exps. w/o	479,920	......
Prior year adjusts.	1,955	9,424
Surplus forward	2,185,434	3,907,907
Working Capital Position		
Current assets	1,209,107	1,996,759
Current liabilities	473,325	390,455
Working capital	735,782	1,606,304

Northern Telephone Co.

Northern Telephone Co., New Liskeard, Ont., reports marked improvement in its business in 1936, net profit for the year being $50,765, compared with $35,344 in 1935.

The total number of telephones in use at Dec. 31, 1936, was 8,586, an increase of 1,184 telephones in the year.

During the year local telephone service was installed in Duparquet, Que., which includes service to Beattie Gold Mines. Common battery service was installed at Noranda and Rouyn and a semi-multiple magneto service at Amos. To meet growing demand for long distance service a second circuit was erected between Noranda and Amos, and Noranda and Rouyn. These capital expenditures are reflected in a further increase in the deficit in working capital.

Early in 1937 the company sold $163,500 of 4% bonds, proceeds of which were used to redeem $158,000 of 6% bonds at 102½.

In December the company offered additional stock to shareholders on the basis of one additional share for each 10 shares held. The subscription price was $1 a share. All of the allotment except 657 shares was taken up and the new shares were issued on Jan. 5 last. The paid-up capital of the company is now $395,530, divided in 39,553 shares of $1 par value.

Income and Surplus Account
Years Ended Dec. 31

	1936 $	1935 $
Gross earnings	323,413	273,466
Less: Oper. & man. exp.	202,365	173,911
Net earnings	121,048	99,555
Less: Deprec.	53,011	47,791
Bond interest	9,480	9,480
Other interest	1,310	1,379
Income tax	6,482	5,561
Net profit	50,765	35,344
Less: Dividends	28,814	28,813
Surplus for year	21,951	6,531
Add: Prev. surplus	72,327	65,796
Balance forward	94,278	72,327
Working Capital	**1936 $**	**1935 $**
Current assets	40,496	30,752
Current liabilities	106,225	66,628
Working cap. deficit.	65,729	35,876

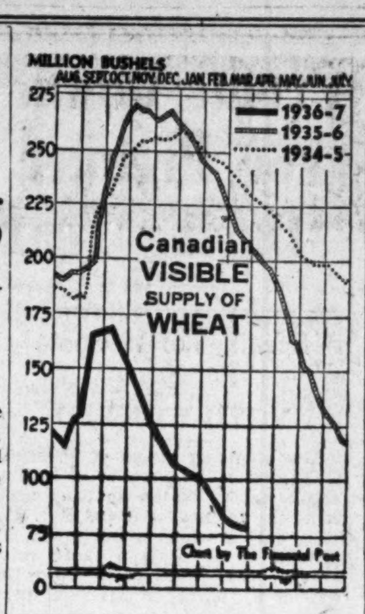
Fairbanks-Morse

With an increase in the volume of sales of 30%, net profits of Canadian Fairbanks-Morse for 1936 amounted to $123,880, compared with $85,276 in the year before. Surplus available on the common amounted to 65 cents a share, the first earnings to be reported since 1930.

The 1936 balance sheet shows an increase in investment in subsidiaries from $327,297 to $377,439. Other investments declined from $530,210 to $180,873. Inventories, accounts receivable and cash on hand show a moderate increase. Among liabilities the outstanding preferred stock was reduced by $30,300 from $1.2 million. During the year the entire issue of preference shares of the company's subsidiary, E. and T. Fairbanks & Co., was called for redemption, thus relieving Canadian Fairbanks-Morse of its contingent liability in respect of the dividend of these shares.

Income and Surplus Account
Years Ended Dec. 31

	1936 $	1935 $
Gross profit	234,097	168,752
Less: Depreciation	18,613	21,664
Exec. salaries	69,585	59,451
Legal expenses	2,017	962
Taxes	20,000	1,400
Net profit	123,881	85,275
Less: Sub. dividends	10,500	21,000
Pfd. dividends	71,086	72,053
Surplus	42,295	*7,778
Previous surplus	857,201	864,980
Surplus forward	899,496	857,202
*Deficit.		
Working Capital		
Current assets	2,841,196	2,796,442
Current liabilities	281,393	200,276
Working capital	2,559,803	2,596,166



LITTLE CHANGE

Canadian wheat in store still does not reflect the new burst of market activity. While sales at Winnipeg have undoubtedly been heavy in the last fortnight, until this recently purchased grain actually moves into export channels, no great change can occur in storage figures.

Details in bushels are as follows:

Week of March 26 83,839,000	Week Previous 85,214,000	Last Year 208,398,000
	Export Clearances*	
Week of March 26 1,475,873	Week Previous 1,491,515	Last Year 3,968,525

*Plus U. S. imports.

Higher Prices Here to Stay

U. S. Dept. of Agriculture Predicts Continuance Wheat Shortage

The usual bearish United States Department of Agriculture now predicts firm or higher prices for wheat during the next 12 months at least. After pointing out that world stocks are below normal the Department states that it expects little increase in carryover stocks this summer and consequently forsees a general maintenance of substantial prices through the season. "And should another small world wheat crop or a small European crop be produced," it adds, "world prices would average higher in 1937-38 than in 1936-37."

U. S. Estimates

For United States this year the Department predicts a crop of 860 millions of bushels based on present indications. This allows 260 million bushels for spring wheat, the estimate being tied up with the returns from farmers indicating their intentions to plant this spring.

With the winter wheat crop now coming to the critical season in the southwestern states, a total output of 600 million bushels is anticipated. There is as yet, however, no estimate of the acreage of winter wheat which will have to be abandoned as a result of unfavorable spring weather. Usually this runs rather high, over 10% being a common figure. The seeded acreage last fall, however, was the largest in the history of the United States.

Nat. Grocers Earnings Up

Moderate Gains Likely For Year Ended March 31

Annual report of National Grocers Co. for the year ended March 31, 1937, which will appear in about six weeks, is expected to show profits moderately improved over last year. Monthly reports have shown better earnings. Final results will depend to a large extent on the amount of reserves or write-offs which are considered necessary.

Directors will consider a payment on preference arrears when the complete results for 1936-37 are known. In each of the past two years, $3.50 a share has been paid in addition to regular annual dividends of $7 a share. Payments of $8.75 a share have been made on arrears since 1934. leaving total arrears at $31.50 a share.

In 1935, National Grocers issued $1.2 million of 4% serial bonds, maturing $100,000 annually, to redeem a 6% issue. The first serial maturity of the new issue was paid on Oct. 1, 1936, reducing the outstanding amount to $1.1 million and fixed charges by a corresponding amount.

Prices Have Risen

The company has not yet been affected to any great extent by rising prices, although it is estimated that an average increase of from 5% to 6% has taken place in the past year. Dollar volume, therefore, should increase by about 5% if physical volume of goods sold is maintained.

The policy of National Grocers does not permit changing prices at which it sells immediately there is an increase in the cost of goods purchased. Goods which were bought at the old price are ordinarily sold at the original mark-up unless held for a considerable length of time.

It is probable that, after a year of fairly steady price increases, the company is now benefitting to some extent on inventory which was purchased some time in advance of resale. Costs of operating the business, however, are also higher because of increased taxes, wages, costs of supplies, etc.

National Grocers reported earnings for the year ended March 31, 1936, equivalent to $14.46 a share on its preference stock as compared with $11.09 in the preceding year. After the full year's dividend in the preference stock, but without allowance for arrears, there remained a balance of 74 cents a share for the common in 1935-36 against 58 cents for 1934-35.

Nova Scotia Stock

The value of horses, milk cows, other cattle, sheep and swine in Nova Scotia last year is estimated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at $11,774,000 as compared with $10,810,000 in 1935.

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Week in Mining

Signs of New Interest In Gold Stocks Are Seen

Lull in Oils Held Due to Short Selling, and Lack of News From Turner Valley

Gold stocks, which have been more or less neglected by the buying public in the past month, have again shown signs of activity, as interest in oils lagged. Base metals are holding fairly steady, with the general background unchanged, and still bullish.

Western brokers attribute the falling off of oil stocks to short selling in Vancouver and Toronto. Other factors are disappointment over the performance of Newfold Royalties, and the fact that Dalhousie No. 8, potentially important central west flank operation, has been drilling for a long time in limestone. At last reports, this well was down 6,911 feet, including 733 feet of brown limestone. All crude producers on the west flank have hitherto been completed between 400 and 500 feet of lime.

In the meantime, however, Royalite Sterling No. 4, latest addition to the ranks of crude producers, is still delivering about 1,200 barrels of oil daily, and it will take more than a week's lull to down the faith of the westerners.

With the audit month at Toronto now over, and the Exchange officially started in its new quarters, an active month in mining issues is being predicted.

Gold Outlook

P. H. WHALEY, Washington authority, who contributes an important article to this issue on gold, does not include in the field of his discussion any direct prediction as to whether the abandonment of a fixed price for gold would result in a sharp drop in the per ounce price.

He is, however, of the opinion that unless the flow of gold to United States is minimized, Washington will abandon a fixed price, and vary that price according to time-to-time changes in the general economy.

The fact, as pointed out by this well-informed observer, who is head of the Whaley-Eaton Service, that there is a very great difference between the official gold content of the U. S. dollar, and the price at which the U. S. secretary of the treasury may buy and sell it, is not generally recognized in discussions of this subject.

The secretary of the treasury is specifically authorized to purchase gold at any price he sees fit.

There is, of course, no suggestion that if the fixed price of $35 per ounce is abandoned, the U. S. Government would allow free play of supply and demand on gold prices. On the contrary, the Government, through ownership of the bulk of the world's gold, would still be able to dominate the market, and, having such a tremendous sum at stake, would not be inclined to allow the situation to get out of their grasp.

* * *

Gold Production

RUSSIA has always been virtually an unknown quantity as regards gold production. The best authority, however, places 1936 production from this source at seven million ounces, and total world production for 1936 at 34.8 million ounces. When Russia first started to be a serious entrant in world gold production, it was claimed that much of the figures released by that country included reclaimed gold, from cathedral and church ornaments. However, Russia has made amazing strides in reported production, and last year was easily the second largest producer, and within 40% of South African production. This could not be due to reclaimed gold.

In 1930, Russian gold production was only 1.4 million ounces. Three years later it had crept to over 2.6 million ounces. Some estimates for 1937 credit it with 10 million ounces which is not beyond the realms of possibility, in view of the seven million ounce output of last year.

What this tremendous new source will do to world demand is something for economists to think about.

* * *

Reports, Romance and Premier

ANNUAL reports do not, as a rule, exude an air of romance, although much depends on what is meant by romance. For instance, a shareholder of International Nickel Co. stated at the annual meeting in Toronto that he had spent a lifetime studying English literature, and that "in the wide range of English literature, he had struck nothing more pleasing than International Nickel's annual report."

This is a question of literary taste, but in the annual report of Premier Gold Mining Co. analyzed elsewhere, is a romance-fraught sentence occurring in a cut and dried report of activities, and dealing with this company's venture in Saudi Arabia. The syndicate in which Premier is interested found, in prospecting an area east of Port Jedda on the Red Sea, "extensive but shallow ancient workings called Maha Dahab (Cradle of Gold), and a large dump of tailings adjacent thereto, spread out rather thinly over the desert, which . . . showed approximately 450,000 long tons averaging slightly over nine pennyweights, or $14 gold per ton."

This, incidentally, is an indication of the international atmosphere in which this British Columbia incorporated company is cloaking itself.

* * *

Premier's Income

ON MAY 15, 1937, the merger forming Silbak Premier becomes fully effective, and Premier Gold Mining Co. will be dependent for its income on dividends from Silbak Premier and from Toburn Mines, the latter of which paid Premier dividends totalling $119,200 in 1936. However, the Big Bell Mines, in Australia, in which Premier will have a 40% interest, is scheduled for production on a 1,000-ton per day basis in August, and is regarded as an important future source of income.

* * *

Inco and War

ROBERT C. STANLEY, chairman and president of International Nickel Co. has always challenged, very effectively, the claim made by some that the prosperity of his company is based upon military expenditures. At the recent annual meeting of the company he again referred to this matter, and pointed out that in 1936, 54% of the company's sales were in United States and Canada. In addition, consumption in these two countries increased 35% over the preceding year, and consumption elsewhere increased only 25%.

Lower Levels At Macassa Promising

New Condition Found by Drilling South of Main Break

MAY PAY BONUS

All important conditions found on the 3,000-ft. level of Macassa Mines have already been indicated at lower levels, by the opening up of 170 feet of vein on the 3,100-ft. level, Robert Bryce, president, told shareholders at the annual meeting in Toronto recently.

Outstanding feature of the 3,000-ft. development, Mr. Bryce stated, has been the branch veins encountered in diamond drilling south of the main break. These branch veins are a new condition. Some of them have been partially developed, none of them fully developed on the 3,000-ft. level. They are usually above mine average value, and it is expected they will continue to the lower levels.

Three newer levels, 3,100, 3,225, and 3,350 are developing satisfactorily. The three levels together have approximately more than 1,000 ft. of ore in length of .46 oz. grade over an average width of 9.3 ft.

Increase of mill capacity from 200 to 250 tons daily has been delayed for a week or so, owing to non-delivery of gear. Recovery per ton has improved.

As regards dividends, Mr. Bryce anticipated no change in the present set rate of three dividends per annum of five cents per share each. With increased mill tonnage it is expected that the present fiscal year will show an increase in operating profit, in which event directors will consider the payment of a bonus at the end of the year before making any change in the present rate.

Brennan & Kenty Stake Property in Red Lake

Since the first of the year, Brennan and Kenty Bros. Prospecting Co. has staked 18 claims in the Red Lake district, and 18 claims in the Onoman River area, Miner Kenty, president, reveals in the annual report covering the fiscal year ended Dec. 31, 1936. The company's Mosquito Lake claims in the Sturgeon River area were turned over to the Kengold Mining Syndicate, which has a capitalization of 5,000 units, of which Brennan & Kenty holds 2,500 units.

Brengold Mines, in which Brennan & Kenty holds a substantial stock interest, has reduced the amount due the latter company to $7,250 at the end of the year. In addition, $500 per month has been received since the first of the year.

In the balance sheet as at Dec. 31, 1936, current assets are shown at $3,855. Current liabilities were nil.

Other holdings are 701,380 shares of Casey Contact, and 450,000 shares of Amorada Mines, on which no work was done during the past year.

Abitibi Power Statute Aids Claims Adjustment

Abitibi Power & Paper Co. Act, 1937, recently passed by the Ontario Legislature, authorizes settlements of claims as a step toward termination of receivership of the company.

The act empowers the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario to acquire the company's Crystal Falls power development, including townsite, storage dams, and transmission line to Sturgeon Falls. It permits release of claims by the company against its former subsidiary, Ontario Power Service Corp., now owned by the Ontario Hydro.

In connection with timber limits, the act permits any Minister of the Crown in Ontario to arrange settlement of claims of the Government against the company upon terms to be approved by the Government.

Profits Down For Premier During Year

Annual Report Shows Net Earnings of 19 Cents Per Share

YIELD WIDENED

The changing status of Premier Gold Mining Co. is reflected in the annual report for the company covering the fiscal year ended Dec. 31, 1936, during which a net profit of $960,434 or 19 cents a share was shown. This profit compares with one of $1,740,751 or 35 cents per share in 1935.

Premier at the present time does not directly operate any mines itself, although it owns half the issued stock of Silbak Premier. Net proceeds from the operation of the Premier mine will continue to be paid Premier Gold Mining Co. until May 15 next.

Ore reserves at the Premier mine are estimated at Dec. 31, 1936, at 84,347 tons, assaying 0.24 ounces per ton gold, and 5.53 ounces silver. It is estimated that this ore should be sufficient at least until May 15.

At the B. C. Silver and Sebakwe Mines, other properties connected with Silbak Premier are 147,006 tons, averaging 0.28 ounces gold, and 6.88 ounces silver.

The Prosperity Mine, at Marmot, B.C., and the Porter-Idaho property, controlled by Premier have remained closed, owing to low silver prices.

The Relief-Arlington Mines, in which Premier holds some 1,530,000 shares, has been a steady producer, and shows estimated ore reserves at the end of the year of 103,615 tons, averaging 0.33 ounces gold per ton.

Continental-Kirkland

Development on Toburn's 419-drift, led Premier management to seek control of the neighboring Continental Kirkland Mines property late in 1936. Because the venture was quite speculative, the risk was divided between the associate companies, Premier, Toburn, and the parent company, American Smelting & Refining Co. If option agreements undertaken by this group are completed, total purchase will be 2,634,844 shares of the authorized 5 million share capital capitalization, or 53%.

The company sold its 182,734 shares of Bidgood Kirkland at a profit of $249,742, as shown in the profit and loss account below.

In 1936, Premier purchased 1,997 shares out of a total of 18,353 shares issued, of Sandi Arabian Mining Syndicate, which holds exclusive exploration rights in a Red Sea area.

Premier's Australian properties are becoming of increasing interest. Big Bell Mines, owner of the one Australian group, has an authorized capitalization of 400,000 shares of £1 Australian each. Premier Gold Mining Co. owns 40% of this stock.

It is expected that, barring undue delays, the 1,000 ton per day cyaniding plant will be ready at this property by August of this year. The vein at this property is wide, and of low grade. On the 250-ft. level, indicated vein width is 78 feet, and grade about 3.7 pennyweight, or about $6.47 per ton.

In the balance sheet as at Dec. 31, 1936, current assets total $2,528,617 against current liabilities of $404,475, leaving a working capital of $2,124,142.

Income and surplus account for 1936 follows:

Income and Surplus Account
Year Ended Dec. 31

	1936 $
Earnings, Premier Mines	1,053,538
Add: Profit from sale of stock*	249,742
Dividends from Toburn	119,200
Int. on debenturesƗ	15,991
Total earnings	1,438,471
Less: Admin. expenses	7,511
Corp taxes	194,937
Invest. amort.	49,667
Write-down of invest.	150,000
Exam. & explor.	49,456
Misc. expense	26,466
Net profit	960,434
Less: Dividends	800,000
	160,434
Add: Prev. surplus	1,040,751
Balance forward	1,201,185
*Bidgood Kirkland.	
Relief Arlington 6%.	
Toburn Mines.	
Earns. per Share & Divd. Record:	
Earned	$0.19
Paid	0.16

Springer Sturgeon At Yellowknife

Springer Sturgeon Gold Mines will continue to carry on exploration work with a view to securing other properties by staking or option and developing them, says President K. J. Springer in the company's second annual report, covering the year ended Dec. 31, 1936.

During 1936 Springer Sturgeon took up 671,000 shares of Leitch Gold Mines, financing the same by the resale of 450,000 shares. At year-end the company held 398,500 shares of Leitch Gold, of which 200,000 shares were subject to sale under an option agreement. Management of Springer Sturgeon regards the development at Leitch as most gratifying.

The company staked a group of claims in Yellowknife River area and a group in Gordon Lake during 1936, also several groups of claims in Beardmore area. Cash on hand and in banks as at Dec. 31, 1936, amounted to $44,472.

Disher Steel Reports Improvement in 1936

Disher Steel Construction Co. reports improvement in its operations in 1936, net profit amounting to $5,223, or 41 cents a share on the preferred stock. In 1935 the company had a deficit of $4,500. This is the first time a profit has been reported since 1931.

Actually the improvement was greater than is indicated by the net profit. Earnings before depreciation and income tax amounted to $25,394 compared with $2,367 in 1935. Provision for depreciation, however, was increased from $7,757 to $19,136.

Operations in the first quarter of the present year were better than has been experienced during the past five years. If business continues as at present earnings in 1937 will be in excess of preferred dividend requirements, it is expected.

News Concentrates

Alameda Mines—Is advised from its property in Godfrey twp., Kamiskotia area, that the second diamond drill hole has cut a section running 14.05% copper across 2 ft., 10.32% copper and 5.67% zinc across 1½ ft., and 10.62% copper across 1 ft. Three holes have so far been sunk.

* * *

Amm Gold Mines—Reports from its Cadillac property adjoining Pandora Cadillac and Wood Cadillac, that hole No. 3, from 100.7 to 131 ft., gave $3.32 over the full length of 29.3 ft. From 195 to 201 ft., core averaged $4.55 across 6 ft. At 278.8 ft., 4.8-ft. section ran $3.50, and at 345.5 ft. 9 ft. of core averaged $3.32.

* * *

Armistice Gold—Plans exploration and diamond drilling of its holdings adjoining Kerr-Addison on the west in the Larder Lake area. Alex. Labounsky, in charge of preliminary work, advises the company that Kerr-Addison ore runs parallel with the general orientation of rocks.

* * *

Astoria Rouyn Mines — Reports that a block of 50,000 treasury shares have been sold at 15 cents per share.

* * *

Bilmac Gold Mines—Holding six claims in MacMurchy twp., Sudbury division of Ontario, expects that the vein should shortly be cut by the crosscut on the 175-ft. level. Bilmac is driving crosscuts from the 175- and 410-ft. levels to the estimated location of the Saville vein. Crosscut on the 410-ft. level, which must be driven considerably further than on the 175, will not be completed for some time. Directors still have under consideration the financing plan to provide additional funds for the development of the property.

* * *

Brae-Brees Gold Mines—Has acquired a 15-claim group separated by two claims from Kenricia Gold Mines in Lake of the Woods area. Brae-Breest holds in addition a six-claim property in Bristol twp., Porcupine area of northern Ontario, as well as its 640-acre property in Kenora district of northern Ontario.

* * *

Cassels Duval Mines—With holdings in north Bousquet twp., Quebec, advises that diamond drill indications from eight holes over a length of 750 ft. show good mineralization, the best section to date returning about $11 per ton over 15 ft. of core. Channel sampling of a wide mineralized break in greenstone gave encouraging gold values at surface.

* * *

Delandore Mines—Capitalized at 3,000,000 shares, and being financed privately, has bought from Goldrite Exploration Syndicate the Syndicate's group of 12 claims north of Senneterre, Quebec. Diamond drilling will start as soon as snow leaves.

* * *

Denison Nickel Mines—Capitalized at 3,500,000 shares, of which 1,500,000 are pooled with Denison Copper, former owners of this Sudbury district property, reports that shaft sinking has reached 125 ft. It is expected that work on the first station, to be cut at the 200-ft. horizon, will begin about the middle of April. Shaft is being sunk 150 ft. north of the surface showings, and A. J. Anderson, consultant, estimates that about 60 ft. of crosscutting should come into ore.

* * *

DeSantis Porcupine Mines—Reports that a crew of 40 is working continuously on the property in Porcupine area, and that efforts have been centred about the discovery that an albitite intrusive was fingering out on the newly opened third and fourth levels. In February, drifting was done on previously located ore bodies with the object of following the albitite tip down to the main ore body. An additional drifter, making four in all, has been put on this work.

* * *

Fontana Gold Mines—Has received several carloads of machinery, including complete shaft sinking equipment, according to word reaching Montreal. The main vein, it is reported, has reached a width of 27 in., as compared with an initial width of 12 in.

* * *

Grenadier Gold—Reports that free gold has been found in the drill cores from both Nos. 11 and 13 holes on its property in Duverny twp., Quebec. While the logging of the core from No. 13 hole is incomplete, the balance will be completed immediately. Grenadier's Quebec holdings comprise 400 acres.

* * *

Kelsey Gold Mines—Has begun diamond drilling at its property four miles from Cranberry Portage, Man. Trenching and test pitting have partially opened a number of shear zones. Work has been confined largely to "D" zone, along which coarse gold was found at several points. Zone has been tested along a length of 500 ft. by trenching, but continuity of the vein has not been definitely proved.

* * *

Kenosha Gold Syndicate—Has acquired an additional claim and completed survey of its group adjoining the Kenricia property in Kenora district. Camp buildings have been constructed and a road is being cut through to the highway. It is expected that other arrangements for the start of exploration work after the spring break-up will shortly be completed.

* * *

La Reine Gold—Reports that it has completed 3,200 ft. of diamond drilling on the property in northwestern Quebec which has fully established geological structure and an interesting body of molybdenite. Work is now under way on the No. 1 vein, where the most important molybdenite showing has been exposed. Vein has been opened for 125 ft. and molybdenite in it shows an average width of 2 ft.

* * *

Leroy Mines—Has completed arrangements to sink a shaft to 250 ft. on the Caputo property in Clericy twp., northwestern Quebec. It is stated that the contract calls for the first station to be cut at 125 ft., where some lateral work will be done. Plant and equipment for the contemplated programme are already en route to the property and a sawmill has been installed.

* * *

New Ribago Mines—Is arranging for 12,000 ft. of diamond drilling for its 600-acre property in Beauchastel and Rouyn twps., northwestern Quebec, according to President Lloyd Lott. It is planned to put down six holes to depths of 1,500 to 2,000 ft. Some of the drilling will try to pick up the projected extension of a vein carrying gold values on a group of claims adjoining New Ribago on the east.

* * *

North Huron Gold Mines—Has so far located four veins on its property in Galbraith twp. of Algoma district and contracted for a minimum of 2,000 and up to 5,000 ft. of diamond drilling. A geophysical survey is being carried out before the drilling campaign. Drill is now en route to the property and actual operations are expected to start shortly.

* * *

Oremond Gold Mines—Is taking in a second diamond drill to work from surface. Drilling from underground is to be continued. An ore body comparable to the one showing on surface has not so far been disclosed in underground work. Such ore patches as have been located are short and narrow. Some encouraging assays in drifting on the two levels are reported.

* * *

Pan-Canadian Gold is carrying out an aggressive development programme at its northwestern Quebec property, the site of the present campaign being about three-quarters of a mile northwest of the No. 1 showing, which was the first worked on the holdings. Officials report that the new shaft will be started with an initial objective of 300 ft., levels to be established at 150 and 275 ft.

* * *

Porcupine Triumph Gold—Is concentrating work on sinking its incline shaft. It is expected that the 100-ft. level will be reached before the end of the month. President J. A. Thomas reports that four muck samples taken at 35-ft. depth by the mine superintendent assayed as follows: $210.10, $81.20, $2.10 and $1.05. Samples have been taken at 5-ft. intervals in the shaft. Vein in the shaft is reported to 7 ft. wide.

* * *

Rajah Red Lake—Has encountered a new find at the property in Red Lake area paralleling the structure and at a point over 450 ft. from the original free gold discovery, according to word from the field. Work is continuing on the north of the 3-vein structure, and officials say channel sampling continues to show good results.

* * *

Roberta Gold Mines—Has been formed to acquire and develop a property east of Martin-Bird in Larder Lake area. Arrangements are now being made for camp construction before diamond drilling. Some surface trenching has been already done. Property was formerly owned by a Kirkland Lake Syndicate, members of which will be represented on the proposed board.

* * *

Stanley Gold—Reports that shaft sinking is proceeding at the rate of 150 ft. per month, and that it is now below the 550-ft. horizon. At this rate the present objective of 850 ft. is only a couple of months away. It is reported that the company plans to establish a new level at 450 ft., with further new levels at every 100 ft. below that point.

* * *

Shawmaque Gold Mines holding a property in Dubuisson twp., Quebec, and headed by J. A. Larocque, president of Read-Authier, has put up camp buildings and bought a gasoline outfit for pitting and trenching. W. W. Davis, the company's consultant, reports exploration work is well under way. One pit in which there is a quartz vein about five feet wide, is being deepened.

* * *

Westwood Cadillac Mines — Reports that a crew is cross-trenching in an effort to pick up the extension of the south showing on the O'Leary Malartic property, which immediately adjoins Westwood on the west. Surface work is being continued and the main shear has been extended 100 ft. to the west so that a known length of 1,120 ft. has been exposed. Directors announce that the company is adequately financed, with approximately $120,000 cash on hand.

Inco Spendings in Canada $45.5 Millions in Year

Notwithstanding the international scope of the company's activities, International Nickel Co. is essentially Canadian, and its operations represent a considerable amount of purchasing power in Canada, Robert C. Stanley, president and chairman of the company, pointed out in his address at the annual meeting in Toronto recently.

In 1936, the company disbursed in Canada $15 millions for labor; $15 millions for materials and equipment; $5 millions for freight and purchased power; and $4.7 millions for other expenses, including taxes. In addition, the company distributed $4 millions to Canadian shareholders in the form of dividends. Thus a total of $45.5 millions was spent by this one company in a single year.

The price of nickel in Canada and United States remained unchanged, at a price which has held since 1926. After the devaluation of the French franc, and subsequent changes in currencies overseas, the scale of nickel prices in that market was adjusted downward, Mr. Stanley stated. He believed, however, that this scaling down of prices would stimulate consumption.

Referring to the distribution of shares in Inco, Mr. Stanley showed that 31.4% of the shareholders, and 18.9% of the shares were held in Canada. United States has 46.5% of the shareholders, and 44.4% of the shares. These figures show a slight drop in Canadian holdings from figures presented in former years. In 1936, 35.2% of the shareholders, and 19.4% of the shares were in Canada.

Pamour Shows Million Tons Of Ore in Sight

Mill Now Handling Over 700 Tons of Ore Daily

GRADE IMPROVES

Ore in sight above the 450-ft. level at Pamour Porcupine Mines, Noranda's subsidiary in the Porcupine area, is estimated at 1,021,000 tons, averaging 0.207 oz. gold per ton, R. M. Macaulay, general manager, states in the annual report of this company.

Milling operations started on May 16, 1936, and for the 7½ months of operation to the end of the year, a net profit, after all charges of $157,389 was shown. During that period, the mill treated 138,187 tons of ore, millheads assaying 0.194 oz. per ton. Recovery per ton works out to about $5.80 per ton. Noticeable improvement in the last three months of the year is shown.

The mill is now handling over 700 tons of ore daily. James Y. Murdoch, president, states that earnings are being expended in extensive development work, plant and mine equipment, with the object of still further increasing daily mill tonnage when sufficient ore is developed.

In the balance sheet as at Dec. 31, last, current assets, including Dominion of Canada bonds of $29,835, total $139,607, against current liabilities of $108,257. In addition to these current liabilities, notes payable to Noranda amount to $200,000.

Operating statement for the 7½ months of mill operations follows:

Statement of Operations
Year Ended Dec. 31

	1936 $
Metal recoveries	808,471
Less: Mining, milling, etc.	538,152
Admin. & gen. exp.	7,085
Legal fees	1,148
Operating profit	262,086
Add: Income from invest.	987
Profit on sale of invest.	190
	263,263
Less: Organ. exp.	1,785
Develop. w/o	34,547
Int. on loan	5,875
Deprec.	62,593
Tax reserve	1,075
Net profit	157,389
Milling started May 16, 1936.	

Darkwater Vein On Three Levels

Structure Appears Similar to Promising Surface Showings

Darkwater Mines is in a new district and the ore occurrence is erratic, although geological condition is favorable, says President R. B. Bryce in a supplemental report submitted at the shareholders' meeting summarizing results of development. The vein had been opened for 113 ft. east of the shaft on the 125-ft. level showing an average width of five feet, he said, and west of the shaft the average width was four feet for a length of 124 ft.

East of the shaft the vein was opened for 102 ft. on the 250-ft. level, over a five-foot average width, and west of it vein had been drifted on for 108 ft. over the same average width. Drifts had been pushed 183 ft. to the east and 206 ft. to the west on the 375-ft. level. The vein appears similar in every way on the 125- and 250-ft. levels to that exposed on surface. It does not show the quartz or favorable vein material disclosed elsewhere on the 375-ft. level west of the shaft, where it is quite strong.

Values at Darkwater seem to occur as a finely-disseminated free gold. With further opening of the levels and careful sampling, a definite statement of values should soon be available, and this the directors do not presently feel able to make. The H. E. P. C. of Ontario is willing to develop a small water power project on the English River, about 25 miles from the mine, says Mr. Bryce, if, as and when Darkwater can assure the Commission that it will take enough power to make development of the site worth while.

Empire Starch Products Sells Preferred Shares

Offering of a balance of some 6,000 preference shares of $10 each in Empire Starch Products Ltd. is being made by Empire Investments Co., Toronto. The shares are being offered at $10 each with a bonus of three ordinary shares for each preferred share.

The company is developing cassava plantations in British Honduras and expects to have 300 acres under cultivation by July. The chief product is to be tapioca starch used industrially as an adhesive. Concessions have been granted on 4,000 acres by British Honduras and through the British Colonial Office. A $25,000 grant has been received by the firm from the Government. Production is expected to start this year. Preferred dividends become cumulative from the commencement of manufacturing operations.

Management of the enterprise is largely under George L. Patterson, president, who was formerly sales manager for Delaney and Pettit, Montreal, importers of starch products. A. Beresford Scott of Scott and Remillard, Quebec City, has been added to the board of directors, which also includes Lieut.-Col. W. H. Murray and J. Jackson Crawford, B.Sle., Montreal; Lieut.-Col. W. T. Rogers and William E. Patterson, Toronto.

Cash sales of shares and commitments have been completed for some $90,000, or 9,000 of the total 15,000 preferred shares. It is understood that the investment in the enterprise will reach about $175,000 with construction of a mill.

Canadian Celanese Ltd. Loses Patent Decision

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Action taken by B.V.D. Co. to have two Canadian Celanese patents respecting a special fabric used in the manufacture of soft collars on men's shirts declared invalid, has been upheld by the Supreme Court of Canada.

The plaintiff succeeded in Exchequer Court in regard to one patent, but lost in regard to the other.

N. C. URQUHART & CO.
STOCK BROKERS
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15 King Street West Toronto, Ont.
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Toronto Exchange Opens By Signal from London

Actual trading operations in the new Toronto Stock Exchange building started March 30. The initial transaction was a sale of 100 shares of International Nickel at 68¼ by H. B. Housser, president of the Toronto Stock Exchange, to N. C. Urquhart, vice-president. New and intricate mechanical equipment was found highly efficient from the outset.

A dramatic touch was given to the opening by arrangement for the siren signal to commence trading to be sounded from London, England. Robert Barclay Pearson, chairman of the London Stock Exchange pressed a button, connected directly to the Toronto floor by over 3,000 miles of direct wire, which sounded trade and commerce, has returned the siren.

Messages were exchanged by Mr. Housser on behalf on the Toronto exchange with Mr. Pearson and with The Hon. Vincent Massey, High Commissioner for Canada, who was present at the ceremony in London.

Among those who assembled in the committee room of the London Stock Exchange to witness the signalling to Toronto were Edward Pope of the Bank of Montreal, J. A. Noonan of The Royal Bank of Canada, R. H. McDade of The Canadian Bank of Commerce, P. Huffman of The Dominion Bank, P. A. Clews, European manager of the C.N.R., Rear Admiral Coode, general manager for Western Union Telegraphs, representatives of newspapers, and others.

Travellers

Claude and Mrs. Pearce, Toronto, are at the Roney Plaza Hotel, Miami Beach.

* * *

Norman and Mrs. Seagram, Toronto, have returned to Toronto from Nassau.

* * *

W. H. Cawthra has returned to Toronto after spending several months in Monte Carlo and London, England.

* * *

Leigh and Mrs. McCarthy, Toronto, have returned from Florida.

* * *

H. C. Hatch is in California.

* * *

Senator and Mrs. George Lynch-Staunton, Hamilton, Ont., are at Sea Island, Georgia, where they have taken a cottage for the season.

* * *

Harold Macmillan, M.P., London, England, sailed on the "Queen Mary" last week after visiting in Canada.

* * *

Z. and Mrs. Lash are spending some weeks in Uzeppa, Gulf of Mexico.

* * *

A. C. and Mrs. Matthews have returned to Toronto after a cruise to the West Indies.

* * *

Albert E. Dyment has returned from a trip to Florida.

Graham F. and Mrs. Towers, of Ottawa, were recent visitors at the Alpine Inn, Ste. Marguerite.

* * *

Hon. W. D. Euler, minister of trade and commerce has returned from Australia.

* * *

F. M. and Mrs. Connell have returned to Toronto after a trip to the South.

* * *

A. E. and Mrs. Holt, Montreal, have returned from a visit in Atlantic City.

* * *

His Majesty's Senior Trade Commissioner, F. W. Field, C.M.G., and Mrs. Field, Montreal, are spending three months in England.

* * *

Sir Joseph Flavelle is on his way home after an extended visit in South America.

* * *

Sir William Mulock, Toronto, is spending several weeks in Augusta, Ga.

* * *

Cyril W and Mrs. Knight returned recently from Europe aboard the Bremen.

* * *

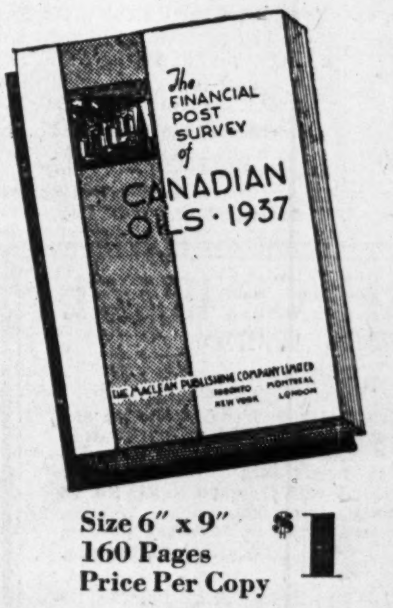
Sailing in the Bremen from New York recently were **Sir John and Lady Child,** London, England, who have been visiting in Canada; **Sir James Dunn,** of London and Montreal, and **Sir Hugo Cunliffe-Owen,** chairman of the board of the British-American Tobacco Co.

What! AGAIN?

Yes, again! The second printing in two months, the third in four months, of the book most sought by investors in years,

The Financial Post
SURVEY OF CANADIAN OILS — 1937

In addition to providing complete statistical data, this new book analyzes the position of all active oil and natural gas enterprises. Every oil field in the Dominion is covered. Information respecting every operation, details of properties, drilling contracts, royalties, etc., is given. Maps illuminate the text.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Sale of Stock Boosts Profit Of Mining Corp

Earnings Per Share of 14 Cents Shown in Annual Report

PORTFOLIO GROWS

Due largely to profits on the sale of investments, Mining Corp. of Canada, in its annual report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1936, shows a striking improvement in net profit at $240,431, or about 14 cents per share, as compared with a net profit of $42,457 or about 2.4 cents per share in 1935.

Study of the list of holdings accompanying the report shows that during the year, Mining Corporation sold its entire 233,200-share holdings in McKenzie Red Lake, and its 50,000 shares of Leitch Gold Mines.

Substantial holdings in Basin Gold, Bidgood Kirkland, Bidlamaque, Kerr-Addison, Kiena, Oro Plata Mining Corp. and Wisik Gold Mines were purchased during the year.

In addition to improving earnings, the corporation showed a somewhat stronger liquid position, current assets exceeding current liabilities by $289,930, as against working capital of $232,096 at the end of 1935. Assets increased in value $900,358 over the previous year.

Increased expenditures for exploration are noticeable in the profit and loss statement. Most important discovery of the corporation during the year appears, at this date, to be the property on an island in Gordon Lake, north of Great Slave Lake, N. W. T. For economic development, an arrangement was made with A. X. Syndicate whereby the two groups were combined on a basis of ownership of 65% in the Corporation, and 35% in A. X. Syndicate.

Comparative profit and loss accounts for 1935 and 1936 follow:

Profit and Loss Account
Years Ended Dec. 31

	1936 $	1935 $
Profit on invests.	260,491	......
Income from invests. .	84,148	81,287
Interest	24,016	11,979
Other income*	11,490	59,040
Total income	380,145	152,306
Less: Administration .	28,539	48,450
Exploration	41,191	
Directors' fees	5,833	5,434
Expend. on options abandoned	26,087	......
Eexecutive sals. ...	32,275	38,868
Legal fees	2,147	5,071
Taxes	......	3,658
Net earnings	244,073	52,824
Less write-offs:		
Bad debts	675	1,235
Adv. to subs.	......	5,755
Depreciation	2,770	1,228
Sundry	197	2,149
Net profit	240,431	42,457
Previous surplus	377,634	335,176
Balance forward	618,065	377,634
Earnings per share ..	$0.137	$0.024

*Sale of assets previously written off.

OPTIONS

Reward Mining Co. has notified the Montreal Curb Market that the remaining 50,000 shares under option at 16 cents a share have been taken up and paid for. According to the president, no further sale of stock by the company is contemplated.

East Malartic Mines have sold 55,000 additional shares at 60 cents a share under the terms of the company's option agreement. The number of outstanding shares now totals 1,746,666, leaving 253,334 in the treasury, of which 153,334 are under option at 80 cents a share.

Consolidated Chibougamau Goldfields reports that 25,000 shares under option at $1 a share have been taken up, leaving a balance of 265,000 under option at the same price.

Arntfield — Payment has been received for 27,000 shares at 70 cents per share under agreements outstanding. All options have now been exercised in full, and total outstanding shares are 2,937,920.

Falconbridge—Block of 500 shares was issued last year in consideration of additional mining claims in Blezard Township acquired

McMillan—Additional 50,000 shares at 10 cents per share have been taken up under agreement Nov. 4. Balance of option comprises 163,926 shares at 10 cents, exercisable by May 4. Total outstanding capital is now 3,836,074 shares.

Naybob—Payment has been received for additional 20,592 shares at 35 cents per share under agreement dated Nov. 5, 1936. Balance of underwriting comprises 59,398 shares at 35 cents per share, 300,000 shares at 40 cents, and 200,000 shares at 55 cents, with next commitment due June 10, 1937. Last payment brings total outstanding capital to 2,137,093 shares.

Sladen-Malartic—Payment has been received for 40,000 shares of donated stock at 65 cents per share under option Nov. 5, 1936. This is the final block of stock to be taken up, and the option has now been exercised in full. Total outstanding capital is 3,490,021 shares.

Bagamac Mines—Payment has been received for 100,000 shares at 15 cents per share in accordance with underwriting and option agreement dated Feb. 1, bringing total issued capital to 1,100,000 shares.

Pantepec Oil Co. of Venezuela—Total of 50,967 shares at $3.25 per share and 10,000 shares at $5 per share have been taken up under option agreements. Balance comprises 12,300 shares at $3.25 per share and 5,000 shares at $8 per share.

Powell Rouyn Gold Mines—Payment has been received for 50,000 shares at $1 per share under underwriting and option agreement dated Feb. 22, 1936. Balance of option comprises 100,000 at $1.25, 100,000 at $1.75 and 165,000 shares at $2 per share with next payment due May 15, 1937. Total issued capital is now 1,133,507 shares.

Clericy Cons. Mines Ltd.—Optionor has agreed to place in escrow until Oct. 1 next the March 1 and April 1 deliveries comprising 5,000 shares each. Further payments under the working option of Oct. 30 comprising 75,000 shares; one-third due by Aug. 1, one-third by Feb. 1, 1938, and 25,000 shares by Aug. 1 of that year have been extended for 12 months.

Lebel Oro Mines Ltd. — Option dated Jan. 28 has been terminated by default since the 72,000 shares at 25 cents per share has not been taken up.

Argosy Gold Mines Ltd.—50,000 additional treasury shares have been sold at an average of $1.20 per share, making a total of 15,000 sold of the 100,000 treasury shares authorized for sale by directors.

East Malartic Mines — 16,420 additional shares have been listed on the Montreal Curb Market. These shares were taken up at 80 cents a share under the terms of the option agreement, bringing the number of outstanding shares up to 1,691,666. In addition one million shares are held in escrow and 308,334 shares remained in the treasury. Of the latter number 208,334 are under option at 80 cents a share.

Bouscadillac Gold Mines—Montreal Curb Market has called for trading an additional 107,505 shares. These shares have been taken up under the option agreement at 35 cents each. The total number of listed outstanding shares now totals 1,114,505. In addition 1,100,000 shares are held in escrow and 785,495 shares remain in the treasury.

Reward Mining Co.—50,000 shares at 16 cents a share have been taken up under the terms of the option agreement. This leaves a balance of 50,000 shares under option at the same price.

Redwood Gold Mines Closes Drilling Contract

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Redwood Gold Mines has closed a diamond-drilling contract with Auric Ltd. Work on the property is expected to start within two weeks.

J. R. Scott, consulting engineer, will direct the spotting of the diamond drill set-ups.

Noranda — And 1937

Huge Quebec Operation Starts on New Phase of Its Career, As Copper Markets Return

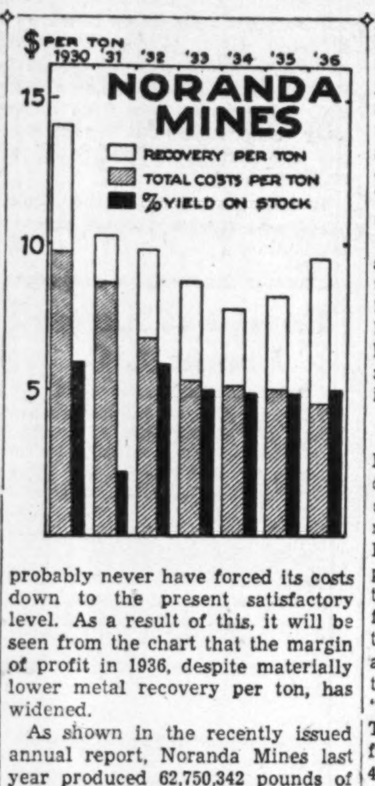
By WILFRID SANDERS

In many respects, Noranda Mines is starting on a new phase of its career.

Canada's third largest gold producer, Noranda is, nevertheless, essentially a copper mine. The gold content of the ore, increased tremendously in value by $35 gold, was a friend in need during the depression. It will still be a very good friend, but the need appears to have been sublimated. During the depression years, as much as 60% of Noranda's revenue was derived from gold.

The sharp rise in copper prices, which reached their lowest yearly average in 1932 of about five cents per pound, (New York Export) and are currently somewhere about 17 cents per pound, has again altered the picture, and there seems to be no doubt that Noranda will again take its normal place chiefly as a copper producer.

With only the proportions changed, and the gross value of the gold in the ore remaining stationary, the fact that Noranda is in for a period of materially increased earnings is obvious, so obvious that the price of the stock has risen from a low of less than $12 per share in 1931, to a current price of about $76.



Yield, Then and Now

In this connection, it is interesting to note that when Noranda stock was selling at $12 per share in 1931, the company was paying an annual dividend of 50 cents a share, representing a yield of about 4.1%. Dividends for 1937 can, of course, only be estimated, but assuming a rate of $4 per share, on the basis of the 1936 payment of $3, the yield would be 5.2%.

The accompanying chart shows graphically some of the highlights of Noranda's record since 1930.

The yield is arrived at by the rather arbitrary but fairly representative basis of taking the mean between the high and the low for the year, and the dividends paid in that calendar year.

The chart shows clearly what remarkable strides Noranda has made in regard to costs. In 1929, total costs per ton were $16.65. In 1936 these had been reduced to less than $5 per ton.

Noranda's success in regard to costs is largely the result of adversity in the early life of the mine. In a paper delivered at the recent convention of the Canadian Institute of Mining & Metallurgy, in Montreal, Oliver Hall, assistant general manager of Noranda, pointed out that in 1932, when copper prices had fallen below six cents per pound, faith in this enterprise was largely a matter of courage. In that year you could have bought Noranda for $12.50 a share. The available higher grade gold ore was nearing exhaustion and only about one third of the reserve had sufficient grade to cover working costs. In order to maintain profits, it was clearly necessary to reduce costs. The problem was tackled, and the degree of success met with is apparent.

Higher Gold at Strategic Time

The higher price for gold did not come until 1934. Had it been in effect prior to 1932, Noranda would probably never have forced its costs down to the present satisfactory level. As a result of this, it will be seen from the chart that the margin of profit in 1936, despite materially lower metal recovery per ton, has widened.

As shown in the recently issued annual report, Noranda Mines last year produced 62,750,342 pounds of copper. Average price of copper for the year was 9.5 cents per pound, at which price, Noranda's output would have a value of around $5.9 millions. At a similar yearly production rate, and taking copper at 17 cents per pound, production of copper would be worth nearly twice as much or $10.6 millions. This indicates what tremendous effects on gross income the recent increase in copper prices means to large scale producers such as Noranda.

At the present rate of about two millions of ore per year, Noranda has reserves for about 17 years, with, of course, the chance that life may be considerably lengthened by deeper exploration.

In the last annual report, indicated ore reserves above the 2,975-ft. level are tabulated as follows:

Ore reserves	Tons	Copper %	Ozs. gold perton
Sulphide ore over 4% copper ...	7,817,000	7.33	0.188
Sulphide ore under 4% copper	19,530,000	0.97	0.189
Silicious fluxing ore	3,032,000	0.88	0.133

This gives Noranda a total of about 1,578,217,000 pounds of copper and about 5,400,000 ounces gold above the 2,975-ft. level. Taking gold at $35 per ounce, and copper at 17 cents per pound, this gives the indicated ore reserves at Noranda a present valuation of roughly $457,297,000. On the basis of costs of around $5 per ton, this would represent a net profit of about $300 millions. At present market prices, the market valuation of Noranda is about $170,222,672.

What of Depth?

Another way of looking at the future of Noranda is by calculating gross tonnage. At the end of 1936, Noranda had, including the Chadbourne property, about 33 million tons of reserve, and had, in the nine years of its production, milled only 11 million tons.

What of depth possibilities? At present the deepest working level of the mine is at 2,975 ft. The new No. 5 shaft is being deepened to an immediate depth of 4,100 ft., an objective which will, it is expected, be reached by mid-summer of 1937. At that time, lateral exploration of the area between the 2,975-ft. and the 4,000-ft level will be undertaken. The programme will require several years to complete.

In the meantime, all that may be said about the depth possibilities is that several scouting diamond drill holes put down from the 2,975-ft level indicated structural and geological conditions in this zone favorable to ore deposition, an extremely important point.

"H" Ore Body

The future ore development at Noranda appears, at present, to centre around the all-important "H" ore body. This is a large irregular mass which, according to Oliver Hall, averages about a million tons per 100 ft. of depth from 500 down to 1,200 ft. and from 1,500 ft to 3,000 ft. It narrows like a sandglass at the 1,250-ft. level but opens out again at 1,500 ft. The portion above this narrow area is called the upper "H" and below it the lower "H." These two bodies average about 600 ft. in length and vary in width from 40 to 540 ft., which maximum width is reached at the 2,500-ft. level. It is from this huge mass that most of the mining ore is being taken. In the same area there are 10 different ore bodies which are supplying fluxing ore, and also the Chadbourne ore body, which is 6,000 ft. west of Noranda, and has a reserve of about three million tons.

Outside Ventures

In considering Noranda's outlook, increasing stress must be laid on its outside ventures, in which regard this company has been unusually successful. Pamour Porcupine Mines, in which Noranda has the most important interest, is making satisfactory progress and should unquestionably prove a profitable investment. This property started production last May.

Hallnor Mines, which acquired the Poulet-Veteran claims adjoining Pamour, is being developed underground after favorable drill showings.

Norbeau Mines, which holds the Coffin-Gilligan property in the Chibougamau area, carried out some surface prospecting, but development here depends on future transportation facilities.

Bonetal Mines, which holds the Porcupine Creek property, adjoining Hallnor in the Porcupine camp, is not being worked at present, pending further development at Hallnor.

Noranda also controls Waite Amulet Mines, which recently announced resumption of operations. This property, under present metal prices, looks like an important contributor to Noranda's income.

A word about finances. In the balance sheet as at Dec. 31, 1936, the company shows current assets of $13,563,332, including cash of $2,800,413; call loans of $135,125, and marketable bonds and stocks of $3,663,994, (market value $4,921,000). Current liabilities amounted to $3,107,431, leaving working capital of $10,455,901, the largest in the company's history.

News Concentrates

Beaufor Mining Corp.—Is advised in a report from General Manager J. P. Norrie, covering operations for the period Feb. 16 to 28, that underground work was confined to drifting on the south ore zone and crosscut 600 ft. north. This crosscut is now in favorable ore formation. At 872 ft. a 10-ft. mineralized shear zone was encountered of which 2 ft. assayed $11.55 and at 892 ft. a basic dyke with quartz and some sulphide of lower assay value.

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Buffalo Ankerite Gold Mines—Production for February from this Porcupine producer is estimated at $216,500 from 25,116 tons milled, compared with production of $203,849 from 26,822 tons milled in January, The Financial Post is officially advised.

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Central Cadillac Gold—Is advised in a report from R. C. Bryden, consultant, that a total of 1,230 ft. of crosscutting has been done on the 100- and 200-ft. levels of the property at Amos to date. Crosscut on the 100-ft. level is within 40 ft. of its objective. Hole No. 2, 800 ft. east of the present objective, gave $16.80 over 7 ft. and $5.11 over 1 ft. 9 in.

The five diamond drill holes put down last fall total some 3,000 diamond ft., and were spaced at intervals of approximately 400 ft. and cut most of the known gold-bearing zone. Results are expected to be had shortly from the zones encountered on the crosscut to the north on the 200-ft. level. Zones are now being sampled.

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Clark Gold Mines—President R. H. Miner reports, has secured assays as high as $163.10 from channel samples taken at 5-ft. intervals across the last 30 ft. of the vein in the east drift on 125 level at the Dyment property. Robert Douglas, M.E., engineer in charge, states that with the power and facilities available it will be possible to continue sinking the three-compartment shaft at rate of about 150 ft. monthly. New head frame has been completely set up, and steam has been available in the power plant since Jan. 17.

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Chibmac Mines reports that a permanent camp is being built on this Beauchatel property in preparation for a vigorous programme of work It is officially announced that specimens of free gold have been received from D. W. McKenzie, manager, and channel samples will be taken.

Fontana Gold Mines — Has had machinery shipped to its Amos property following the directors' recent decision to carry on shaft sinking on the Duverny Twp. holdings. President J. F. Simard reports that equipment should be on the property before the winter road is broken up. He adds that recent developments have been highly satisfactory, and that the construction of buildings and other facilities is proceeding rapidly.

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Golden Summit Mines—Reports from its Sesekinika property in Kirkland Lake area that No. 1 vein, which was intersected at the 250-ft. level during February, has been blasted into for several rounds to the west of the crosscut and shows a width of 4 ft., with good mineralization. Drifting continues on the west at 250-ft. level on No. 2 vein. Shaft is now being pumped down from 250-ft. to 375-ft. level, where work will be pushed forward to intersect the veins already out on the 125- and 250-ft. levels.

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Lindy Long Lac Gold Mines—Have been incorporated with the capitalization of three million shares to acquire a group of claims in the Little Long Lac area, adjoining Maralgo and Jellicoe Consolidated and bounded on the northwest by a group of claims recently optioned by the Hollinger interests.

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Minto Gold Mines—Reports February net profit before depletion, depreciation and mineral tax at $7,477.87. Total revenue was $26,922.25, and the three compartment shaft has been completed to the seventh level.

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McKinley Mines Securities reports substantial progress during 1936. Net current assets as at Dec. 31, 1936, were $1,478,977, compared with $1,283,937 at the end of the previous fiscal period, or an increase of $195,040. In arriving at the net current asset position the company disregarded appreciation in the market value of its investments over the actual cost. Dividend of five cents per share per annum, payable half-yearly, was maintained.

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Nipsona Mines—Has acquired for immediate development a group of claims in the Malartic section of Quebec, where it proposes to begin immediately an extensive exploration campaign and diamond drilling programme. The new group is located on the northern contact in the Malartic area, and in addition to it Nipsona retains its property in the Beardmore area, adjacent to Spooner Gold Mines, and also a group of claims adjoining Tashota Goldfields. Financing has been arranged for extensive development campaigns.

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Obalski Mining Corp. — Has begun diamond drilling on the Cachee Bay property, according to President J. R. Giroux. A. M. Potter, company's new resident engineer, will superintend the drilling and other work. Obalski has bought shaft equipment which is being shipped to Chibougamau by the winter road via St. Felicien. Company reports it is assured of ample finances to carry the property through to the production stage, and will start shaft sinking as soon as conveniently possible.

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Powell Rouyn Gold advises the Montreal Curb Market that 50,000 additional shares have been taken up under option and $50,000 has been paid into the treasury. One hundred thousand shares at $1.25 are still under option, and 100,000 at $1.75. If lifted, another 165,000 shares will be under option at $2 a share.

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Tiblemont Siscoe Mines has, it is understood, been formed to acquire and develop a property in the northern section of Tiblemont twp. A programme of intensive development is to begin, and it is reported that the company will be directed by a strong board and amply financed.

Eighteen Tons of Meat By Air to Gold Mines

Stocking up in anticipation of the spring break-up when neither ice nor water landing conditions for airplanes are available, freight demands on Canadian Airways by interior mines and other points are reported of record proportions just now.

What is said to be the largest aerial shipment of its kind ever made in Canada was delivered recently to Red Lake. This consisted of 18 tons of fresh meat for delivery to Howey Gold Mines and Mackenzie Red Lake Gold Mines. The distance flown was 110 miles each way and the job was completed in three days.

Loads averging 4,800 pounds were carried by the company's large freighter, "The Flying Box Car." At the present, it is stated, there is at Sioux Lookout, Kenora and Lac du Bonnet bases the usual last minute rush before flying is interrupted by the break-up.

Beattie Mines Reduces Cost

Earnings Rise to 10 Cents Per Share in 1936

A further reduction in costs, aided by slightly higher gross recovery, enabled Beattie Mines, low-grade Quebec gold producer, to show a net profit of $510,079, or about 10 cents per share in the annual report covering the year ended Dec. 31, 1936. Net profit the previous year amounted to about eight cents per share.

Recovery per ton in 1936 amounted to $4.30, a slight decline from the $4.49 averaged in 1935. Costs, before depreciation and taxes were reduced in 1936 to $2.13, from $2.32 in 1935.

Thayer Lindsley, president, states that of the net quick assets shown in the balance sheet, the new roasting plant will absorb some $630,000 during 1937. The balance, Mr. Lindsley believes, added to normal profits, should provide enough to pay a five cent dividend about the middle of the year. Last year, Beattie paid its initial dividend of five cents per share on June 1.

Development Work

Approximately 50% more exploration and development work was carried out in 1936 than in any previous year. This was not productive of another major lens of ore, but enough new ore was put into reserve to more than offset ore mined during the year. At the beginning of 1937, total ore reserves were estimated by W. B. Maxwell, manager, at 4,527,640 tons, averaging 0.143 ounces gold per ton. This compares with 4,128,670 tons, averaging 0.144 ounces on Jan. 1, 1936.

Capital expenditures covering general plant expansion, totalled $95,414 in 1936.

In the balance sheet as at Dec. 31, 1936, current assets total $905,171, of which $557,804 was in the form of cash. In addition, investments in marketable securities had a market value of $188,300 at the end of the year. Current liabilities total $181,765. Working capital amounted to $723,406.

Comparative figures for the Income and Surplus Account in 1936 and 1935 follow:

Income and Surplus Account
Years Ended Dec. 31

	1936 $	1935 $
Production:		
Concentrates	673,233	593,928
Bullion	1,697,770	1,361,480
Less: Marketing	404,111	329,460
Net returns	1,966,892	1,625,948
Less: Development	275,026	206,156
Mining	289,048	287,059
Milling	471,052	419,698
General mine exps. .	69,826	62,527
Admin. & gen. exps.	15,554	11,204
Remun., pres. & secs.	19,649	11,200
Directors' fees	350	375
Legal fees	894	475
Research work	30,686	14,356
Operating income	794,824	612,898
Add: Sundry revenue	6,249	5,655
	801,073	618,553
Less: Depreciation	185,952	138,144
Deferred devel. w/o	......	21,215
Prov. for taxes	102,945	56,000
Outside exploration.	2,097	8,791
Net profit	510,079	394,403
Add: Prev. surplus ..	591,661	201,227
Less: Tax adj., pr. yrs.	......	3,969
Dividends	239,619	......
Balance carried forw. ..	862,122	591,661
Earnings per share ..	$0.10	$0.08

Gurney Gold Drill Strikes High Grade

From Our Own Correspondent

WINNIPEG.—Values in gold as high as an ounce per ton across two feet, are shown in Gurney Gold Mines by diamond drill holes being driven flatly outward from the 375-ft. level to test for downward extension of the important widths of vein material found beyond the walls of the 250-ft. level. The drill holes intersected a width of 14 ft. and in addition to the high values over two feet the average across the entire width compares favorably with the general mine average as determined by drifting and raising. The crosscut driven westward from the north face 375-ft. level to cut vein material cut by surface drill holes exposed strong quartz and mineralization.

Home Oil Shareholders Take Up 80% of Rights

Shareholders of Home Oil Co. subscribed for over 80% of the total new shares offered under the rights which expired March 15, and the company's treasury has already received more than $1.4 million cash as the purchase price, Col. Nelson Spencer informs The Financial Post. Col. Spencer states that arrangements have been completed with a group of Canadian financial houses for the disposal of the remaining shares. This arrangement provides that the company receive payment in cash for 50% of the unsubscribed shares and that the group will have the privilege of taking up the remainder over a period of 60 days.

Mining Dividends

	Rate	Close Mar. 29	Yield %
Anglo-Huronian ...	20c	7.55	..
Beattie Gold	†5c	1.44	..
Bralorne	40c+15c	8.60	..
Buff. Ankerite	50c	11.50	4.3
Bulolo Gold	$1.40	27.50	..
Cariboo	10c	1.75	5.7
Central Patricia	4c	4.30	..
Coniagas	12½c	3.25	..
Cons. Smelters	$1+$1	92.00	..
Dome Mines	$2+$2	46.75	*8.5
Falconbridge	30c	10.00	3.0
Hollinger	65c+45c	14.27	*7.7
Howey Gold	2c	.50	..
Hudson Bay	$1	36.00	..
Island Mountain	‡10c	.86	..
Int. Coal & Coke ...	‡1c	.21	..
Inter. Nickel, c.	$2	69.00	2.8
Inter. Mining	15c	15.00	..
Kirk. Lake	‡3c	1.15	..
Kerr Lake	5c	.62	..
Lake Shore	$4+1	56.25	*8.8
Lava Cap M.	2c+1c	1.05	..
Little L. Lac	30c	6.60	..
Macassa	15c	7.40	2.0
McIntyre	$2	39.00	5.1
McKenzie R. Lake .	6+1c	1.53	..
McKinley Sec.	2½c	.64	..
McWatters Gold	5c	1.01	..
Noranda	$3	75.00	4
Nor. Can. Mining ...	2c	.73	..
Nipissing	50c	2.60	..
Premier	12c+1c	3.15	*4.1
Pioneer, B. C.	30c	5.15	..
Pickle Crow	20c	7.25	..
Reno	12c	1.08	11
San Antonio	14c	1.91	..
Sheep Creek	8c	.60	13.3
Siscoe	20c+1c	5.30	*3.9
Sudbury Basin	▪ 10c	5.85	..
Sylvanite	20+5c	4.00	*6.2
Teck-Hughes	40c+5c	5.65	*7.9
Toburn	8c	3.00	2.6
Ventures	2½c+2½c	2.65	..
Wright-Har.	▪40c+20c	7.60	*7.8
Ymir Yankee Girl ...	5c	.35	..

‡Interim †Initial.
*Yield includes bonus.
▪Includes 10c. interim paid Feb. 1.
§In addition, the company has declared an increased dividend of 10 cents per share payable June 30, 1937.

Current Chatter From Manitoba

From Our Own Correspondent

WINNIPEG.—A small scale rush has been in evidence in the Medicine Stone Lake district of Red Lake. Tom Johnson made a discovery here a short time ago and since then several parties have flown in and staked groups of claims. Medicine Stone Lake is almost directly south of Pipestone Bay where there are several operations under way at the present time, including the Cole property, reported to be ready for a mill, and Advance Red Lake which is drilling.

The geology of the district appears to be very similar to the Madsen Red Lake property and some rich samples have been brought in.

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E. C. Group Reports Good Assays

Promising values in gold, copper and silver have been obtained from assays of ore from the E. C. group of claims lying four miles northwest of Flin Flon and owned by the E. C. Syndicate, headed by Peter Pouliot of Flin Flon. An interesting find on the 18 claims forming the group is a substance identified as Ilmenite by the Manitoba department of geology. It comprises iron and titanium, and it is the titanium in which the value lies.

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Heads Prospectors' Association

A. L. "Ski" Stewart was elected president of the Manitoba Prospectors' Association at a recent meeting. At the same meeting Stuart More and James Dickson were elected vice-presidents with W. M. McIlwraith as secretary-treasurer.

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To Drill North Star

Diamond drilling is to be resumed on the North Star group of claims at Morton Lake, adjoining the Gold Shower. A considerable amount of work has already been done under the direction of A. J. McLaren and it is now proposed to do a further 5,000 feet of drilling on the two ore shoots exposed on the surface.

Oil Strike Spurs Southern Field

Rush of Filing Follows Success of Plains Petroleum

From Our Own Correspondent

LETHBRIDGE, Alta. — Following the twin strikes of crude oil at the Plains Pete well at Taber and the Sunshine No. 1 well at Del Bonita, interest has revived in the whole great plains area of Alberta and an extensive development programme for the present year seems assured. First to announce a drilling programme is the Plains Petroleum, major operating unit in the new Taber field.

Homer Green, drilling superintendent, stated that the well had been definitely established as a commercial producer and that further wells would be drilled on company holdings. Plains Pete controls some 6,000 acres. The well is making around 100 barrels a day on its own flow.

The strike at the Taber Wildcat brought a rush of filing here, and about 50,000 acres on the plains have been blanketed. Canadian Western Natural Gas Co. have done heavy filing, while the Rowe oil and gas interests of Toronto and Chatham, Ont., have blanketed 10,000 acres in one block on the Eagle Butte structure, Cypress Hills, southeast of here, and plan a big drilling programme.

Calmont Oil Co. has acquired Taber acreage, while a new Taber company, Taber Petroleums, has assembled several thousand acres on the Taber and Chin structures.

The Taber crude tests 25.6 gravity with 22% gasoline content. Refinery men say it is worth about $1 a barrel. The well is water free.

On the Del Bonita structure it is learned that Sunshine Oils have 600 ft. of 38 gravity crude in the hole and that it comes in as steadily as it is bailed out, although the well is bridged with cavings at the bottom of the hole. Sunshine Oils is controlled by Vancouver money with which is associated Imperial and Home Oil.

N. B. Power Deal Makes Headway Slowly

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Legal aspects of the proposal that the Saint John civic Hydro Commission purchase the distribution system of the New Brunswick Power Co. are under study. One report is that certain technicalities are obstructing progress in the Commission's consideration of the amalgamation proposal.

Shareholders Approve Pacific (Coyle) Plan

Shareholders of Pacific (Coyle) Navigation Co., Vancouver, have approved reorganization of the company's capital structure. The result will be a capital consisting of 600,000 common shares of which 440,111 will be outstanding.

First preference shares are to receive 50 new common shares of $1 each for each present share. Holders of each second preference share receive 2.8 new common shares. Each old common share is to get one new share in exchange.

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Newfoundland Notes

It is estimated that 1937 production of iron ore at the Bell Island mines will be about 1,500,000 tons, a total reached only twice before—in 1928 and 1929. All mines are now being worked almost at capacity, and employment will be given some 2,200 men this summer.

Orders from the Dominion Steel & Coal Co. plant at Sydney, N. S., amount to 650,000 tons, the highest figure in a number of years. English buyers are almost doubling their requirements this year and have contracted for 250,000 tons. Between 20,000 and 40,000 tons will be shipped to the United States and the remainder to Germany.

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Writing in the Manchester Guardian recently, former commissioner of public utilities, Hon. Thomas Lodge, referred to the possibility of a paper mill on the Gander areas, a project which Newfoundlanders have scanned anxiously for some time, and in which Mr. Lodge was particularly interested during his term of office in Newfoundland.

"It is probable," says Mr. Lodge, "that recent developments in the world situation in so far as wood pulp is concerned will make the construction and operation of a third mill feasible and will enable the remaining third of the timber resources to be adequately exploited. Such a mill would have a markedly beneficial effect both on the general finances of the island and on the local employment problem."

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A public meeting in St. John's at which resolutions were introduced demanding the return of responsible government found "comparatively little support in the country as a whole," according to the Newfoundland Trade Review. It is suggested that although criticism of the commission of government has increased sharply over the past year, there does not seem to be any clear indication that this criticism advocates a return to self government and the financial responsibilities which it would entail.

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B.C. Questions News Reports On Two Mines

Whitewater and Revees-MacDonald Stories Challenged

STOCK UNAFFECTED

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER.—Reluctant to be again in the position in which it found itself following the Hedley Amalgamated Gold Mines debacle, the British Columbia mines department "cracked down" this week on two companies whose ore indications were said to be misrepresented. The companies were Reeves-MacDonald Mines and Whitewater Mines, two base metal properties.

The Government was criticized in certain quarters following the Hedley Amalgamated affair because it had not made public reports on the company's ore claims. In Jan., 1936, a report was published in a Vancouver newspaper saying that 500,000 tons of ore were indicated at the Hedley property and the Government sent an engineer to make a check. The report was never published.

In its statement on Reeves-MacDonald the Government quoted from an article said to have originated in a Toronto daily paper claiming four million tons of indicated ore.

This estimate was apparently republished in various forms on this coast. Dr. John F. Walker, deputy minister of mines, said that departmental files showed that in 1931, the ore indicated was between 1 million tons. No development work has been done since that time.

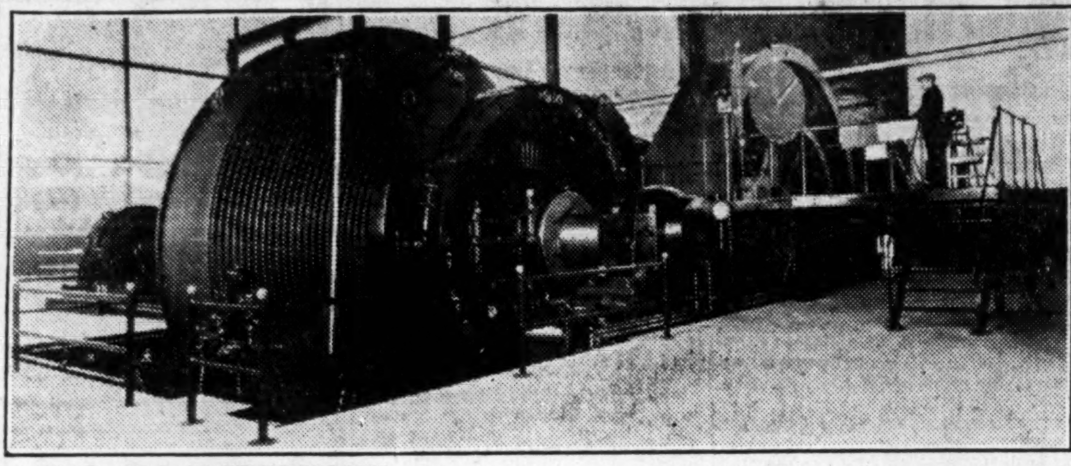
Report Ore Clean

Reeves-MacDonald has been one of the base metal leaders on coast markets recently. Although located just across the border in British Columbia, some 1.2 million shares of its stock are held by Pend Oreille Mines & Metals. The stock withstood the implied criticism well.

Dr. Walker subsequently issued a statement pointing out that he did not wish his initial references to be interpreted as a condemnation of the property. He merely wished to point out that the four million-ton estimate was inaccurate.

Whitewater Mines

Management of Whitewater joined with the Government in correcting the impression likely to be formed from recent newspaper stories about the mine. While the company's superintendent had estimated that the mine would produce 400,000 tons of ore, this was his personal opinion and was not to be taken as indicating that the company had blocked out that volume. Government files showed that there was a possibility of developing 50,000 tons of low-grade ore from the 14th to 12th levels, and reasonable possibilities of finding 150,000 to 200,000 tons of low grade between the 14th and 10th levels. Higher grade might be found in the upper levels.



CANADA'S LARGEST HOIST

The largest mine hoist in Canada has been installed at the Creighton Mine of International Nickel Co. of Canada at Sudbury by Canadian Allis-Chalmers Ltd. The hoist, shown above, has a total load on each drum of 25 tons, with an estimated tonnage of 250 per hour. Total length of the rope on each drum is slightly under one mile, and the rope diameter one and three-quarter inches. Speed of the rope is estimated at 3,000 ft. per minute. The hoist weighs approximately 750 tons.

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Harricana

I would appreciate a brief report on Harricana Gold Mines.

Harricana Amalgamated Gold Mines, Inc., owns a gold prospect in Dubuisson and Bourlamaque Twps., northwestern Quebec, located between Greene Stabell and Lamaque properties. The company also owns 600 acres in Louvicourt twp., northwestern Quebec. The property has been developed by surface exploration and some diamond drilling. The company is in a fairly good cash position which last October amounted to $13,000 with a large balance due on townsite property sold in the town of Val d'Or. This company is managed by a group of United States businessmen. The property is strategically located but will require a considerable amount of work before its merits are known.

Columario Consol.

What are the prospects for Columario Consolidated Mines?

Columario Consolidated Gold Mines appears to be definitely out of the picture. Last January, H. T. Mills, secretary-treasurer, stated that the company was unable to meet the overdue payments on the mortgage and the mortgagee had foreclosed. The mortgage amounted to $60,000, and at last reports a receiving order had been granted against the company. Thus it seems very unlikely that shareholders will be able to realize anything on their stock.

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Pend Oreille

The writer has held a few hundred shares of Pend Oreille stock for a number of years, for which he paid $12. I see it has advanced recently to $4 a share and I would appreciate your opinion as to whether this is a good time to sell, or do you think it advisable to hold for a higher price?

Pend Oreille Mines & Metals Co. has, along with the other base metal producers, risen sharply in the past few months. In the annual report issued last April, ore reserves were stated to be 1.5 million tons indicated in the new shaft area. The grade was set at a percentage which should be commercial under the present lead and zinc prices. A new concentrating plant with a rated capacity of 300 tons was built in 1936 and started production in Jan., 1937. While still a prospect, it is generally agreed that this property should be able to show a comfortable profit, and the fact that lead and zinc prices appear to be in for a period of improvement, adds to the speculative appeal which this stock has at present prices.

Darkwater Mines

Being a regular subscriber to The Financial Post, I wonder if you will give me some information re Darkwater Mines. Has it a mill? Living in B. C. I depend on your paper for information on eastern mines.

Darkwater Mines Ltd. is a subsidiary of Robb-Montbray Mines Ltd. formed to develop a gold prospect at Sturgeon Lake, in the Kenora mining division of Ontario. The company has completed a shaft to 425-ft. level and drifting is to start on three levels. No estimate of ore width or approximate average grade has been made. From early drilling, however, weighted averages ran around $11.76, with gold at $35, across an average core width of 6.2 ft. The affairs of this company are in the hands of experienced and thoroughly reliable mining men, although, of course, from the limited amount of development work done, it still remains a prospect.

Howey Gold

Please advise me if there is any prospect of Howey Gold Mines getting interested in other mines. Seems to me if they do, their stock would be a very good gamble.

Howey Gold Mines is obviously on the lookout for a subsidiary operation. Recently, management and operating control of the McCuaig Red Lake Gold Mines was assumed with options on one million shares of treasury stock. Indications are that the company is maintaining its earning margin on its Red Lake property and it is logical to assume that the working capital position will, at least, remain as it was at Dec. 31, 1935, at which time current assets exceeded current liabilities by $772,543. The management of this company is, in our estimation, capable and sincere. This general background places Howey in a strategic position to develop what may be a profitable subsidiary, in addition to its low-grade Red Lake property.

Young Davidson

Would you consider Young-Davidson Mines an attractive speculation for limited capital?

Young-Davidson Mines, subsidiary of Hollinger Cons. Gold Mines in the Matachewan area of Ontario has shown satisfactory results to date. The mill is now handling about 900 tons of ore per day and during 1936 milled 301,153 tons with a recovery of $2.97 per ton. From operations, $208,585 was applied toward advances from Hollinger. Practical capacity with present equipment is about 930 tons per day, but tonnage will be increased to about 1,300 tons if development warrants. With recovery per ton at $2.97, and total costs per ton in 1936 of $2.27, you can see that this property has not a very wide margin on which to operate. In the face of rising commodity costs, it is difficult to see, unless total tonnage treated is increased materially, how it can do much in the way of reducing average costs per ton. It has been a profitable investment for Hollinger, but as a speculation for outside interest, its merits must be rather questionable.

Mining Companies Newly Formed

Alschbach Kirkland Gold Mines—Ont. incorp. Feb. 11, 1937. H. O., New Liskeard, Ont. Cap. $3,000,000, par $1.

Arjon Gold Mines—Ont. incorp. Mar. 5, 1937. H. O., Toronto. Auth. cap. 3,000,000 shares, $1 par.

Basal Mines—B. C. incorp. Feb. 23, 1937. H. O, Rm 515, 675 Hastings St. W., Vancouver, B.C. Auth. cap. $50,000, 15,000 pref. shares $1 par and 35,000 com. shares, $1 par.

B. C. Molybdenum—B. C. incorp. Feb. 25, 1937. H. O., 40-41 Davis Chambers, 615 Hastings St. W., Vancouver, B.C. Auth. cap. $500,000, divided into 5,000 shares, $100 par.

British Lion Mines—B. C. incorp. Feb. 25, 1937. H. O. Suite 4, 553 Granville St., Vancouver, B.C. Auth. cap. $300,000, divided into 10,000 pref. shares, $10 par, and 20,000 com. shares, $10 par.

Caledonia Cadillac Gold — Que. incorp. Mar. 1, 1937. H. O., Montreal. Auth. cap. 3,000,000 shares, $1 par.

Canadian Cadillac Gold Mines—Que. incorp. Feb. 15, 1937. H. O., Montreal. Auth. cap. 3,000,000 shares, $1 par.

Cassels Duval Mines—Que. incorp. Feb. 25, 1937. H. O., Montreal. Auth. cap. 3,500,000 shares, $1 par.

Delosha Porcupine Mines—Ont. incorp. Feb. 23, 1937. H. O., Toronto. Auth. cap. 3,500,000 shares, $1 par.

Estand Mines—Ont. incorp. Feb. 24, 1937. H. O., Haileybury. Auth. cap. 3,000,000 shares, $1 par.

Found Lake Gold Mines—Ont. incorp. Feb. 27, 1937. H. O., Toronto. Auth. cap. 5,000,000 shares, $1 par.

Gladstone Gold Mines—Que. incorp. Feb. 19, 1937. H. O., Montreal. Auth. cap. 3,000,000 shares, $1 par.

Gleemar Gold Mines—Ont. incorp. Feb. 25, 1937. H. O., Toronto. Auth. cap. 3,000,000 shares, $1 par.

Harpers Malartic Gold Mines—Ont. incorp. Feb. 12, 1937. H. O., Toronto. Auth. cap. $2,500,000, $1 par.

Hedley Peak Gold Mines—B. C. incorp. Mar. 5, 1937. H. O., Rm. 12, Commerce Bldg., 640 Hastings St. W., Vancouver, B.C. Auth cap. 3,000,000 shares, 50 cents par.

Hedley Yuniman Gold Fields—B. C. incorp. Feb. 24, 1937. H. O., 417 Metropolitan Bldg., Vancouver, B.C. Auth. cap. 2,500,000 shares, 50 cents par.

International Copper Corp.—B. C. incorp. Feb. 15, 1937. H. O., 826 Standard Bank Bldg., 510 Hastings St. W., Vancouver, B.C. Auth. cap. $200,000, 10,000 pref. shares, $10 par; 100,000 com. shares, $1 each.

Hedley Dome Gold Mines—B. C. incorp. Feb. 11, 1937. H. O., 110 Water St., Vancouver, B.C. Auth. cap. 2,500,000 shares, no par value.

Ivan-Larder Mines—Ont. incorp. Feb. 10, 1937. H. O., Toronto. Auth. cap. $3,000,000, par $1.

Joannes-Davidson Mines — Que. incorp. Feb. 16, 1937. H. O., Montreal. Auth. cap. 3,000,000 shares, $1 par.

KeKeKo Gold Mines—Dom. incorp. Feb. 23, 1937. H. O., Arntfield, Que. Auth. cap. 3,000,000 shares, n.p.v.

Kirkroyale Gold Mines — Ont. incorp. Mar. 2, 1937. H. O., Toronto. Auth. cap. 3,500,000 shares, $1 par.

Kirkwest Mines—Ont. incorp. Mar. 2, 1937. H. O., Toronto. Auth. cap. 3,000,000 shares, $1 par.

Kir-Vit Mines—Ont. incorp. Feb. 17, 1937. H. O., Toronto. Auth. cap. 3,500,000 shares, $1 par.

Lago Gold Mines—Que. incorp. Mar. 6, 1937. H. O., Hull, Que. Auth. cap. 3,000,000 shares $1 par.

La Roc Mines—Que. incorp. Feb. 9, 1937. H. O., Montreal. Auth. cap. $3,000,000, $1 par.

Minelands Ltd.—Dom. incorp. Feb. 23, 1937. H. O., Arntfield, Que. Auth. cap. 3,000,000 shares, n.p.v.

O Hara Gold Mines—Que. incorp. Mar. 1, 1937. H. O., Montreal. Auth. cap. 4,000,000 shares, $1 par.

Ora Donna Gold Mines — Ont. incorp. Mar. 1, 1937. H. O., Toronto. Auth. cap. 3,000,000 shares, $1 par.

Pelican Long Lac Gold Mines—Ont. incorp. Feb. 25, 1937. H. O., Toronto. Auth. cap. 10,000 shares, $5 par.

Remo-Katrine Gold Mines—Que. incorp. Feb. 22, 1937. H. O., Montreal. Auth. cap. 3,000,000 shares, $1 par.

Remo-Katrine Gold Mines—Que. incorp. Feb. 22, 1937. H. O. Montreal. Auth. cap. 3,000,000 shares $1 par.

Ricanaw Mines — Que. incorp. Feb. 19, 1937. H. O. Montreal. Auth. cap. 2,000,000 shares, $1 par.

Roberta Gold Mines—Ont. incorp. Feb 26, 1937. H. O. Hamilton. Auth. cap. 3,000,000 shares, $1 par.

Roma Lake Gold Mines — Ont. incorp. Feb. 26, 1937. H. O. South Porcupine, Ont. Auth. cap. 5,000,000 shares, $1 par.

Scott Kitchen Mining Co.—B. C. incorp. Feb. 17, 1937. H. O. 404 Pacific Bldg., 744 Hastings St. W., Vancouver, B.C. Auth. cap. 100,000 shares, n.p.v.

Senator Rouyn — Que. incorp. Mar. 6, 1937. H. O. Hull, Que. Auth. cap. 3,000,000 shares, $1 par.

Standing Stone Gold Mines—Ont. incorp Feb. 10, 1937. H. O. Toronto. Author. cap $3,000,000, $1 par.

Tashaman Gold Mines—Ont. incorp. Feb. 27, 1937. H. O. Toronto. Auth. cap. 40,000 shares, $1 par.

Toriano Mines—Ont. incorp. Mar. 1, 1937. H. O. Toronto. Auth. cap. 3,000,000 shares $1 par.

Vanias Gold Mines—Ont. incorp. Feb. 12, 1937. H. O. Toronto. Author. cap. $3,000,000, $1 par.

Walker-Patricia Gold Mines—Ont. incorp. Feb. 22, 1937. H. O. Toronto. Auth. cap 3,000,000 shares, $1 par.

Walsona Gold Mines—Ont. incorp. Mar 2, 1927. H. O. Toronto. Author. cap. 4,000,000 shares, $1 par.

West-Ricia Gold Mines — Ont. incorp Feb. 11, 1937. H. O. Toronto. Auth. cap. $3,500,000, $1 par.

Capital Increased

Montague Gold Mines—By supplementary letters patent dated Feb. 10, 1937, has increased its capitalization from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000 by the creation of 1,000,000 additional shares of $1 par value.

Valora Gold Exploration Co.—By supplementary letters patent dated Feb. 8, 1937, has increased its capital from 2,000,000 shares to 3,500,000 shares of $1 par by the creation of 1,500,000 additional shares.

Charter Surrender

Chibougamau McKenzie Mines — As of Feb. 22, 1937, has applied for leave to surrender its Quebec charter. Property acquired by Cons. Chibougamau Goldfields.

Eastern Group Leaves Board Of San Antonio

Western Directors Left to Carry on Work at Gold Mine

HOLDINGS REDUCED

From Our Own Correspondent

WINNIPEG.—All eastern directors have retired from the board of San Antonio Gold Mines and the number of directors is reduced to five, John D. Perrin, president, W. J. Christie, W. O. Dixon, F. O. Fowler and A. L. Crossin, all Winnipeg men.

This was explained by Mr. Perrin as being the result of a reduction of financial interests in the Manitoba mine and because eastern directors were so far away they felt they could not fairly remain on the board. Mr. Perrin said eastern interests were still quite large as represented by stock but they were prepared to leave affairs in the hands of western directors.

President Optimistic

The property at no time in its history looked as good as it does at the present time, Mr. Perrin reported at the recent annual meeting. Discovery last September of the "36 vein" on the seventh level, according to Mr. Perrin, indicates that occurrences may be found at lower horizons and gives promise of being both a greater tonnage producer and better grade ore.

The raise on the 1,050-ft. level was now down 260 ft., D. J. Kennedy, mine manager, reported and it was planned to sink to 500 ft., then drift and make a raise to the No. 3 shaft, providing developments warrant this programme. It will be late summer, he intimated, before the present development programme will be completed.

Gabrielle Section

On the Gabrielle section where a drift on the third level gave marginal ore vales, drill holes cutting this mineralization at 600 ft. indicated good values and a drift was now being run on the 900-ft. level to get under this shoot. On the 208 east drift a shoot 235 ft. in length has been exposed which gives $13.62 across 4.2 ft. and a drill hole ahead of the present face at a distance of 55 ft. shows $56 across two feet. On the 208 east drift south branch a shoot 60 ft. long, 4.9 ft. wide shows .29 ounce ore. On the 308 east drift out of 165 ft. length 45 ft. shows .3 ounces over 5.5 ft. and 120 ft. .23 ounces over 4.1 ft.

On the 36 vein, giving some idea of values, 2,358 tons have been exposed running .52 ounces or $17.78 and on the 732, 493 tons have been exposed averaging .45 ounces. Mine grade for the first period of the year runs around $11.20 per ton which is up considerably from mill heads during the first nine months of 1936.

Share Rights Expire

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Rights of the old shareholders of Parkhill Gold Mines to subscribe for new stock in Parkhill Gold Mines (1937) at 25 cents a share in the ratio of one share for two shares held, expired on March 31.

Freight Moves in To Sachigo Field

From Our Own Correspondent

WINNIPEG. — Freight for three properties, Walsh Sachigo, Dickson Sachigo and Lauren Sachigo, the latter formerly known as Davidson Sachigo, has been shipped from Winnipeg by rail to Ilford and will catch the last "swing" of tractor trains to Sachigo river district, 250 miles from railhead.

While mild weather in early March hampered winter freighting in the near-by district, the winter tractor road to Sachigo is reported in good shape.

Port Hope, Ont., Jumps to West

Citizens of Port Hope will be interested to learn that they are 1,500 miles beyond the end of steel—at least according to The Wall Street Journal.

In a recent issue, in an article on Eldorado Gold Mines, Canadian radium producer, it is stated: "At Port Hope, on the shores of Great Bear Lake, more than 3,000 miles away (1,500 miles of it beyond the end of steel there was built a refinery . . ."

To make matters worse, the article appears as from a Toronto correspondent.

Current Chatter From B. C.

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER. — Silbak-Premier Mines has 147,006 tons of assured and probable ore, according to returns at the end of 1936, and there will be substantial addition to this by May 15 next when the management estimates that the old Premier mine will be exhausted and all mill feed will come from Silbak-Premier workings.

Premier Gold realized over $1 million after mining and milling costs from ore mined for its account by Silbak-Premier in 1936 from the Premier mine.

* * *

Howe Sound at Lake Chelan

Howe Sound Co., which operates at Britannia Beach, B. C., and owns holdings in the Alice Arm section, will direct establishment of a 100-ton concentrator for silver and copper ore at Lake Chelan, Wash., just across from B. C. C. P. Browning, manager at Britannia, will be in charge of the work. Ultimate capacity of 1,000 tons is expected. Concentrates will be shipped to the Tacoma smelter, where Britannia ships.

* * *

Utica in Liquidation

Shareholders of Utica Mines at its annual meeting here voted the company into liquidation so that a new company could be formed. G. W. Tornroos, vice-president, has been named liquidator, and efforts will be made to have the mine, near Sandon, reopened shortly.

Lapa Cadillac Gold At Important Stage

Lapa Cadillac Gold Mines, in the Cadillac field of Quebec, is at an interesting stage of its development. The main crosscut on the second level at 290 ft. in depth is being rapidly pushed across to the mineralized zone, and latest reports stated that at 146 ft. to 149 ft. north of the shaft visible gold was present in the crosscut. There was also an occurrence of visible gold at 190 ft., and once again in the face at 216 ft.

These showings appear to be in the downward continuation of "B" ore zone, and are thought to indicate a persistency and continuation of favorable occurrences on the first level.

The shaft is being deepened, and it is expected will reach its objective of 590 ft. by the end of March.

Prospectus ~

Amazing Document Comes Out Of Mexico

What is in many respects an amazing document is being circulated by Latin-American Investment Co. of Mexico City among Canadians, and presumably in other countries.

The document is a prospectus offering stock, at $2.50 per share, in Eldorado Gold Mines, S.A. (no connection with Canada's radium producer).

The offering is called a "guaranteed investment." Among the amazing features of the offering is a "guarantee" that the stock in Minas de Oro Eldorado "will show an advance of not less than 200% over and above the subscription price by Oct., 1937." The property is not yet, apparently, equipped with a mill.

The purchaser is also stated to be "guaranteed" that "the said shares will participate in substantial dividends not later than Oct., 1937, from actual earnings. The value of ore already mined," continues the prospectus, "and ready to be milled, shows assay values of better than $50 per ton silver, and approximately $40 per ton gold."

At current prices, this would represent about 111 ounces silver, and well over an ounce in gold per ton.

No estimate is given of ore reserve tonnage, or of development. The information is given that the company is capitalized at one million shares, no par value, but no clue as to the number of shares outstanding is contained in the prospectus. It is hardly surprising that no financial statement is contained in the report.

C.N.R. Line to Val d'Or Ready By This Fall

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Montreal will have a railway service into Val d'Or this fall, according to C. S. Gzowski, chief engineer, Canadian National Railways.

The construction programme on the new branch line is coming along according to schedule, Mr. Gzowski said. Clearing of the right of way has been completed and good progress is being made in the grading and culvert and bridge work.

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